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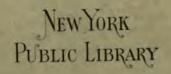
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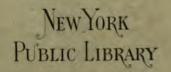
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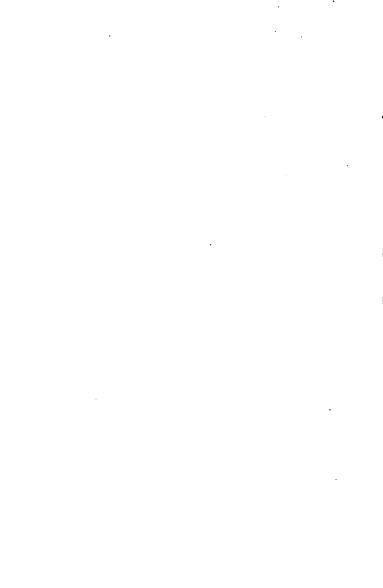
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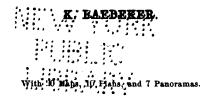
EASTERN ALPS,

INCLUDING

THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, THE TYROL, SALZKAMMERGUT, STYRIA, AND CARINTHIA.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY



FOURTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND AUGMENTED.

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER.

1879.

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ASTON CEMOX AND TILDEN BY MOS CONS. 1909

"Go, little book, God send thee good passage, And specially let this be thy prayere Unto them all that thee will read or hear, Where thou art wrong, after their help to call, Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER.

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PREFACE.

. The Handbook to the Eastern Alps is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy the magnificent scenery of one of the most interesting regions in Europe.

In previous editions the districts described in the Handbook were embraced in the more comprehensive Handbook for Southern Germany and Austria, which is now for the first time published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume, which corresponds with the eighteenth German edition, is, however, so much fuller than that contained in the corresponding part of the older Handbook, as to make it virtually a new work. The Eastern Alps have been repeatedly visited by the Editor within the last few years for the purpose of obtaining the most recent and trustworthy information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render the traveller hardly less material service than the letter-press.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. Full and accurate time-tables are contained in 'Hendschel's Telegraph', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in summer, and in the 'Kursbuch', pub-

lished at Berlin, and issued six times a year. The best Austrian publication of the kind is 'Waldheim's Conducteur', which appears at Vienna monthly.

DISTANCES by railway and road are given approximately in English miles, and in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they are usually walked. HEIGHTS are given in accordance with the new Austrian Ordnance Survey, or from other recent authorities (reduced to Engl. feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 metre). The POPULATIONS are those ascertained by the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garcon', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are stated in the Handbook, either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or from information furnished by numerous travellers. They are of course liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but those mentioned in the following pages will at least afford the traveller in idea of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

	Page.
I. Language. Money	xix
I. Language. Money	·xx
III. Plan of Tour. Season of the Year. Companions.	
•	
Scenery	xx
IV. Walking Tours. Guides	xxi
V. Conveyances	xxiv
V. Conveyances	xxvi
VII. Hotels	xxvii
VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms	xxix
vill. vocabulary of Alpine Terms	
Abbreviations	XXIX
S. Bavaria, N. Tyrol, Salaburg, and Salakammerge	nt.
Route.	
1. From Munich to Lindau and Bregenz	1
1. From Ventoring to Landshaug	1
1. From Kaufering to Landsberg	
3. From Kempten to Illm	: : ĝ
3. From Kempten to Ulm	3
5. Excursions, from Lindau	4
6. The Lake of Constance	5
5. Excursions, from Lindau. 6. The Luke of Constance. 7. Excursions from Bregenz. Geblardsberg, Pfander, et	1 2 8 5 5
2. From Bregenz to Ariberg through the Bregenzer Wald	6
1. From Egg & Oberstaufen or Oberstdorf via Hittisau	
2. From Schwarzenberg to Dornbirn over the Loose.	The
Hochälple	
A From An A Prident or Rentwell wis Demile	9
5. Mountain Ascents from the Scarocken The Widders	tein 10
6. From the Schröcken to Oberstdorf across the Gentschelj	och 10
7. From the Schröcken to Reutte. Upper Lechthal .	10
7. From the Schröcken to Reutte. Upper Lechthal . 8. From Lech by the Formarin-Alp to Dalass	11
9. From Lech to Klösterle by the Spuller-See	12
3. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algau Alps .	12
1. The Grünten	12
2. Excursions from Oberstdorf. Faltenbach Waterfall. 1	
mann's Ruhe. Wasach. Tiefenbach. Freibergsee. Zwi	ing-
steg. Spielmannsau. Hölltobel. Geisalpsee. Oyt Birgsau 3. Mountain Ascents from Oberstdorf. Mädelegabel. Ne	19_15
3. Mountain Ascents from Oberstdorf. Mädelegabel. Ne	hel-
horn. Fellhorn. Rauheck. Kreuzeck. Grosse Krottenk	opf. 16
4. From Oberstdorf to Holzgau over the Mädelejoch .	
5. Schrofen-Pass. Haldenwangereck. Gentscheljoch .	17
6. From Oberstdorf to Hittisau via Rohrmoos	17
4. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau .	17
1. From Kempten to Füssen	18
2. From Peissenberg to Füssen	18
5. Excursions from Hohenschwangau	20
3. Excursions from Hohenschwangau 4. Sebensee and Drachensee. The Daniel 5. From Nassereit to Imst.	22
o. From Masseress to 1mst	20

Rou	le.	Page
5.	From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen	23
	1. Hintersteiner Thal	23
	2. The Vilsalper Sec	23 25 26 26
	3. From the Plansee to Ammergau	26
6.	The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg	26
	1. From the Peissenberg to the Ammergau	29 30
7.	From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen	30
	1. From Escheniohe to the Walchensee by the Eschenthal.	31
	2. Ober-Ammergau	31
	denfels. Kuhflucht. Risserbauer. Partnachklamm. Gras-	
	ack Fakhanay Radaysaa Fiheea Höllanthal Klamm	
	Kramer. Krottenkopf. Hochalpe. Alpspitze. Schachen- alp. Hinters Rainthal and Blaue Gumpen. Zugspitze	
	alp. Hintere Rainthal and Blaue Gumpen. Zugspitze	32-85
	4. From Partenkirchen to the Walchensee	35 35
	5. From Partenkirchen to Lermoos	30
	Hohe Kranzberg. Leutaschthal. Vereinsalpe. Karwendel-	
	spitze	36
	7. Karwendelthal and Hinterauthal	37
	spitze 7. Karwendelthal and Hinterauthal 8. Beitherspitze. From Seefeld to Leutasch and Telfs	38
8.	From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern. Kochel-	•
	see and Walchensee	38
	1. The Benedictenwand	39
_	2. The Herzogstand	39
9.	From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald	40
	1. From Starnberg to Tölz by Königsdorf 2. Excursions from Tölz 3. From Tölz to the Wachensee 4. The Riss. To Pertian across the Mumser Joch 5. From Vorder-Riss by the Sciern to Krün From Munich to Innsbruck by Hogernsen: Whadad-Kreuth,	41
	2. Excursions from Toke	42 42
	A The Rise To Bentinan across the Blumser John	43
	5. From Vorder-Riss by the Soiern to Krün	43
10.	From Munich to Innsbruck by Tegernsen, Whapad-Kreuth.	
	and the Achensee	44
	and the Achensee 1. Excursions from Tegernee. Paraplui. Westerhof. Kaltenbrunn. Bauer in der Ah. Fells of the Rotfach. Neureuth. Riederstein. Besingsstensehneid. Hirschberg. Risserkogl 2. Excursions from Kreuth. Wolfsschlucht. Gaisalp. Königs-	
	brunn. Bauer in des Au. Falls of the Rothach. Neu-	
	reuth. Riederstein. Baumgantenschneid. Hirschberg.	
	Kisserkogi	44, 45
	2. Excursions from Arcuta. Wolfsschlucht. Gaisaip. Konigs-	46
	alp. Schildenstein. Schinder	47
	4. From Pertisau to Hinter-Riss. Sonnenjoch	46
11.	From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bayrisch	
	Zell	49
	1. From Miesbach to Tegernsee and Fischbachan	49
	2. From Schliersee to Tegernsee 3. From Neuhaus to Falepp by the Spitzingsee 4. Excursions from Neuhaus. Brecherspitze, Rothwand, etc.	49
	3. From Neuhaus to Falepp by the Spitzingsee	49 50
	4. Excursions from Neunaus. Brecherspitze, Rothwand, etc.	50 50
	5. The Wendelstein 6. From Bayrisch-Zell to Oberaudorf	51
	7. From Landl to Falepp over the Ackernalp	51
12	From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein .	
-~.	1. From Munich to Rosenheim via Holzkirchen	59
	1. From Munich to Rosenheim viä Holzkirchen	52 52 58
	3. Excursions from Oberaudorf. The Brunnstein	59
	4. Excursions from Kufstein. Thierberg. Duxerköpfl. Kaiserthal	
	thal	55, 54

Route.	Page.
5. From Kufstein to Söll	. 54
6. Excursions from Brixlegg 7. Excursions from Jenbach, Tratzberg, St. Georgenber 8. Excursions from Schwaz, Vomperthal	. 55
7. Excursions from Jenbach, Tratzberg, St. Georgenber	g 55
9. Excursions from Hall. Absam. Gnadenwald. Hall Sal	. 90
Mines	. 56
13. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee	. 57
1. The Prienthal. To Kufstein by Sacharang.	. 59
Adelholzen. Maximilianshütte. Hochfellen. Hochgern	. 58
3. From Traunstein to Reichenhall by Inzell	. 58
14. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen	. 59
1. From Marquartstein to Kössen. Pass-Klobenstein	. 59
 Excursions from Reit im Winkel From Reit im Winkel to Buhpolding and Traunstein . 	. 60
J. From Reit im Winkel to Bunpolding and Traunstein.	. 60
4. Excursions from Seehaus, Ruhpolding, and Siegsdorf. 5. Excursions from Kössen. The Heuberg	. 61
45 Calabana and England	00
1. Aigen. St. Jacob. Gaisberg. Hellbrunn. Leopoldskron	. 00
Glaneck. Maria-Plain. Klesheim	. 68-7 0
2. The Untersberg	
16. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See. From	n.
Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall and Saalfelden	. 71
1. The Berchtesgaden Salt Mine	. 72
2. Excursions from Berchtesgaden. Lockstein. Rostweiher	r.
Etzerschlössl. Gern. Laroswacht. Almbach-Klamm	. ~ ~ .
Vordereck. Scharitzkehl-Alp 3. Kneufelspitze. Todte Mann. Jenner. Hohe Göll. Schneib	. 73, 74
stein. Kahlersberg	. 74
stein. Kahlersberg 4. The Gotzenalp. From the Gotzenalp to the Saletalp.	. 76
o. From the Konigs-See to Golling by the Torrener Joch	. 77
6. The Steinerne Meer	. 77
8. Excursions from the Hintersee. Blaueis Glacier. Müh.	
sturzhorn. Hochkalter	. 79
9. The Kammerlinghorn	. 79
17. From Salzburg to Reichenhall	. 80
1. Excursions from Reichenhall. St. Zeno. Schöne Aussicht	t.
Gross-Gmain. Non. Alpgarten. Molkenbauer. Bürger meister-Alp. Chapel of St. Pancras. Karlstein. Thum	-
meister-Alp. Chapel of St. Pancras. Karlstein. Thum see. Zwiesel. Stoiser Alpe	- - 00 00
see. Zwiesel. Stoiser Alpe	. 84
1. Kremsmünster	. 84
2. From Lambach to Gmunden. Falls of the Traun	. 84
19. From Salzburg to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut .	. 85
1. Excursions from Gmunden. Laudach-See. Traunsteir	
Sonnstein. Almsee. 2. Excursions from Langbath. Langbath Lakes. The Krs	١-
nabetsattel, Erlakogel, Offensee	. 89
3. Excursions from Ischl	. 91
4. The Ischl Salt Mine	. 92
6. From Obertraun to Aussee. Koppenbrüller Cavern	. 93
7. Excursions from Aussee. Alt-Aussee. Grundlsee	. 94
20. From Ischl to Hallstadt, and to Abtenau and Golling vi	
Gosau	. 95
1. Excursions from Hallstadt. Plassenstein. Sarstein	
Dachstein	. 96

Rou	te.	Page.
	2. The Zwieselalp	98
	3. From the Zwieselalp to the Pinzgau	98
21.	From Ischl to Salzburg via St. Gilgen. Schafberg	99
	1. Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Wolfgang 2. Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen	100
00	2. Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen	101
22.	The Attersee and Mondsee	104
	1. Ascent of the Schafberg from Unterach. The Schwarzsee 2. From Steinbach to the Langbath Lakes.	105 105
	3. From Schärfling to St. Gilgen	106
	4. From Mondsee to Strasswalchen and Salzburg	106
23.	From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling	106
	1. The Dürnberg Salt Mine	107
	2. From Hallein by Zill to Berchtesgaden	107
	3. From the Schwarzbach-Fall to Berchtesgaden	108
•	4. The Oefen. Pass-Lueg	108
24.	From Salzburg to Wörgl. Salzburg and Tyrol Railway.	109
	1. The Blühnbachthal	109 110
	2. The Hochkönig	110
	4. From Schwarzach to Goldegg	111
	5. The Kitzloch-Klamm	112
	6. Zeller See. Schmittener Höhe	118
	7. Excursions from Saalfelden. Kühbühel. Lichtenberg, etc. 8. The Steinerne Meer. Breithorn	. 114
	9. The Urschlau-Thal and Glemmthal	. 114
95	M1 G . 1 37 11	115
ωo.		116
	1. The Gamskarkogel	
	karkogl. Graukogl. Tisch. Kreuzkogl	120
	3. Böckstein and the Nassfeld	120
	4. Bockhart-Thal. Over the Bockhart-Scharte to the Rauris	121 . 121
	 Anlaufthal. Over the Hochtauern to Mallnitz. Ankogl From Wildbad-Gastein to the Rauris Gold Mine by the 	. 121
	Verwaltersteig and the Rifflscharte	121
	7. From Wildbad-Gastein to Ober-Vellach by the Nassfelder	400
00	or Mallnitzer Tauern	122
20.	The Rauris	122
	 The Bernkogel	123 123
	3. Excursions from the Rauris Gold Mine. Herzog Ernst,	120
		124
	4. Fram the Rauris Gold Mine over the Kleine Zirknitz-	401
~	Scharte or the Tramer Scharte to Döllach	124
27.	The Fusch. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut	124
	1. Hirzbach-Thal. Imbachhorn	124
	2. Excursions from Bad-Fusch. Kasereck. Kühkarlköpfl.	125
	Schwarzkopf	120
	Durcheck-Alp. Walcher Alp	125
	4. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut over the Fuscher Thörl and the Heiligenbluter Tauern. The Brennkogl	
	and the Heiligenbluter Tauern. The Brennkogl	126
	 From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut over the Pfandlscharte From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut over the Fuscherkarscharte 	127
	or the Bockkarscharte	127
28.	The Kaprun Valley	128
•		129
	The Mooserboden The Kitzsteinhorn and Wiesbachhorn Over the Kappynerthörl to the Rudolfshütte	130
	M I war the Kanwinertharl to the Hudolfshifts	190

Rou	te.	Page
29.	From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau	130
	1. The Hollersbachthal	131
	2. The Habachthal	
	3. The Unter-Sulzbach Waterfall	182 182
	4. The Ober-Sulzbachthal	132
	5. From Krimml to Kasern over the Krimmler Tauern	133
	4. The Ober-Sulzbachthal 5. From Krimml to Kasern over the Krimmler Tauern 6. From Krimml to Gerlos over the Platte	188
	Central and S. Tyrel.	
30.	Innsbruck and Environs	134
	Schloss Amras Lanserköpfe. Patscherkofel Weierburg. Mühlau. Hungerburg. Hötting. Oberperfuss	139 140
	2. Lanserkopie. Faischerkolei	141
24	The Zillorthel	141
JI.	The Zillerthal	142
	2. From Zell to Gerlos (Schönachthal, Wilde Gerlos, Thor-	144
	helm. Reichensnitze), and over the Platte or the Plat-	
	tenkogl to Krimml	142
	tenkogl to Krimml . 3. The Zillergrund and its passes (Hörnl-Joch, Feld-Jöchl, Hundskehl-Joch)	144
	4. The Stillupthal. Over the Keilbach-Joch to the Ahrenthal 5. The Duxer Thal. Over the Duxer Joch to Stafflach 6. Floitenthal. Löffelspitze	145
	5. The Duxer Thal. Over the Duxer Joch to Stafflach	145
	6. Floitenthal. Löffelspitze	146
	6. Floitenthal. Löffelspitze 7. Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund 8. From Mairhofen to Sterzing over the Pfitscher Joch.	146
20	8. From Mairhoten to Sterzing over the Phischer Joch.	147
52.	From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve	147
	1. The Kelchsauer Thal. By the Salzachjoch or the Filzen-	149
	sattel to the Pinzgau	151
33	From Wörgl by Lofer to Reichenhall	151
ου.	1. The Kaisergebirge. Hintersteiner See. From Söll to	101
	Kufstein	152
	Kufstein. 2. From St. Johann to Waidring viâ St. Jakob im Haus 3. From Waidring to Unken. The Kammerköhr-Platte	152
	3. From Waidring to Unken. The Kammerköhr-Platte 4. Excursions from Waidring. The Oefen. Pillersee. St.	152
	4. Excursions from Waidring. The Oefen. Pillersee. St.	
	Ulrich	153 153
	6. Excursions from Unken. Schwarzbergklamm. Staubfall.	100
	Sonntagshorn	152
34.	Sonntagshorn	154
	1 Excursions from Downlish Zanzenberg Kehlegg etc	155
	2. From Götzis to Rankweil by Klaus	155
	3. The Hohe Freschen	156
	A Exercione from Foldkirch St Margarethenkant Maria.	
	Grün. The Aelpele, etc	156
	5. From Feldkirch to Buchs	157 157
	7 The Seminathal	157
	7. The Saminathal	158
	9. The Hohe Frassen	158
	10. The Brandner Thal. Lüner See. Scesaplana	158
	11. From Bludenz to the Schröcken by the Grosse Walserthal	159
		100
	13. The Fervalithal	160 161
	15. From St. Anton over the Almejurjoch to the Lechthal .	161
	10. The Tschürgant. Muttekopf	163
	17 The Grosse Solstein	164

Rout	e.	Page.
3 5.	The Montavon and Paznaun Valleys	165
	The Montavon and Paznaun Valleys	
	berg. Sulzfluh. By the Rellsthal or the Gauerthal to	405
	the Lünersee	165
•	Drusenthor, Plasseggen-Joch, Partnun-Joch)	166
	3. From Schruns to St. Anton on the Arlberg through the	
	Silberthal	166
	Heimenitze ete	167
	5. Excursions from Gaschurn. The Vallüla	167
	b. From the Montavon to the Paznaun by the Zeinisjoch or	168
	the Bielerhöhe	168
	8: Jamthal. Fluchthorn	169
	9. From Ischel through the Fimberthal to Samnaun and	400
	Finstermünz	169 169
	10. Fimber-Pass. Schneidjöchl	170
96	The Oetzthal	170
υ.	1. From Innsbruck to the Oetzthal by the Selrain-Thal	171
	2. The Stuibenfall	172
	3. From Lengenfeld over the Breitlehner Jöchl to the Pitzthal	173
	4. Mountain Ascents from Vent. Kreuzspitze. Vordere Ramolkogl. Venter Wildspitze. Weisskugel, etc	174
	5. From Vent over the Taufkarjoch to the Pitzthal	175
•	6. Sextenjoch. Gepatschjoch. Guslarjoch. Kesselwand-Joch.	405
	Langtauferer Joch. Hintereisjoch	175 176
	8. From Kurzras to Schlanders over the Taschl-Joch	179
	9. From Gurgl to Vent over the Ramol-Joch. Schalfkogl .	178
	10. Passes from Gurgl to the Passeir and Schnalser Thal	179
37.	The Pitzthal	179
	1. From Wenns to the Innthal over the Pillersattel	179
	2. Excursions from Mittelberg. Mittelberg Glacier. Riffelsee. Mittagskogel, etc.	180
	3. From Mittelberg to Sölden over the Pitzthaler Jöchl or	
	to Vent over the Taufkarjoch	180
	 From Mittelberg to Gepatsch by the Oelgrubenjoch Madatschjoch. Verpailjoch. Tiefenthaljoch. Niederjöchl 	180 180
98	The Stubaithal	182
20.	1. Schlicker Alpe. Hohe Burgstall	182
	2. From Neustift to Gschnitz over the Pinneser Joch. The	
	Habicht	192
	5. The Oberberg. Over the Schwarzenbergjoch to Gries . 4. Pfandler Alp	182 183
	5. Passes from the Langethal to Gschnitz, Pflersch, etc	183
	6. The Sulzenau. Pfaffennieder. Over the Mutterberger Joch	400
	to Lengenfeld	183
	to Sölden	184
39.	From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz	184
	1. The Kaunser Thal. Gepatschhaus. Passes into the Pitz-	
	thal, Octzthal and Langtauferer Thal	185
	2. The Radurschel-Thal	186 187
	A 170 h a 17 ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann ann an	187
	5. From Mals to Prad by Glurns and Lichtenberg	188

Rou	te.	Page.
	6. From Mals to St. Maria in the Münsterthal	188 188
AΩ	From Innehmed to Rotzen by the Bronner	190
40.	1. From Patsch or Matrei to the Stubaithal	191
	2. The Gschnitz-Thal	191
	3. The Pflerschthal. Schneespitze	198
	4. The Bidnaun-Thal. Over the Schneeberg to the Passeir. 5. Excursions from Brixen. Velthurns. The Blose	193
	5. Excursions from Brixen. Velthurns. The Blose	195
	6. The Villnöss-Thal	196
41.	Botzen and its Environs	197
	1. Calvarienberg. Virgl. Badl. Kollern	188 198
	2. Gries. Jenesien. Glaning. Greifenstein	199
	4. The Sarnthal. Over the Kreuzioch to Meran and over the	200
	Penser Joch to Sterzing	200
	Penser Joch to Sterzing . 5. The Eggenthal. Over the Caressa-Pass to Moëna or Vigo 6. The Tierser Thal. Passes to the Fassa. The Rosengarten	200
	6. The Tierser Thal. Passes to the Fassa. The Rosengarten	201
	7. Deutschnofen. Weisshorn. Schwarzhorn 8. Grödner Thal. Seisser Alp. The Schlern	202 202
	9. Ueberetsch. Kaltern. The Mendel-Pass. Monte Roën .	205
49	From Botzen to Meran	207
74.	1. Walk along the right bank of the Adige from Botzen to	201
	Meran	207
	2. Excursions from Meran. Schloss Tyrol, etc	210
	3. Mountain Ascents from Meran. Vigiljoch. Rothsteinkogl.	
	 Mountain Ascents from Meran. Vigiljoch. Rothsteinkogl. Mutejnize. Gfallwand. Idnger. Hirzer. Laugenspitze 4. From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi through the Ultenthal 	213
40	4. From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi through the Ultenthal	214
45.	The Passeir	214
	 From St. Leonhard to Sterzing over the Jaufen From St. Leonhard to Sölden by the Timbler Joch 	215 215
44.	From Eyrs (Landeck, Meran) to Colico on the Lake of	
	Como. Stelvio Pass	216
	1. The Three Holy Springs	217
	2. Ascent of the Ortler from Trafoi	217
,	3. Tartscher Alm. Kleinboden	217
	4. Over the Hochleitenjoch to Sulden. Hochleitenspitze.	218
	5. The Geisterspitze	219
	thal. Wormser Joch	219
	7. Piz Umbrail	219
	8. Sta. Caterina in Val Furva. Monte Confinale. Passo Zebru	221
	9. From S. Caterina to Ponte di Legno by the Gavia Pass .	221
	10. From S. Caterina to Pejo by the Sforzellina Pass 11. Val Malenco	222 223
AK	mb - 36114b -1	223
40.	The Martellthal	
	1. Cevedale. Innere Pederspitze. Zufrittspitze 2. Passes from the Martellthal to the Baths of Rabbi, Pejo,	224
	St. Gertrud, and Sta. Caterina	225
	3. Over the Madritsch-Joch or the Eissee-Pass to Sulden	225
46	The Suldenthal. Ortler District	227
	1. Rosimboden. Schaubachhütte. Hintere Grat. End der	~~.
	Welt	227
	2. The Schöneck. Vertainspitze. Hintere Schöntaufspitze.	
	Monte Cevedale	228
	3. Königsspitze. Ortler	230
	4. From Sulden over the Eissee-Pass and Passo Cevedale to Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva	231
	Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva	231

Rout	ie. Pag
47.	From Botzen to Verona
	From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona 23
	1. From Le Sarchè by Comano to Riva
49.	di Ledro
40.	The Val Sarca. Giudicaria
	2. From Riva to Tione direct by the Durone Pass 2
	3. Dos di Sabione. From Pinzolo to Male by Campiglio 2
	4. The Adamello and Presanella
	5. Passes from Bedole to the Val Camonica
	7. Val Caffaro. Croce Domini Pass
50.	From S. Michele (Botzen) to Tirano in the Val Tellina.
	The Val di Non and Val di Sole. Monte Tonale.
	Passo d'Aprica
	1. From Cles to Meran over the Gampen-Pass
	2. From the Baths of Rabbi to Peio over the Cercena Pass 2
	3. From Pejo to Sta. Caterina and to the Martellthal 2
e 4	4. From Edolo to Brescia. Val Camonica. Lago d'Iseo 2
91.	From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val
	Sugana
	1. Val Fierozza
	3. From Borgo to Primiero by the Brocon Pass
	4. The Sette Comuni
	5. The Grotte d'Oliero
50	6. Possagno
υ2.	1. From Moëna to Cencenighe by the Passo di S. Pellegrino
	2. Sasso dei Mugoni. Sasso di Damm
	3. From Campidello to the Seisser Alp
	4. From Canazei to Buchenstein by the Pordoi-Joch 2 5. From Penia to Caprile by the Fedaja Pass or the Con-
	trin-Joch. Serrai of Sottoguda
	6. The Marmolada
53.	From Predazzo to Primiero
	1. From Paneveggio to Cencenighe by the Valles-Pass 2
	2. Excursions from S. Martino di Castrozza. Cima di Tog- nazza. Passo delle Comelle. Cauria
	nazza. Passo delle Comelle. Cauria
	Val della Noana. Monte Pavione. Val di Pravitali, etc. 2
	4. From Primiero to Primolano
54.	From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal 2
	1. Pfundersthal. Eidechsspitze
	2. Excursions from Bruneck. The Kronplatz
	4. The Pragger Thal. Passes to the Enneberg and Ampezzo
	5. Excursions from Niederdorf. Sarlkofel
	6. Excursions from Toblach. Pfannhorn
	and Auronzo
	8. From Sillian to Kötschach
	9. Excursions from Lienz 10. From Oberdrauburg to Tolmezzo by Kötschach and Auf
	der Plecken

Rou	te.	Page.
	11. From Greifenburg to Villach by the Weissensee-Thal 12. From Greifenburg to the Gailthal	266
	12. From Greifenburg to the Gailthal	266
55.	The Tauferer Thal or Ahrenthal	266
	1. The Mühlbach-Thal	267
	1. The munipach-thai 2. The Mühlwald-Lappacher Thai	267
	5. Excursions from lauters. Schloss lauters. Speakdouen.	
	Grosse Moosnock	268
	fereggen	20
	5. The Weissenbachthal	27Ŏ
	6. Schwarzenbach. Grosse Löffelspitze	271
	7. Passes and Mountains Ascents from the Prettau	272
<i>5</i> 6.	The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal	277
	1. Passes from St. Vigil to Olang, Prags, and St. Cassian .	273
	2. From St. Vigil to the Val Ampezzo by the Fodara Vedla	000
	Alp or the Fannes Alp	273 274
	3. The Heiligkreuzkofel	274
	4. From St. Cassian to Cortina by the Valparola Alp 5. From St. Cassian to Buchenstein by Prelongei	275
	6. From Corvara to Buchenstein	274
	6. From Corvara to Buchenstein	275
	8. From Corvara to the Gardena Valley	275
57.	From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo	2 75
	1. The Monte Pian	276
	2. Dürrenstein. Cristallino. Monte Cristallo. Hohe Gaisl.	0777
	Drei Zinnen	277 277
	A Exercions from Ospitale Over the Force to Cortina	278
	4. Excursions from Ospitale. Over the Forca to Cortina 5. Excursions from Cortina. Belvedere. Zumelles. Tondi di	•10
	Faloria	279
	6. Nuvolau. Tofaha. Cristallo. Sorapiss	280
	7. From Cortina to Schluderbach by the Passo delle Tre	One
	Croci. Lago Mesurina	280 281
	9 The Cadore and Auronzo Valleys	281
	8. Excursions from S. Vito. Sorapiss. Antelao. Pelmo 9. The Cadore and Auronzo Valleys 10. The Val di Zoldo and its passes 11. From Polluncto Primely as in the Val Suppo	283
	11. From Deligno to Frimolado in the var Sugana	283
58.	From Cortina to Belluno by Agordo. Cordevole Valley .	284
	1. Pieve di Livinalongo (Buchenstein)	285
	2. Excursions from Caprile. Mtc. Migion. Mtc. Fernazza.	285
	3. From Cortina to Caprile over the Monte Giau	285
	4. From Caprile to Borca by the Forcella Forada	286 285
	5. Val Biois. Cima di Pape	287
	7. From Agordo to Zoldo by the Duram Pass	287
59.	From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei and Pregratten. The	_
	Iselthal	288
	1. Weisse Wand, Hochschober	288
	2. The Defereggen-Thal and its passes	288
	 The Defereggen-Thal and its passes Excursions from Windisch-Matrei and from Inner-Gechlöss 	289
	4. From Windisch-Matrei to Mittersill by the Velber Tauern	290
	5. The Lasorling 6. Excursions from Pregratten. Ascent of the Gross-Vene-	2 91
	diger	293
	diger 7. Passes from Pregratten. Obersulzbach-Thörl. Krimmler	4 90
	Thörl. Maurerthörl and Reggenthörl	293
•	8. Excursions from the Clarahütte. Umbal-Thörl, etc	294
60.	From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut	29 5
	1. From Huben to Kals through the Kalser Thal	. 295

Rou	le.	Page.
	2. From Uttendorf to Kals by the Stubachthal and the Kalser	-
	Tauern 3. Excursions from Kals. Gross-Glockner 4. The Romariswandkopf.	297 298
61	From Lienz to Heiligenblut	298 300
UI.	1. The Möllthal	301
	2. Excursions from Heiligenblut. Franz-Josephs-Höhe. Hof-	
	mannshütte. Wiesbachhorn, etc	302
	3. Ascent of the Gross-Glockner	304 304
	5. Over the Obere Oedenwinkelscharte to the Stubachthal .	305
,	& From the Postage to Kele	305
	7. From Heiligenblut to the Rauris Gold Mine (and Gastein) by the Fleiss. Ascent of the Hohenaar	00=
	tein) by the Fleiss. Ascent of the Hohenaar	305
	Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria.	
62.	From Vienna to Gratz	306
	1. Merkenstein. Gutenstein	307
	2. From Neustadt to Oedenburg	308
	berg. Schneealp. Raxalp	- 980
	4. The Sonnenwendstein. The Stuhleck	811
00	5. The Hochlantsch and Rennfeld	312
65.	From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur	313
	1. Excursions from Mariazell	315 316
	3. The Hochschwab	316
64.	3. The Hochschwab	
	alpen	317
	1. Ascent of the Hochschwab from Weichselboden	317
^-	2. From Wildalpen to Eisenerz direct	318
65.	From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and St. Michael	317
	1. From Steyer to Liezen by Windischgarsten. Hinterstoder	319 320
	2. The Voralpe	321
	4. From Hieflau to Bruck by Eisenerz and Vordernberg 5. From Eisenerz to Bruck by the Frauenmauer Cavern	321
	5. From Eisenerz to Bruck by the Frauenmauer Cavern	000
	and the Tragösthal	328 322
	7. Mountain Ascents from Admont. Grosse Buchstein. Natter-	ممد
	riegel. Hohe Pyrgas. The Kaiserau	823
00	8. From Trieben to Judenburg by Hohentauern	323
00.	From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salz-	20.1
•	burg)	324
	1. The Hochmölbing	324 325
	3. The Gumpeneck. Pass-Stein. Sölkthal	326
	 The Gumpeneck. Pass-Stein. Sölkthal	
	Riesachsee. Hochgolling	326 328
67.	5. From Radstadt to St. Johann by Wagrain From Radstadt to Spittal by the Radstadter Tauern	328
٠	1. The Lungau From Tamawag to Scheifling	329
	2. The Maltathal. Passes to Mallnitz and Gastein	329
68.	Gratz and Environs	330
	1. The Schöckel. Toblbad. Buchkogl	334
	2. From Gratz to Köflach and over the Stubalp-Pass to Juden- burg	RRA

b

Route.	Page.
3. From Gratz to Klagenfurt by Schwanberg	. 335
4. The Schwanberg Alps	. 335
5. Gleinalpe. Brucker Hochalpe	. 335
6. Bad-Gleichenberg	. 335
6. Bad-Gleichenberg	. 336
1. The Baths of Robitsch and of Neuhaus	. 837
2. The Sannthal Alps	. 887
3. The Franz-Josephs-Bad	. 339
4. From Steinbrück to Agram and Fiume	. 339
5. The Quicksilver Mines of Idria	. 840
6. The Žirknitzer See. Schneeberg	. 341
7. The Stalactite Caverns of Adelsberg	. 341
8. Prewald and the Nanos	. 342
9. From St. Peter to Fiume	. 842
10. From Divazza to Pola	. 342
70. From Marburg to Villach	. 343
1. Windischgratz. Welka Kappa. Ursulaberg	. 343
2. The Lavantthal. From Wolfsberg to Judenburg by S	it.
Leonhard	. 343
3. From Kühnsdorf to Krainburg. Vellacher Bad. Obi	
Grintuz	. 344
4. From Klagenfurt to Krainburg over the Loibl. The Sto 5. Rosegg. Sternberg.	ou 345 . 347
6. Excursions from Villach. Warmbad-Villach. Faak	
See. Mittagskogel	°. 847
7. The Dobratsch	. 348
8. From Villach to Kötschach. The Gailthal	. 348
71. From Bruck to Villach	. 348
1. From St. Lorenzen to Sekkau. Hohe Zinken	. 849
2. From Knittelfeld to the Gleinalpe. Ingering-Thal	. 349
3. The Zirbitzkogel. Oberwölz	350
3. The Zirbitzkogel. Oberwölz	n-
hard. The Eisenhut 5. From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg. The Sau-Alpe 6. From Glandorf to Klagenfurt. The Zollfeld 70. Here and the College of t	35 0
5. From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg. The Sau-Alpe	. 351
6. From Glandorf to Klagenfurt. The Zollfeld	. 351
72. From Laibach to Villach	. 352
1. Veldes. Valley of the Wocheiner Save. The Terglou	. 352
2. From the Wochein to Moistrana over the Kerma-Pass	. 352
3. The Urata-Thal. Over the Luknia Pass to the Ison	40
_ Valley	. 353
4. The Pischenza Valley. From Kronau to Flitsch by the	16
Worschetz-Sattel	. 504
Worschetz-Sattel	. 354
	. 355
7. Excursions from Tarvis. Luschariberg 8. From Tarvis to Pontafel by the Kanal Valley	. 355
79 Total	. 356
73. Trieste	
1. Excursions from Trieste. Miramar. Optschina. Cap)O OF 0
d'Istria, etc.	. 359
74. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo	
1. Aquileia	. 360
2. The Krn, Prestrelenik, Canin, and Rombon 3. Ascent of the Mangert and Wischberg	. 561
5. Ascent of the Mangert and Wischberg	. 361
75. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume. Excursion to Dalmati	a 302

Maps.

- 1. S. BAVARIA AND THE EASTERN ALPS, from the Splügen to Vienna: before the Title-page.
- The Vorarlberg (Bregenzer Wald, Illthal, Montavon, Paznaun, Prattigau): RR. 2, 3, 34, 35; between pp. 6, 7.
 The Environs of Füssen, Reutte, Nassereit, Telfs, Mittenwald, Partenkirchen, and Walchensee; RR. 4, 5, 7, 8; between pp.
- 4. The Environs of Tolz, Tegernsee, and Schliersee (from the Starnberger-See and Walchensee to the Innthal): RR. 8-12; between pp. 44, 45.
- KÖNIGSSEE, HALLEIN AND GOLLING, THE SCHAFBERG AND THE ST. WOLFGANG-SEE: RB. 15, 16, 17, 18, 28; between pp. 70, 71.
- 7. The SALZEAMMERGUT (GMUNDEN, ISCHL, HALLSTADT): RR. 19-22; between pp. 86, 87.
- 8. The Upper and Lower Pinzgau, Pongau, Gross-Venediger, Gross-
- GLOCENER, GASTEIN, AND THE PUSTERFRAL: RR. 16, 24-29, 32, 33, 34, 54, 59, 60, 61; between pp. 108, 109.

 The Lower Innthal, Brenner Railway, Zillerthal, Gross-VeneDiger, and Pusterfral: RR. 10, 12, 29-32, 40, 54, 59; between pp. 142, 143.

 10. The Montavon and Prättigau: RR. 34, 35; between pp. 166, 167.

 11. The Obtzthal: R. 36; between pp. 174, 175.
- 12. The UPPER INNTHAL, THE OETTHAL AND STUBAL ALPS, AND THE VINTSOHGAU: RR. 34, 36-39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46; between pp. 184, 185.

 13. The OBTILER DISTRICT: RR. 44, 45, 46, 50; between pp. 226, 227.

 14. The Lago di Garda: RR. 47, 48, 49; between pp. 286, 227.

- 16. The DAGO DI GARDA: R.R. 41, 40, 49; between pp. 200, 201.

 16. The ADAMELLO, PRESARELLA, AND BRENTA ALPS, THE VAL DI NON, VAL DI SOLE, AND THE VALLEY OF THE ADIGE, from Botzen to Roveredo: RR. 41, 44, 46, 47-52; between pp. 240, 241.

 16. The DOLOMITE ALPS, from Botzen to Auronzo and Belluno: RR. 40, 41, 52-54, 56, 57, 58; between pp. 276, 277.

 17. The GROSS-VENEDIGEE DISTRICT; RR. 29, 59; between pp. 288, 289.

 18. The GROSS-GLOCKMER DISTRICT: RR. 27, 28, 60, 61; between pp. 300, 904.
- 301.
- 19. The STYRIAN AND AUSTRIAN ALPS, from Aussee to the Hochschwab: RR. 63-67; between pp. 318, 319.
- 20. KEY MAP OF THE EASTERN ALPS, after the Index.

Panoramas.

- 1. From the Gaisberg, near Salzburg, between pp. 68, 69.
- SCHAFBERG, near Ischl, pp. 102, 103.
 - Schmittener Höhe, between pp. 114, 115. -
 - HOHE SALVE, between pp. 148, 149. KITZBÜHLER HORN, p. 150.

- HINTERE SCHÖNTAUFSPITZE, p. 229.
 - KALSER THÖRL, p. 296.

Plans of Towns.

Botzen (between pp. 198, 199), Gastein (p. 118), Gmunden (p. 87), Gratz (between pp. 380, 331), Innsbruck (between pp. 134, 185), Ischl (p. 90), Meran (p. 209), Reichenhall (p. 81), Salzburg (between pp. 62, 63), Trieste (between pp. 356, 357).

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

LANGUAGE. For travellers purposing to explore the more remote parts of the Eastern Alps, a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the

principal hotels and the usual public resorts.

Money. English sovereigns and banknotes may usually be exchanged at a small premium in the principal towns in Germany, and at a higher premium in Austria (see below; 11. = 20 marks = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16s. = 16 m. = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 101. each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

English, German, and French gold, and also English and German banknotes, when converted into the paper currency of Austria, bear a premium of 10-15 per cent. (Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign or a gold piece of 20 marks is $11\,\mathrm{fl.}$, and for a Napoleon $8^3/4\,\mathrm{fl.}$) Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ none but respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange more advantageously in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Southern Germany. The Austrian florin, or gulden (== 2s.), contains 100 kreuzers. The paper florin, silver pieces of 5, 10, and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 10 kr. are in most common circulation.

The cost of a tour among the Alps of Bavaria and the Tyrol depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but, as a rule, travelling in S. Germany and among the Austrian mountains is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8s. per diem. Those, on the other hand, who avail themselves of the public conveyances, prefer driving to walking, frequent hotels of the highest class, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30s, daily.

II. Passports and Custom-Houses.

PASSPORTS are now unnecessary in Austria, as well as in Germany and most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to to a duty of about 3 fl. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Those who pay duty for cigars or other articles on crossing the frontier should preserve the 'Bollette' or receipt; otherwise they may in some cases be compelled to pay the duty a second time (e. g. on entering a town where civic imposts are levied).

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery.

PLAN. The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

Season. The best season for a visit to the mountains of S. Germany and Austria is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such an occurrence is exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls moreover are seen in perfection. The southern districts of the Tyrol should not be visited until late in autumn, as the heat in summer is unfavorable for excursionising. Autumn is moreover the season for grapes, peaches, figs, and other delicious fruits, which are plentiful and cheap in S. Tyrol.

COMPANIONS. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found 'de trop'. The larger the party, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller, on the other hand, who has attained some proficiency in

the language of the country, will of course more speedily become acquainted with the people and their characteristics, and more readily derive instruction from his tour.

Scenery. The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are particularly recommended to lovers of the picturesque: - Oberstdorf (R. 3), Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Nassereit (R. 4). Partenkirchen (R. 7), the Walchensee (R. 8), the Tegernsee and Achensee (R. 10), the Schliersee (R. 11), Salzburg (R. 15), Berchtesgaden and the Königs-See (R. 16), the Salzkammergut (RR. 19-22), Salzburg and Tyrol Railway (R. 24), Gastein (R. 25), the Fusch (R. 27), the Kapruner Thal (R. 28), Krimml (R. 29), Innsbruck (R. 30), the Zillerthal (R. 31), the Oetzthal (R. 36), the Stubaithal (R. 38), the Finstermunz-Pass and the Reschen-Scheideck (R.39), the Brenner Railway (R. 40), Botzen and its Environs (R. 41), Meran (R. 42), the Stelvio Route and the Suldenthal (RR. 44, 46), the Lago di Garda (R. 48), the Val Fassa (R. 52). the Tauferer Thal (R. 55), the Ampezzo Valley (R. 57), the Valley of the Cordevole (R. 58), Heiligenblut (R. 61), the Semmering Railway (R. 62), the Lower Ennsthal (R. 65), Gratz (R. 68), and lastly the Grotto of Adelsberg and Trieste (RR. 69, 73). In fine weather, and by duly economising his time, the traveller may visit most of the above places in five or six weeks. Those on the other hand who prefer to be more stationary will have no difficulty in selecting some delightful spot as headquarters for excursions and rambles (e.g. Berchtesgaden, p. 72; Gmunden, p. 86; Riva, p. 236).

IV. Walking Tours.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and is in almost every respect in the most favourable position for the enjoyment of beautiful scenery.

EQUIPMENT. The greatest drawback to the pleasure of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be regarded as one of the golden rules for travellers. Who has not experienced the exultation which attends the shouldering of the knapsack or wielding of the carpetbag, on quitting a steamboat or railway-station? And who at other times has not felt the misery of being surrounded by his 'impedimenta', and almost distracted by the rival claims of porters, touters, and commissionnaires? A light 'gibecière' or 'Reisetasche', such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and a small dressing-case may, after the first few days, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, a pair of stout leather or doeskin gloves, and a leather

drinking-cup will also be found useful. For the pedestrian a light Scotch plaid is better than a waterproof. The traveller should of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he purposes visiting towns of importance; but it should be contained in a valise of moderate size, which he can easily wield when necessary, and which he may forward from town to town by post.

The traveller who intends to ascend any of the loftier peaks should be provided with a well-tried Alpenstock, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6 ft. long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an Ice-Axe and Rope are also necessary. These articles can generally, if necessary, be obtained from the guides, but in that case their quality cannot be so implicitly relied on as when the climber has selected them for himself. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 ft, between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock.

RULES. The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, as the overtaxing of his strength on a single occasion will sometimes incapacitate him altogether for several days. It often requires discrimination to determine what degree of fatigue can be borne with impunity, and when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a regular table d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. When a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' with regular and steady steps ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'); the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the traveller desires a second maxim for his guidance, it may be, 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering during a protracted walking tour, they may be rubbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is an-

other well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Excursions among the higher Alps should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a.m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed over the fissures and crevasses during the night. It is hardly necessary to state that experienced guides are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The cold glacier-water of the loftier regions should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also prejudicial. Experienced mountaineers agree

in recommending cold tea as the safest remedy for thirst.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the Weather holds despote sway. Those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted, and their advice will often be found valuable. The barometer, too, should be con-

sulted when an opportunity offers.

GUIDES. Within the last few years the guides among the S. German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of the Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent English and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The best centres for procuring guides are Sulden, Vent and Gurgl in the Oetzthal, Kals, Pregratten, Heiligenblut, and Cortina. The names of the bestknown guides at each place are given in the Handbook. The usual fee for a tour of some length is 3 fl. per day; but the charges for the longer and more difficult glacier-expeditions are higher, and fixed by special tariff. Each guide is bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. The judicious traveller will know when to share the contents of his cigar-case or spirit-flask with his guide, who is perhaps to be his sole travelling companion for several days, and he will find that such attentions are rarely thrown away. Travellers crossing mountain-passes without a guide should observe that the direction of the route is often indicated by heaps of stones or by posts at doubtful points.

CLUE HUTS. The numerous Club Huts erected within the last few years by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and the Austrian Tourist Club have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts of the higher mountain-ascents. These huts are generally well fitted up, and contain mattresses or hay beds, woollen coverlets, a small cooking-stove, cooking utensils, plates, and glasses. A small sum, fixed by tariff, is charged for the accommodation afforded. When the traveller purposes spending the

night in one of these huts and starting thence for the ascent, he should take a good supply of portable provisions with him. — As a rule, the tourist should avoid passing the night in a Chalet. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of hay, the usual concomitants of the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the jangling of the cow-bells, the sonorous grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly contribute to that refreshing slumber of which the wearied traveller stands in need.

HEALTH. For wounds and bruises, which few altogether escape in a protracted excursion, tincture of arnica is a good remedy, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue. Saturnine ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, collodion or glycerine, are also recommended.

For diarrhea 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homeopathic tincture of camphor is

also a good remedy.

V. Conveyances.

RAILWAY-TRAVELLING in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher. and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are often better than those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The thirdclass travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are $1^{3}/_{5}d$., $1^{1}/_{5}d$. and $4/_{5}d$. per Engl. M. respectively, but in Austria they are rather higher. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour. and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are of very rare occurrence. On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension as to the safety of his 'impedimenta' before he arrives at his final destination, where they will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

DILIGENCES, termed 'Eilwagen' or 'Mallepostes' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the coupé. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured in good time. In much frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual amount of luggage carried by the Eilwagen free does not exceed 20-30 lbs., overweight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are moreover required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and sometimes even on the previous evening.

EXTRA-POST. The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage for four persons with moderate luggage is 2fl. 80 kr. for 2 horses, 80 kr. for the vehicle, and 70 kr. gratuity, i. e. in all 4fl. 30 kr. (= 8s. 7d.), per stage of 2 German miles (about 9¹/4 Engl. M.). The tariff, however, differs in almost every province of Austria. Return post-carriages are charged for at a lower rate. For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course

pleasanter.

Travellers who are pressed for time should apply in writing at the post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and direct a 'Laufzettel' to be forwarded to the different stations on the route. A change of horses will then be provided everywhere without delay. The fare for half the journey must generally be paid in advance.

Omnibuses, named 'Stellwagen' in Austria, run on all the principal high roads of S. Germany. The average fare is 50-60 kr. per stage (9½ Engl. M.), which they generally take 2 hrs. to accomplish. Cheapness and the advantage of becoming acquainted with the people of the country are the sole attractions these vehicles offer. As they generally halt at second or third-rate inns, those who travel by them are recommended to postpone the principal meal of the day until they arrive at their destination. The 'Cabriolet' in front is the best part of the Stellwagen, and may be engaged for three fares; but as the maxim 'beati possidentes' appears to be greatly in vogue in some parts of the Tyrol, travellers should secure their seats in good time.

CARBIAGES (Ital. vetturini, nolosinieri) with two horses, for four persons, may be hired in the German districts of the Tyrol for 10-12 fl. per day, in the Italian for somewhat less. They travel on an average about 40 M. a day, and halt for a couple of hours in the middle of the day for dinner and rest. Return-carriages (ritorni) may

sometimes be procured for one-half or two-thirds of the above fare. The drivers and carriage-owners almost invariably demand about onethird more than they intend to take, so that a bargain should always be made before starting. The carriage should also be inspected, and a stipulation made that the entire vehicle, including the box-seat, shall be at the disposal of the hirer. On the conclusion of the bargain the hirer should obtain a sum as earnest-money (Handaeld. caparra) from the proprietor or driver (1 fl. at least for each day's journey), to be returned on the commencement of the journey. When this precaution is omitted, the driver will rarely scruple to set aside the contract if he has an opportunity of entering into another more advantageous to him. Travellers are cautioned against concluding bargains through the medium of touters (sensali), waiters, and commissionnaires. It is generally difficult or impossible to procure carriages in the smaller valleys during hay-harvest. An 'Einspänner', or one-horse carriage, is generally refused if the road be a mountainous one, and a 'Zweispänner', or carriage-and-pair, does not hold more than two persons with luggage. Large trunks should always, as far as possible, be dispensed with.

VI. Maps.

The maps contained in the Handbook will meet the requirements of all ordinary travellers, but the mountaineer and the pedestrian may occasionally desire to consult others on a larger scale.

The best map on a large scale for the Bavarian Mts. is the Bayrische Generalstabskarte, or ordnance map, scale 1:50,000 (4 m. per plate), of which there is also a reduced edition, scale 1:250,000 (2 m. per plate). Another good map is the Reymann'sche Karte (1:200,000; 1 m. per plate), and a third is Heyberger's Karte der Alpen Bayerns und Nordtirols, from the Zugspitze to the Kaisergebirge (1:146,000; published by Finsterlin, Munich; price 5 m.), which may also be purchased in sections.

The best maps of Austria are the new Austrian Ordnance Maps (1:75,000; 50 kr. per plate), of which 96 plates have been issued, including the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Upper Austria, and Lower Austria. Special sheets of different groups of mountains (such as the Dolomites and the Ortler Alps), printed in colours, have been prepared from these maps in a very handy form. Of the Specialkarte der Ost-Alpen (1:50,000; 1 m. 60 pf. per sheet), published by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and edited by Prof. Haushofer and Hr. Hoffmann, the following sections have appeared: Similaun, Wildspitze, Weisskugel, Glockthurm, Timbler Joch, Hochwilde, and Schrankogel. The following are also good special maps:

— Grohmann: Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen (1:100,000; pub. by the editor, Vienna; 8 m.). — Waltenberger: Karte der Oberlechthaler Alpen, Rhätikonkette, etc. (1:200,000; pub. by Perthes,

Gotha; 4 m.). — Sonklar: Die Oetsthaler Alpen (1:144,000; pub. by Perthes, Gotha; 4 m.); Karte der Hohen Tauern (1:144,000; pub. by Hölder, Vienna; 1 m.); Karte der Zillerthaler Alpen (1:144,000; 3½m.). — Payer: Specialkarten der Ortler- and Adamello-Alpen (1:56,000), published in Petermann's 'Ergänzungshefte', Nos. 17, 18, 23, 27 and 31. The following are publications of the German-Austrian Alpine Club: — Hoffmann & Haushofer: Karte der Ortler-Gruppe (1:72,000; 4 m.). — Wiedenmann: Karte der Glockner-Gruppe (1:66,000); Karte der nördlichen Dolomit-Alpen (1:100,000; 4 m.). — Mally, revised by Simony: Reisekarte des Salskammeryuts (1:100,000; 8 m.).

Among maps on a small scale, the Mayr'sche Atlas der Alpenländer, published by Perthes of Gotha, is recommended (revised edition in 8 sheets, 1:450,000; 8 m.). A similar map is the Mayr'sche Karte von Tirol, sold by Grubert at Munich (1:500,000; mounted, 8 m.; also obtainable in two sheets, N. Tyrol 4 m.,

S. Tyrol 4 m.).

VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany and Austria; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are much more moderate. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated in the Handbook.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days', in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is apt to be faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to, for want of time to investigate them. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a 'Gastsimmer' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the 'Salle & Manger' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in S. Germany and the German parts of the Tyrol very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every tem. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended

to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the cure's on reasonable terms.

The Post Inns are generally good. Those patronised by the 'Stellwagen' are very inferior, although convenient for persons travelling by these vehicles, especially when encumbered with luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage, and are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire such a moderate proficiency in the language as will render them intelligible to the servants, and as far as possible to conform in their requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose Baedeker's 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms.

Ach (Ger.), brook, torrent.

Alp (Ger.), a mountain-pasture, usually with a 'Sennhütte' or chalet. Alpenglühen (Ger.), sunset glow on

the mountains.

Arête (Fr.; Ger. Grat), a sharp and precipitous ridge, especially that which generally forms the final approach to the summit of a lofty mountain.

Bauer (Ger.), peasant; often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.

Bergschrund (Ger.), a chasm or gulf between the neve, or snow at the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock

Boden (Ger.), the floor or level part of a valley.

Chaise-à-porteurs (Fr.; Ger. Tragsessel, Ital. portantina), an armchair resting on two poles, and carried like a sedan-chair.

Cheminée (Fr.; Ger. Kamin), a narrow and precipitous gully.

Cima (Ital.), summit, peak. Col (Fr.), a depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point

of a pass. Couloir (Fr.), a gully filled with

Crampons (Fr.), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.

Crevasse (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a

Ferner(Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.

Firn (Ger.; Fr. névé), the frozen snow on the upper part of a glacier. Forcella (Ital., 'little fork'; Fr. col), the highest part of a mountain-

Glacier Tables, slabs of rock on a glacier, which protect the ice below them from the influence of the sun, while the surrounding ice dissolves.

Gletscher (Ger.), glacier. Gletscherschliff (Ger.), glacier-action, striation; also applied to rock striated, polished, or furrow-ed by glacier-action.

Grat, see Arête. Hof (Ger.), farm-house, hamlet. Horn (Ger.), peak, sharp summit. Hütte (Ger.), hut, chalet.

Ice-fall, the extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden

change of level in its bed.

Joch (Ger., 'yoke'), see Col, Forcella.

Kamin, see Cheminée.

Kees (Ger.), glacier. Kessel (Ger., 'kettle', 'cauldron'), a mountain-basin.

Klamm (Ger.), a cleft, a gorge. Klause (Ger.), a defile.

Kofel, Kogel, Kopf (Ger.), mountainsummit.

Lawine (Ger.), avalanche. The Staub-Lawine ('dust-avalanche'), is formed of loose, fresh-fallen snow; the Grund-Lawine, which occurs in spring, is more compact

and consequently more destructive.

Loch (Ger., 'hole'), a cavern, a gorge. Malga (Ital.), see Alp.

Massif (Fr.), a mountain-mass, the solid rock or foundation of a

mountain.

Moraine (Fr.), heaps of rock and rubble or detritus at the margin of a glacier. Lateral Moraines, those on each side of the ice-stream. Medical Moraines, those in the middle of large glaciers formed by the junction of two smaller ones. Terminal Moraines, the deposits of rubbish at the foot of a glacier.

Moutin (Fr.), a vertical opening in a glacier, with a stream, formed by the melting of the ice on the surface, falling into it.

Mulde (Ger., 'trough'), a hollow or basin in the side of a mountain.

Névé, see Firn.

Sasso (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.
Sattel (Ger.), saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. Col and Joch).

Scharts (Ger.), gap, pass. Schrund, (Ger.) same as Crevasse. Senner (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.

Sennhütte (Ger.), chalet.

Sérac (Fr.), a mass of snow or ice, particularly a huge square block in a glacier, formed by transverse crevasses.

Spitze (Ger.), a peak, pointed summit. Stock, Gebirgsstock (Ger.), same as

Massif.
Tauern (Ger.), the name of the prin-

Tauern (Ger.), the name of the principal chain of the E. Alps, also applied in the Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.

Thor, Thörl (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to Joch.

Tobel (Ger.), a gorge.

Tragsessel (Ger.), see Chaise-à-porteurs.

Vedretta (Ital.), a glacier.

Wand (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.

B. = Breakfast.

D. = Dinner.

A. = Attendance.

L. = Light.

M. = English mile.

N. = North, northern, etc.

S. = South, etc.

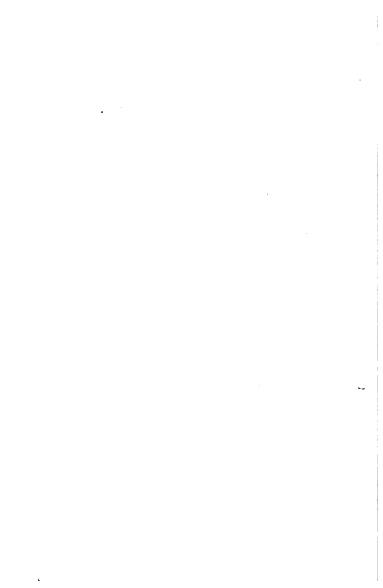
E. = East, etc.

W. = West, etc.

DISTANCES. The number placed before the name of a place on a high road, when at the beginning of a paragraph, indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The distances within the body of the text are reckoned from place to place. In railway-routes the distances invariably refer to the starting-point.

ASTERISKS. Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed

worthy of special commendation, are denoted by asterisks.



1. From Munich to Lindau and Bregenz.

Comp. Map, p. 6.

831/2 M. RAILWAY (Bairische Staatsbahn) to Lindau (771/2 M.) in 51/2-8 hrs. (fares 17 m. 70, 11 m. 75, 7 m. 55 pf.; express fares 20 per cent higher); from Lindau to (6 M.) Bregenz (Vorarlberger Bahn) in 1/4-1/2 hr.

(fares 48, 36, 24 kr.).

Munich, see Baedeker's S. Germany. On leaving the station we see on the right the Marsfeld, or drilling-ground of Munich, beyond which we pass the park and château of Nymphenburg. 5 M. Pasing is the junction for the lines to Augsburg and Starnberg (R. 6). After crossing the Würm (p. 27) and passing Aubing, the train enters the boggy Dachauer Moos. 15 M. Bruck (1735 ft.; Marthabrau; Post), or Fürstenfeldbruck, pleasantly situated in the Amperthal, is frequented for its river-baths. In the neighbourhood is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of Fürstenfeld. Emperor Lewis the Bayarian died here while hunting on 10th Oct. 1347.

The train traverses the Schöngeisinger Wald and reaches (20 M.) Grafrath, with its pilgrimage church. To the left a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the Ammersee (p. 29), with Andechs and the château of Seefeld; the Alps are visible in the distance. 24 M. Türkenfeld; 281/2 M. Schwabhausen; 311/2 M. Epfenhausen. The train crosses the Lech by an iron bridge supported by one central buttress,

and arrives at (351/4 M.) Kaufering (1939 ft.).

Branch-line in 12 min. to (3 M.) Landsberg (Glocke; Hahn), an ancient town on the Lech, with 4500 inhabitants. The late Gothic Liebfrauentricke was founded in 1498. The Rathhaus, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty. — Another Branch-line leads N. across the Lechfeld in 11/4 hr. to (14 M.) Bobingen, on the Augsburg and Buchloe Railway (see below).

Near station Igling the château of the same name is passed on the left. - 421/4 M. Buchloe (Zum Kellerberg, near the station; Railway-Restaurant), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and

Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchlor (25 M.), railway in 50 min. to 11/4 hr.; fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 35 pf. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.; 15 m. 45, 10 m. 25, 6 m. 60 pf.). The line traverses the Lechfeld, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where 0tho 1. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near station Inningen, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the Wellenburg, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations Bobingen (branch-line to Kaufering and Landsberg, see above), Grossattingen, Schwadmünchen (a manufacturing place), Westereringen. The line then crosses the Gennach, and reaches Buchlos and reaches Buchloe.

From Munich

The train now enters the broad valley of the Wertach. $46^{1}/_{2}$ M. Beckstetten; 50 M. Pforzen. Beyond the river is the suppressed monastery of Irrsee, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is here formed by a grand range of mountains, of which the Zugspitze (9761 ft.), the Hochplatte (6837 ft.), and the Säuling (6683 ft.) are the most conspicuous.

At (541/2 M.) Kaufbeuren (2241 ft.; Sonne; Hirsch), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. Biessenhofen (Post; branch-line to Oberdorf, see p. 18); 61 M. Ruderatshofen; 691/2 M. Aitrang. A deep cutting now carries the line through the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. 691/2 M. Günzach, with an ancient monastery converted into a brewery, is the culminating point (2772 ft.) of the

line; fine view of the Günzthal; to the right Obergunzburg.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a tract of pasture-land and peat-moss. 76 M. Wildpoldsried; 771/2 M. Betzigau; on the height to the right, the ruin of Wagegg. The Iller is crossed. 811/2 M. Kempten (2287 ft.; *Krone, Post, in the new town; Krone, Hase, in the old town; *Algäuer Hof, Deutscher Kaiser, at the station), the capital of the Algau, picturesquely situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 13,000 inhab., and consists of two portions, the Neustadt, or new town, on the high ground near the station, and the Altstadt, or old town, on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt, which is adorned by a tasteful fountain, with a statue of the Empress Hildegard, stands the old Palace of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in the 18th cent.; the 'Fürstensaal' contains a series of portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome Abbey Church, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). The most interesting buildings in the Altstadt are the Rathhaus, lately restored, and the Protestant Church in the St. Mang-Platz.

in the St. Mang-Platz.

To the S. of the town, between the station and the Iller, rises the "Burghalde, a hill with remains of ancient fortifications (reached from the station in 10 min.; restaurant and grounds), once the site of the Roman fort Campodunum, subsequently the seat of the Prince-Abbots of Kempten, garrisoned by Imperial troops in 1633, by Swedes in 1646, fortified by the French in 1703, and finally destroyed by the Imperial army in 1705. Fine view hence of the Algäu Alps; in the foreground the Granten (5712 ft.), to the left heyond it the long ridge of the Daumen (7484 ft.) and the blunt pyramid of the Hocheogel (8507 ft.); to the right the Middle-Gabel (8670 ft.). — A more extensive view is obtained from the "Mariemberg, S M. to the W., reached by a pleasant walk viâ Haubensteig and Bruck (Inn at the top, adjoining the church).

FROM KEMPTEN TO ULM, railway viâ Memmingen in 4 hrs. (fares 7 m. 5, 4 m. 70 pf., 3 m.), being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc. — From Kempten to Filssen and Reutie, see B. 4.

Beyond Kempten the line follows the left bank of the Iller.

Beyond Kempten the line follows the left bank of the Iller. Finest views to the left. It should be observed that at Kempten the engine is transferred to the opposite end of the train, which now proceeds in the reverse order. The valley gradually contracts. Beyond (85 M.) Waltenhofen (2362 ft.) the Nieder-Sonthofer See (2240 ft.) is seen on the right, at the foot of the Staffelberg (3900 ft.). 88 M. Oberdorf. The line approaches the Iller. On the left is the green and sharp-edged Grünten (p. 12), to the right of which rises the Daumen (p. 24).

95 M. Immenstadt (2362 ft.; *Kreus or Post; Hirsch; Traube. with beer-garden; Bath-Establishment on the Ach, a little above the town), a manufacturing town of 2500 inhab., is charmingly situated on both banks of the Steigbach, at the point where it has forced its way between the Immenstadter Horn (5050 ft.) and the Mittag (4688 ft.), near the junction of the Konstanzer Ach with the Iller. On the E. rises the isolated and picturesque Grünten (p. 12), while the background is formed by the Daumen, the Geishorn, and other Hinterstein mountains (p. 23).

ENVIRONS. Fine views from the Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.) and the Schiessstate (1/4 hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the Hora (1/4 hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds, recently laid out, reached by diverging to the right at the entrance of the Steigbachthal (finger-post).—Pleasant excursion to (1/2 M.) Rothenfels. We follow the carriage-road on the right bank of the Ach, past the château of Count Rechberg, and after 1/2 M. cross to the Königsgut (the property of Baron Kiesen) on the left bank. Here we take the footpath to the right (way-post), which ascends to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the new path to the left. The ruin commands an admirable view of the Alpsee and the mountains. In descending we pass through the gateway between the farms, and after 20 min. reach Bühl (inn, with pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (see below). Thence back to (11/2 M.) Immenstadt by the carriage-road.

The ascent of the *Stuiben (5790 ft.; 3-31/2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is strongly recommended. The route crosses the railway just above the 'Post', and leads straight along the left bank of the Steigbach, past the twine-factory, into the Steigbachthal, a picturesque ravine between the Mittag and the Immenstadter Horn, through which the brook dashes impetuously over its rocky bed. As far as the (3/4 hr.) wooden Chapel, the path is rather steep rocky bed. As far as the (% ar.) wooden Chapel, the path is rather steep (the path to the left here ascends the Mittag, see below). Reyond the (5 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., cross the brook; 1/a hr., turn to the right (the path to the left leads to the top of the Steineberg, see below), and again follow the left bank to the (1/2 hr.) Almagmach Inn (unpretending). Hence a steep cartrack (footpath shorter) ascends in windings to the (1/2 hr.) Ehrenschwang Alp (Mittelberg chalet) on the saddle between the Steigbachthal and the Weissachthal, where it turns to the left and leads via the (50 min.) new less (one in summer colly hed 1 m. hav hed 50 nf.) to the (20 min.) Inn (open in summer only, bed 1 m., hay-bed 50 pf.) to the (20 min.) summit, which is provided with a pavilion and mountain indicator. The view is very striking, and is both more picturesque and more extensive than that from the Grunten. Due 8. is the chief group of the Algau Alps, culminating in the Krottenkopf and the Mädele-Gabel; to the left of these are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Grünten are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Grünten on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the extensive Gottesackerwände rise the heights of the Bregenzer Wald, which in their turn are backed by the Rheticon Chain with the Scesaplana, the mountains of the Grisons and Glarus, and the Sentis; more to the right, and in the immediate foreground, stands the Rindaip Horn with its 'Nagelflue' conglomerate strata; directly to the W. lies the mirror-like Lake of Constance, on whose shore Friedrichshafen may be distinctly descried in clear weather. — The view from the Kittag (4668 ft.; 2 hrs.) is limited; that from the Steineberg (5540 ft.; with guide, 3 hrs.) is scarcely inferior to that from the Stuiben. Grünten, see p. 12. — To Reutte by Hindelang, Tannkeim, and Pass Gacht, see R. 5.

The train now turns to the W., skirting the base of the Immenstadter Horn, into the valley of the Ach (to the right the Kleinsee), and after describing a wide circuit reaches the village of Bühl, on the Alpsee (2355 ft.; 2½ M. long), along the N. bank of which the line runs. We are next carried through the pleasant Konstanzer Thal, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) Thalkirchdorf, and thence up a steep gradient to (105½ M.) Oberstaufen (2598 ft.; *Bütner), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, the train commands striking views of the profound Weissachthal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell beyond. To Hittisau (Bregenzer Wald), see p. 7. From Oberstaufen to the Lake of Constance the line descends 1300 ft.

Beyond (110 M.) Harbatzhofen the valley is traversed by the Rentershofener Damm, an embankment 640 yds. in length, and 192 ft. in height. 114 M. Röthenbach (2319 ft.; Kolb). The district through which the line now winds is partially clothed with wood. Before reaching (123 M.) Hergatz (where peat is extensively dug), we obtain another view of the Appenzell mountains. 128 M. Schlachters; 132 M. Oberreitnau. The line skirts the Hoirerberg (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view is now obtained, embracing the Lake of Constance, on the left Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau, and beyond it the luxuriant green mountains of St. Gallen and Appenzell, and in the background the Kamor, Hohe Kasten, Altmann, and Sentis. A long embankment then carries the line across an arm of the lake to the island on which Lindau is situated.

137 M. Lindau. — "BAYRISCHER HOF, R. and L. 2 m., D. 2 m. 50, B. 80, A. 60 pf.; BADHÖTEL; these two are near the station and steamboat-quay; "Krone, or Post, R. 1½ m., B. 80 pf.; HÖTEL REUTEMAN and LINDAUER HOF, near the quay; Sonne; "Helvetia, moderate; Pension Gärtchen auf der Mauer, on the mainland. — Schützengarten, a restaurant with view; adjacent, Rüpfin's wine-saloon; "Rail. Restaurant.

Lindau (1306 ft.), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, about 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway embankment and a wooden bridge. The Romans under Tiberius are said to have maintained a fleet on the lake, and to have founded a fort on this island, of which the ancient tower by the bridge is perhaps a remnant. On the quay is a statue of King Max II. in bronze, erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble, on that opposite, a handsome lighthouse (view; tickets at the Custom House).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway embankment to the left), passing the villas Lottbeck, with a fine park, Giebelback, and Lingg ("frescoes by Naue), to the (1½ M.) Schachenbad (Pension Freihof), charmingly situated on the lake, and the (¾ M.) Lindenhof, or

Villa Gruber, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (admission Tues. and Frid. free, on other days 1 m.; closed on Sundays). Schloss Alwind, 1/2 M. farther, is the property of Frau Gruber. — Very fine view from the (8/4 hr.) *Hoirerberg (1496 ft.), reached either by the footpath parallel with the railway, or by the carriage-road from the Landthor through Asschack (Schlatter) to the hamlet of Hoires at the foot of the vine-clad hill. On the summit two inns and a Belvedere.

The Lake of Constance (1306 ft.) is about 42 M. in length, 8 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Arbon) 912 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the 8. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

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The principal places on the lake are Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregens, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance, Meersburg, Ueberlingen, and Ludwigshafen, between which steamboats run at least once a day. On the more important routes the communication is more frequent. Thus between Lindau and Rorschach (1½ hr.), Lindau and Romanshorn (1½ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach (1¼ hr.), Friedrichshafen and Rorschach (1½ hr.) there are 4-6 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land, but the scrutiny is rarely more than a mere form. The banks of the lake belong to five different states, viz. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Switzerland, and Austria. (See also Baedeker's Switzerland.)

FROM LINDAU TO BREGENZ. Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 25 minutes. Railway in 15-30 min. (fares 48, 36, 24 kr.; view to the right). Intermediate station, Lochau.

6 M. Bregens. — Oesterreich. Hop, on the lake, R. from 1 fl., B. 40, A. 20 kr.; Hötel Montfort, at the station; "Wrisses Kreuz, Römerstrasse, R. 1 fl. 10, B. 40 kr.; "Adler; "Keone; Schweizerhof; Löwe; Lamm. Café Kirchner, Grabengasse. Wine at J. Kinz's ("Bürgermeister") and A. Kinz jr. (Vier Jahreszeiten), on the way to the Gebhardsberg. Beer at the Hirsch; Forster's brewery; Gmeinder's beer-garden, on the lake; Zur Schanz, Lindauer-Str.; Railway Restaurant.

Bregenz, the chief town of the Vorarlberg (district 'before the Arlberg'), the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 3700 inhab., lies at the base of the Pfänder, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance (Lacus Brigantinus). The Old, or Upper Town, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient Roman Camp, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. Over the gateway of the old inner tower (now a printing-office), in the Aurachgasse, is an ancient relief of the goddess Epona (a female figure on horseback). The new Pier commands an excellent survey of the town and neighbourhood. The Vorarlberg Museum contains natural history specimens, coins, etc., and also the Roman antiquities found on the Oelrain, a plateau 1/2 M. to the S.W. of the town. The Villa Gülich, in the immediate vicinity of the town, also contains a small collection of antiquities.

Pleasant "Walk along the Lindauer Strasse to the (1 M.) Klause (Graveneuth's Ruhe), the tower of which commands a charming view, best by evening light. Thence to the (1½ M.) Rhumle ("Inn) near Lochau (see above), and (¾ M.) to the 'Zech' Tavern, just beyond the Bavarian frontier. —

To the S. the Dornbirn road leads to (11/2 M.) Rieden, with the picture-equely situated Riedenburg, now a school of the Dames du Sacré Cœur; by the (1/2 M.) bridge over the Ach is the 'Engel Tavern, with a garden. Near the Riedenburg is the 'Gletscherfeld', a tract opened up by the construction of the railway, with rocks exhibiting interesting traces of glacier action. — To the W. another walk may be taken to (11/2 M.) Vorkloster, with frequented bath-establishments (warm sulphur-baths; omnibus from the 'Kreuz' inn & times daily), and to Mehrerau, a Clistercian abbey, with a handsome modern church in the basilica style. [A pleasant round may be made by returning from the Riedenburg viā the Gletscherfeld and (11/2 M.) Mehrerau.] — On the E. is the (1/4 M.) Berg Itel, a tavern and shooting-ground, with a pleasing view, which is, however, surpassed by that from Weissenreute, a farm lying above it. To (31/2 M.) the little village of Fish, see below.

The "Gebhardsberg, or Schlessberg (1945 ft.; ascent of \$\frac{3}{4}\$ hr., the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Monifort, a pilgrimage church, and an 'Inn, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by very picturesque pinclad mountains. — A carriage-road winds round the face of the Gebhardsberg and leads to 3 M. Kennelback (Krone), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Ach. Thence we may cross the Ach to Schloss Wolfurth (11/2 M.), and ascend to the left by Rickenbach to (21/2 M.) Bildstein (2145 ft.), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Beturn by (21/4 M.) Schwarz-

ach (p. 154).

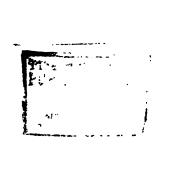
The Pfander (3464 ft.), which commands a striking and extensive view, is ascended by several different paths. The shortest route for pedestrians (11/2-2 hrs.) diverges to the right behind the old barracks N. of the town, ascends to the left by a finger-post, and passes a bench which affords a pleasing view; it then becomes steeper, and leads through wood to the (1 hr.) Halbstation Pfänder (refreshments); 12 min., last houses of Hintermoos; lastly a gradual ascend of 20 min. to the large new *Hôtel-Pension Pfänder (R. 11/2 fl., L. and A. 40, B. 50 kr.), and of 5 min. more to the summit. The view from the top embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algâu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhæticon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is rather longer (2-21/2 hrs., completed in 1877) leads past Berg Isel (see above), chiefly through wood, to (11/4 hr.) Fluk (Krone) and (11/4 hr.) the hotel. — From Lochau (p. 5) also the summit may be reached by a good path (21/2 hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the Gagenmähle, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of Riese and the hotel. — The *Hirscherg (8570 ft.), 11/4 hr. to the E. of the Pfänder, affords a better survey of the Bregenzer Wald, although as a whole the view is inferior to that from the Pfänder (ascent from Bregens 3 hrs., by Fluh, Geserberg, and Ahornach).

Bregenzer Wald, see R. 2. To Feldkirch and Bludenz (Vorarlberg

Railway), see R. 34.

From Bregenz to Arlberg through the Bregenzer Wald.

The Bregenser Wald, as the N. part of the Vorarlberg is called, is a diversified mountain-region watered by the Bregenser Ach, and bounded by the Rhine, the Ill, the Lech, and the Iller. It is rich in beautiful scenery, which will amply repay the pedestrian. A distinction is made between the Vorders, or Aeussere (outer) Wald, a thickly-peopled hill-tract, with heights of moderate elevation covered with grass and wood, and the Hintere, or Innere Wald, which in part exhibits all the characteristics of an Alpine district. The most interesting routes are from Bregens to the Schröcken by Schwarzenberg or Bezou; and thence either to the





Arlberg, or across the Gentscheljoch to Mittelberg and Oberstdorf. The inns are usually good and inexpensive.

Railway from Bregenz to $(5^{1/2}M.)$ Schwarzach in 28 min., see p. 154; diligence thence to Bezau twice, from Bezau to Au once daily. The road ascends the picturesque Schwarzachthal to $(4^{1/2}M.)$ Alberschwende (2352 ft.; *Taube), a prettily situated village, with a handsome church containing good altar-pieces by Deschwanden, whence an attractive footpath, easily found, leads across the Lorena (3575 ft.) to $(1^{8/4} hr.)$ Schwarzenberg (see below). The road then skirts the hill side in a wide circuit, affording a splendid view of the valleys of the Rothach, Bregenzer Ach, and Weissach, which unite far below. At the (3 M.) Zum Krönle Inn the road to Lingenau (see below) diverges to the left. After $^{3/4}M$, the road divides again, the rugged road to the right leading through Wieden and Stangenach to (3 M.) Schwarzenbach (see below), while the high-road descends into the valley and leads across the Ach and the Schmidlebach to $(1^{1/2}M.)$ Egg (1837 ft. *Löng. *Post)

the Schmidlebach to (1½ M.) Egg (1837 ft.; *Löwe; *Post).

Travellers wishing to go to Oberstaufer or to Oberstaufer wishing to go to Oberstaufer or to Oberstaufer which descends past Miselbach to the Ach, and then ascends to (6 M. from Alberschwende) Lingenau (Ochs), and (2½ M.) Rittisau (2715 ft.; *Krone), an extensive village, beautifully situated on the hill between the Bolgen-Ach and Subers-Ach. [Excursions: to the Hillisberg (4350 ft.; 1½ hr.) and the *Hoch-Addrich (5128 ft.; 2½ hrs.) with fine views; through the Lecknerthal to (1½ hr.) the small Leckner-See (refreshments at the Höfs-Alpe), and across the Lehen-Alpe to the top of the (3 hrs.) Hochgrat [Fahnengrat; 6168 ft.). To Oberstauforf by Sibratsfall and Rohrmoos, see p. 17.] — A carriage-road leads from Hittisau towards the N. to (3 M.) Krumbach, crosses the Bolgen-Ach by a boldly constructed bridge, and follows the Weissachthal, past Springen, Ach, and Weissach, to (9 M.) the Oberstaufen station (p. 4).

— From Lingenau To Egg (1½ M.); the road descends in windings into the ravine of the Subers-Ach, and then re-ascends by Grossdorf. A shorter route for pedestrians diverges to the right 10 min. S. of Lingenau (to Egg, 1 hr.).

[Schwarzenberg (2277 ft.; *Hirsch, *Lamm, belonging to the same landlord), charmingly situated at the foot of the Hochälple (see below), forms pleasant headquarters for a prolonged stay. The church contains an altar-piece (Glorification of the Virgin) by Angelica Kauffmann (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the paintress in the left aisle of the church records.

paintress in the left alsie of the church recurus.

Footpath across the Lorena to Alberecheende, see above. A very enjoyable, but more fatiguing walk may be taken by a path crossing the Losse (3845 ft.), whence we may either proceed straight on to (3 hrs.) Dornbirn (p. 155), or descend to the right along the margin of the wood to (3 hrs.) Schwarzach. The "Hochsiple (4796 ft.) rises immediately to the S. of the saddle, from which it may be easily ascended in 1 hr. It affords a fine view of the Bregenzer Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (new refuge-hut at the top). — The direct route from Schwarzenberg to the top of the Hochsiple ascends to the right by the 'Hirsch'; at the point where the road divides, either the bridle-path to the right, or the shorter footpath to the left may be followed; beyond the last four farms we take (1/2 hr.) the footpath to the left, which leads in 20 min. to two chalets just below the wood; at the first of these our path turns to the right towards the corner of the

wood, and then traverses the wood; 1/4 hr., chalets; 1/4 hr. other chalets (refreshments). Our route, however, ascends into the wood to the right before we reach these last chalets, and crosses the ridge to (3/4 hr.) the grass-grown summit.

FROM SCHWARZENBERG TO MELLAU (71/4 M.). A narrow road descends to the S. from Schwarzenberg past the hamlet of Loch and across a mountain-torrent to the Ach, which is here confined within a narrow rocky bed; the (11/4 M.) covered bridge (beyond which a footpath leads up to the road from Egg to Bezau, see below) remains on the left. We then proceed through wood along the left bank, passing (1 M.) a second (stone) bridge. [The road to Bezau runs on the right bank; those who wish to proceed thither cross this bridge and turn to the right. The road from this point to Mellau is broader and keeps to the left bank, passing (1 M.) Hof, (3/4 M.) Bayen, and (1/4 M.) a third bridge (to the right the cone-shaped Mittagspitze, 6863 ft.). On the right bank lies the hamlet of Ellenbogen, whence carriage-roads lead to (left; 3/4 M.) Bezau and (right; 1 M.) Reute (see below). Our road still keeps to the left bank, winds round the wooded Bayenberg, and leads past Klaus, where the footpath from Reute joins the road at the covered bridge (see below), to (3 M.) Mellau.

FROM EGG TO BEZAU. The road follows the right bank of the Ach to (11/2 M.) Andelsbuch, 1/2 M. to the E. of which is the bath establishment of that name with a chalybeate spring (moderate; adjacent, *Dr. König's Hotel and Pension). Then past Büchl and Bersbuch, and round the projecting ridge of the Bezeck (see below) to (6 M.) Bezau (2090 ft.; Gemse; Post), the chief place of the Innere Wald, and seat of the district court. One of the private houses contains eight pictures by Angelica Kauffmann, which visitors are allowed to inspect (fee).

A footpath (shorter than the road) leads from Büchl across the Bezeck (3166 ft.) to Bezau. On the top (halfway) a pointed Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden Rathhaus, in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood on this spot till it was pulled down in 1807. — A few hundred paces to the S. of this point a fine mountain panorama discloses itself to view (Mittagspitze,

Canisfluh, etc.).

From Bezau to Mellau (4 M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.; two-horse carriage 8 fl.). The high-road crosses the Ach at Ellenbogen (see above). About 3/4 M. to the S., in the pleasant Bizauer That, are the small chalybeate baths of Reute (simply but comfortably fitted up), whence a footpath, affording a number of pretty views, leads across the Hebung (2424 ft.) to Hinterreute, and to the Klausbrücke over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see above).

Mellau (2244 ft.; *Bär, R. 60, D. 80 kr., with chalybeate baths; Adler), charmingly situated in a finely wooded valley, is recommended for a prolonged stay. To the S. E. rise the precipitous walls of the Canisfluh (6696 ft.); on the W. opens the narrow Mellenbach-Thal, between the Hohe Koien and Guntenhang, with the Hohe Freschen in the background.

The ascent of the Mörzelspitze (5694 ft.) through the Mellenbachthal recommended (314 hrs.; view limited towards the S.W.). — The Hohe Fresches (6566 ft.), 6 hrs., with guide; better from Bankweil (p. 158). — The ascent of the Cassifish (6695 ft.) takes 41/2 hrs., with guide, and is rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below); the route passes the Hofstätten Alpe and the Canis-Alpe, and proceeds thence along steep grassy slopes to the summit, which commands an admirable view. The descent to Au is unattended with difficulty.

The road crosses the Ach, leads along the wooded slope of the Gopfberg, with the long ridge of the Canisfiuh on the right, passes Hirschau, and reaches (4 M.) Schnepfau (2365 ft.; Krone; Adler).

FROM REUTE (see above) to Schnepfau, more direct footpath in 1½ hr. by Birau and the Schnepfect (2013 ft.). At the top, near the St. Wendelins-Kapelle, we enjoy a striking view of the Canissluh, Mittagssluh, and other heights.

The road now keeps to the right bank of the Ach, passing between the Canisfiuh on the right and the Mittagsfluh on the left, while the Künzelspitze rises in front of us. 3 M. Au (2578 ft.; *Krone; *Rössle, beyond the bridge), pleasantly situated at a point where the valley expands.

FROM AU TO BLUDENZ, interesting route (11-12 hrs.) up the Argenthal, which stretches towards the S.W. We follow the right bank of the brook to (3 hrs.) Damüls (4856 ft.; Inn, unpretending), a loftily situated village, from which the "Mittageptite (8863 ft.) may be ascended in 2½ hrs., with a guide (not difficult for practised mountain-climbers). The route then leads to the S. across the Faschinajoch (4896 ft.) to Fontanella and (3 hrs.) Sonntag, a village in the Grosse Waiserthal, which is now followed to (5 hrs.) Bludenz (p. 158). — Another pleasant route leads from Damüls to the W., across the Furks, into the Laternser Thal, and on to (6 hrs.) Rankweil (p. 156).

Walkers need not return from the 'Rössle' to the high-road, but may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) Lagen, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The carriage-road (short-out by a footpath through the meadows to the right) ends at (½ hr.) Schopernau (2730 ft.; Krone; Adler), the birthplace of F. M. Felder, the peasant-poet (d. 1869), to whom a monument has been erected in the churchyard. To the S. rises the towering Künzelspitze (7570 ft.), and to the left, in the foreground, the pyramidal Uenschellerspitze (6676 ft.).

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the small sulphur baths of Hopfreben (Inn) to (2½ hrs.) the *Schröcken (4134 ft.), remarkable for the wild grandeur of its situation. On a green hill at the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits (Juppenspitze, Mohnenfuh, Rothborn, Künzelspitze), are seen the little church of Schröcken, and adjoining it an *Inn and a small group of houses, partially surrounded by the foaming waters of the Ach.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS:

"Widderstein (8305 ft.), 4 hrs. from the Schröcken, not difficult, and highly recommended. Starting from (1½ hr.) Hochkrumbach (see below) with a guide (P. Schwarzmann, the host of the inn, or his son) we follow the path to the Gentscheljoch (see below), turn to the left before reaching the pass, and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (where the path has recently been improved) to the arete and (21/2 hrs.) Magnificent *View of the Algau and Lechthal Alps, the the summit. the Summit. Magnineen view of the Algau and Lectural Alps, the Tauern, the Oetzthal and Rhætian Alps, the Ortler, the Bernina, the Glarus and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance.

Kunzelspitze (7570 ft.), 3½-4 hrs. with guide, over the Schadona Pass (p. 159), fatiguing; **Mohnenfuh (6337 ft.), also fatiguing. — **Kleinspitze**, or Braunadlerspitze** (8680 ft.), 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

PASSES:

To OBERSTDORF ACROSS THE GENTSCHELJOCH (81/2 hrs.), an interesting route. A tolerable bridle-path ascends to (11/2 hr.) Hochkrumbach, or Krumbach ob Holz (5620 ft.; Inn, unpretending), a scattered group of houses in a barren upland valley, inhabited in summer only. Hence we proceed to the left by a zigzag path across steep pastures to (1 hr.) the wooden cross on the summit of the Gentscheljoch (6480 ft.), at the S.E. foot of the Widderstein (see above); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. The descent (to the right) is steep and stony as far as the Upper Gentschelalp, or Genstelalp (5558 ft.), after which it improves. The route then runs high up on the left side of the picturesque Gentschelthal (to the right the precipices of the Liechlopf and Zwolferkopf), passing at one point along a sheer wall of rock, where it is protected by a low parapet, and leads to the Lower Gentachtelap (A270 ft.). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, and, passing the hamlet of Bödmen and crossing the Breitach, reaches (2 hrs.) Mittelberg (3980 ft.; *Krone), the principal place in the Kleine Walser or Mittelberger Thal. From this point to (4 hrs.) Oberstdorf there is a carriage-road (comp. p. 14). - To Oberstdorf via the Haldenwangereck or the Schrofen Pass, see p. 17.

To the Upper Lechthal (to Reutte 16 hrs.). From Krumbach (see above) the path proceeds at first for a short distance on the left, and then high up on the right bank of the Krumbach to (1 hr.) Warth (4905 ft.; Rössle), prettily situated at the foot of the Warthorn. [From Warth to Lech, p. 11, 1½ hr., a bridle-path ascends the deeply cleft Lechthal, passing below the high-lying village of Bürstegg.] Then down across the Krumbach and up again to (¾ hr.) Lechteiten (4050 ft.), perched high above the deep ravine of the Lech, and overshadowed by the Biberkop (8417 ft.); fine view of the Upper Lechthal with the Omeshorn and Schafberg to the S.W., and of the Warthorn and Widderstein to the W. (Route by the Schrofen Pass to Oberstdorf, see p. 17.) The path now descends abruptly, crossing to the right bank of the Lech a little before reaching Ellenbogen, and arrives at (21/2 hrs.) Steg (3668 ft.; Inn), lying at the mouth of the Kaiserthal. [A well-trodden path leads through this valley and across the Kaiser joch (7605 ft.) to (5 hrs.) Pettneu, and another over the Almejur-Joch to (6 hrs.) St. Anton in the Stanzerthal (p. 160). Carriage-road from this point ('Cariol-Post', a light post conveyance for two persons, to Reutte in 8 hrs. on Mon., Wed., and Frid., at 7.30 a.m.) past Hägerau to (3 M.) Holzgau (*Hirsch; Post), a thriving village at the opening of the Heckbachthal (path across the Müdelejoch to Oberstdorf, see p. 16); thence by Stockach and Lend, crossing the Lech twice, to (6 M.) Elbigenalp (3399 ft.; Engel) at the mouth of the Bernhardsthal (p. 17). At (3 M.) Hüselgehr (Brau), at the mouth of the Gramais-Thal, the road regains the right bank of the Lech. An interesting bridlennth leads C. teresting bridle-path leads S.E. from (41/2 M.) Elmen (Post), by Bschlabs, Boden, Pfafflar, and the Hochtenn-Sattel (6250 ft.), lying to the N. of the Muttekopf (p. 162), to (7-8 hrs.) Imst (p. 162).

The road now follows the right side of the wide, rubble-strewn Lechthal. After 2 M., Vorder-Hornbach (Inn) is passed on the left, at the entrance to the Hornbachthal. [About 11/2 hr. up the Hornbachthal is

Hinter-Hornbach (Inn), at the foot of the Hochvogel (p. 24), whence a somewhat fatiguing but interesting path ascends the Jochbach-Thal, which stretches N.W., to the Hornbackjoch (6703 ft.), between the Jochspitze (left) and the Höllenhörner, and then descends into the Oythal (p. 15) and to Oberstdorf, a walk (with guide) of 6-7 hrs. from Hinter-Hornbach.

Our road now passes (2/4 M.) Stanzach, at the mouth of the Namioser That, and (3 M.) Forchach (to the left the narrow opening of the Schwarzwasserthat), and reaches (3 M.) Weissenbach (2982 ft; Löve), where the road from Pass Gacht (p. 25) joins it on the left. From this point to (6 M.) Restite, see p. 25 (one-horse carriage 3 ft.).

From the Schröcken to Bludenz across the Schadona-Sattel and through

the Grosse Walserthal, see p. 159.

FROM THE SCHRÖCKEN TO THE ARLBERG (to Stuben 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the Avenfeldtobel, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the Juppenspitze and Mohnenfluh, and, farther on, of the lofty Kleinspitze (Braunadlerspitze, 8680 ft.) with its glacier. After 1/4 hr. we reach the Auenfeld-Alp (refreshments); thence between the Juppenspitze on the right and the Aarhorn on the left through a wide depression where the Bregenzer Ach takes its rise, and up a gentle ascent to the summit of the pass (5728 ft.). [Travellers coming from Lech keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the Ach, down the right bank of which they descend.] We now descend to the right, cross (1/2 hr.) a bridge, and then ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the Lechthal (our path being joined on the left by that from Warth, p. 10), and cross the Lech to (40 min.) Lech, or Anger (4718 ft.; *Krone; Adler), the chief place in the Thamberg, or upper district of the Lech, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Omeshorn (8436 ft.).

A cart-track leads from Lech along the right bank of the Zürsbach, between the Omeshorn and Rauchespitze, past (11/4 hr.) Zürs (Inn, unpretending), to (1/4 hr.) the Flexensattel (5777 ft.), which commands a view to the S. of the Kalte Berg (9498 ft.) and the Wildebene-Ferner. The road then descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, through which the Stubenbach descends in a series of cascades, winding along the face of a precipitous rocky slope; lower down it crosses the brook and joins the Arlberg road above (1 hr.) Stuben (p. 160),

FROM LECH BY THE FORMARIN-ALP TO DALAAS, 6 hrs., an interesting route (guide advisable; provisions should be taken). The track follows the left bank of the Lech to (3/4 hr.) Zug, where the path to the Spuller-See across the Bratzer Staffel diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) Aelple, with a large cheese dairy, situated on a broad expanse of meadow-land; on the left rises the Schafberg, and facing us are the Johanneskopf and Hirschenspitze. After 1/2 hr. the path crosses the Lech, and ascends to (10 min.) the Tannleger-Alp (fine retrospect); on the left opens the Kälberthal, through which runs another path to the (3 hrs.) Sputler-See, by Sputler-Alpe and Dalaaser Staffel. In 1/4 hr. more we recross the brook and ascend its left bank. In its bed are several step-like tears both like terraces, the water trickling from which forms a subterranean discharge of the Formarin-See source of the Lech. In 11/4 hr. we reach the

Formarin-Alp (6070 ft.); 10 min., the small, green *Formarin-See (5982 ft.), at the foot of the towering Rothwand (see below). We may either walk round the lake by the N. and W. sides, or turn to the left and choose the shorter but somewhat giddy path along the slope on the E. side, and then proceed to (1/2 hr.) the summit of the pass (6227 ft.), which affords a view of the Rhæticon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent leads by (1/2 hr.) the Ruchstaffel-Alp, a few hundred paces below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings, the new path being often worse than the old, to (½/ hr.) the Mustarin-Alp, which lies on the right bank, while we turn to the left towards (1 hr.) Dalaas (p. 159). — To THE WALERTHAL AND BLUDENZ. A rugged path leads N.W. from the Formarin-See across the BLUDENZ. A rugged path leads N.W. from the Formarin-See across the saddle between the Pischitépfe and Rothwand to (2 hrs.) the Lagutz Alp (5050 ft.), and then to the W. along the slope of the Alpilla into the Maruithal, to Garfül and (2 hrs.) Marui (lnn); opposite rise the wooded slopes of the Hohe Frassen (p. 158). The Maruithal unites about 1 hr. lower down with the Grosse Walserthal (p. 159; by Garsella to Sonntag, 2 hrs.). The route to Bludenz leads to the left across the deep Lasankatobel to (1 hr.) Raggal (lnn) and winds round the W. side of the Hohe Frassen to (2½ hrs.) Bludenz (comp. p. 159). — Ascent of the Rothwand (8360 ft.) from the Lagutz Alp in Ab hrs. with guide difficult: shorter and easier from the Laguts Alp in 4-5 hrs., with guide, difficult; shorter and easier from the Klesenza-Alp, 1 hr. to the N. of Laguts, in the upper Huttler That (2 hrs. from Buchboden), which may be also reached from Tannleger (see above) direct, in 21/2 hrs., by crossing the Johannesjoch (6922 ft.), between the Rothwand on the left and the Hirschenspitze and Misthaufen on the right.

FROM LECH TO KLÖSTERLE BY THE SPULLER-SEE, 5 hrs., another interesting excursion. At (3/4 M.) the small village of Zug, we cross the Lech to the left, and ascend the bank of the Stierlochbach to the Stierloch-Alpe, whence we cross the Bratzer Staffel to (21/2 hrs.) the charmingly situated *Spuller-See (5740 ft.; boat). To the N. rises the imposing *Schafberg (5780 ft.), the summit of which may easily be reached from the lake in The descent from the lake to (1/2 hr.) Klösterle (p. 160), or to the right through the Spreubach-Tobel to (2 hrs.) Wald on the Arlberg road is steep.

3. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf.

The Algau Alps.

Comp. Map, p. 6.

RAILWAY to $(5^1/2$ M.) Southofen in 25 min. (fares 75, 50, 35 pf.). Post Ommibus from Southofen to $(8^3/4$ M.) Oberstdorf at 8.30 a.m. in $2^1/4$ hrs.; fare 1 m. 10 pf. (from Oberstdorf at 11.30 a.m.). Omnibus in connection with the trains twice daily. Two-horse carriage 9 m., one-horse carriage

5 m., and driver's fee.

Immenstadt, see p. 3. The railway to Sonthofen skirts the left bank of the Iller (on the right bank the church-tower of Rauhenzell, see below), passes stat. Bleichach, a manufacturing place, and crosses first the Iller, and then the Ostrach. 51/2 M. Sonthofen (2420 ft.; *Deutsches Haus, at the station; *Engel; *Adler; Ochs; Hirsch), a considerable market-town, very pleasantly situated. Fine view from the Calvarienberg, an eminence 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing the Mädele-Gabel, Krazer (left), Biberkopf and Widderstein (right), Schlappolt and Fellhorn (in the foreground).

The "Grünten (5712 ft.) which may be termed the Rigi of the Algau, is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road as far as Burgberg (Löwe), at the foot of the mountain, and 11/2 M. from either Sonthofen or Bleichach (see above). (From Immenstadt the direct route is by the Univer Zollstey and Rankensell to Burgberg, 31/2 M.) The path from Burgberg to the summit is easily found (guide unnecessary). The traveller goes through the village, past the church, and at the last house (a mill) proceeds 20 paces to the left; then by a footpath to a solitary chapel (or the road beyond the village is followed in a straight direction, and the chapel reached by ascending to the right). Here a road to the right through the wood is ascended. After 10 min. a stone wall begins on the left, where the road must be quitted to the left by the large pines; the point of divergence is indicated by a square block of stone. (Or the road is followed to a point 100 paces beyond the end of the wood; the fence to the left is then crossed and the meadows ascended.) The steep and stony path now ascends a ravine descending from the Grünten, and enclosed by huge precipices, to the (1½ hr.) Gundlate, a broad hollow, in which "Hirabeins Insa is situated (E. 1½-2 m.). In 25 min. more the summit is attained. From the Hockwart, on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow ridge leads in 10 min. to the Uchelhern, the central and highest of the peaks. "View of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; in the foreground the Illerthal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Algan Alps; to the extreme right, part of the Lake of Constance; to the N. the hills of Upper Swabia and the Bavarian plain as far as Peissenberg.

The Post Road crosses the Iller and leads through Sigishofen to (4 M.) Fischen (Kreuz), a large village (road hence by Maiselstein and through the Hirscheprung to Tiefenbach, 4 M.), see below). Then through $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$ Langenwang and across the Breitach (before the bridge, a path to the right leads to Wasach and Tiefenbach) and the Stillach to (3 M.) Oberstdorf.

The OLD ROAD from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf ascends the right bank of the Iller viå (1½ M.) Alistetten to (2½ M.) Schöllang (Inn), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the (¾ M.) 'Schöllanger Burg', now the cemetery. Below Schöllang, on the Iller, lie the small sulphur-bath of As. The road then descends by Reichenbach and Rub' to (4 M.) Oberstdorf, shortly Defore reaching which it crosses the Trettach.

141/2 M. Oberstderf (2666 ft.; * Mohr; *Sonne; *Hirsch; Krone. Beer-garden near the church), a thriving village almost entirely recrected after a fire in 1865, is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Alps of the Algäu. It is a favourite summerresort, and contains an ample choice of private lodgings. About 11/2 M. below the village the Trettach, Stillach, and Brettach unite to form the Iller. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of *Excursions. (Guides for the longer expeditions: A. Kecheler, M. and Tim. Koppeler, in Oberstdorf; J. Bap. Schraudolph of Einödsbach.)

Fallbach, or Faltenbach Waterfall, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg (20 min.). The Trettach is crossed at the upper end of the village; the path passes on the left side of the lime kiln, crosses the brook, and winds up the ravine to a platform whence the fall is best

surveyed.

Hofmann's Euhe (25 min.). Road from the church to (1/2 M.) the three chaptele of St. Loretto with their fine old lime-trees (subterranean spring in the third); then to the left up the hill, on the (1/4 hr.) top of which are two benches, shaded by trees and commanding a striking panorama. On the S. summit, 10 min. from St. Loretto, stands the inn Zur Alpenross. The descent is made by the N. side to the (1/4 hr.) bridge over the Trettach at the upper end of Oberstdorf. — Similar views from the (20 min.) Schone Aussicht inn on the road into the Oythal, and from (3/4 hr.) the Burgstall, to the left of the path leading round the base of the Himmelschroffen into the Birgsau.

*Wasach, a beautiful walk of 1 hr. - The Sonthofen road is followed. and the bridge over the Breitach crossed; we then ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser Thal, to the *Wasach Inn, commanding a beautiful view (best by evening light), which is still more extensive from the Kapf, 10 min. higher (panoramas sold at Oberstdorf, 1 m.). The following are the most conspicuous mountains from left to right: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, Höfatsspitze, Rauheck, Kreuzeck, Krottenköpfe (8710 ft.), Kratzer, Himmelschroffen, Mädelegabel (8670 ft.), Wilde Mann, Linkerskopf, Rappenköpfe, Schlappolt, Widderstein, and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen, all from 6000 to 8500 ft. in height. Below lies Oberstdorf. - From the Kapf in 10 min. (to the left beyond the house) to the Judenkirche, a natural archway in the rock, through which is obtained a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc.

Tiefenbach, an interesting excursion of 1 hr. — The road leads from the W. end of the village, crosses the Stillach, and ascends straight up the hill (fine view) through marshy meadows (to the left diverges the road into the Walser Thal, see below). It then descends through wood, crosses the Breitach, and reaches the group of houses called In der Oib. Thence by a short ascent to the sulphur-baths of Tiefenbach (2739 ft.; Badhaus burned down in 1878). A farther ascent to the right brings the traveller to (20 min.) Wasach (see above), whence the return-journey to Oberstdorf takes 1 hr.; or we may proceed straight on by the Maiselstein and Fischen road (see above), which leads past the precipitous Nase (Naeswand; another admirable point of view, ascent by the direction-post to the left, ³/₄ hr.) to the (1 M.) Hirschensprung, a cutting through the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Illerthal and the Grünten.

"Freiberg-See (3061 ft.), a pleasant excursion of 1 hr. — To St. Loretto, see above; 300 paces farther, by the direction-post, a path leads to the right, traversing the meadows and crossing the Stillach. The Freiberg is then ascended, beyond which the dark green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin. Fine view of the Linkerskopf, Griesgundkopf, Warmatsgundkopf, etc.; to the right, the Schlappolt. The log-hut (key at Gschwen-

der's in Oberstdorf, 1 m.) contains a boat for excursions on the lake.

"Zwingsteg and Walser Schänzle (1½ hr.). Road by Kornau (or footpath, already mentioned, to Tiefenbach, joining the road at the top of the hill), ascending the ridge to the left (pretty views), and finally descending through wood into the Kleine Walser Thal, watered by the Breitach. At the Austrian frontier is the Walser Schänzle (3281 ft.; Inn., good wine). About 8 min. before it is reached, a path traverses the meadows and woods to the right and descends to the "Zwingsteg (3065 ft.), a bridge over a dark and profound ravine, through which the Breitach dashes, 230 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in sigzags to (1/4 hr.) a direction-post by a hut, and then descends past the mouth of the Rohrmooser Thai (p. 17) and by Oib (see above) to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to (11/2 hr.) Oberstdorf. - The next places in the Walser, or Mittelberger Thal, are (3 M.) Riezlern (*Engel), (21/4 M.) Hirschegg, and (11/2 M.) Mittelberg (3880 ft.; "Krone, near the church; Traube), the picturesquely situated capital of the valley. (From Mittelberg to Krumbach by the Gentscheljoch, see p. 10.) The road ends 3 M. farther on, at Baad (3927 ft.; Inn), whence a fatiguing and uninteresting pass leads across the Starset-joch (6128 ft.) to (4 hrs.) Schopernau (p. 9).

*Spielmannsau (valley of the Trettach; carriage-road, 21/2 hrs.), recommended for a morning excursion. The footpath leads from the E. end of the village (finger-post) to Kühberg and Gruben, and finally joins the road. Road to Loretto, see above; 2/4 M. farther a finger-post, where the road crosses a hill, a spur of the Himmelschroffen (Burgstall, see above), to the left; fine retrospect of the Birgsau. Then along the left side of the valley; on the right rise the precipices of the Himmelschroffen; on the left lies the small blue Christles-See (3015 ft.). The Trettach and the Trauchbach are next crossed; (6 M.) Spielmannau (poor inn), a small hamlet. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze; on the left the Kratzer. A footpath, bad at places, leads hence through the wild ravine, and at length high on its right side, passing the 'Uniere Knie', to the (1 hr.) Sperrbachsteg (4008 ft.), a bridge in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the Obermadele Alp (Madele-Gabel; passes into the Lechthal),

see p. 16.

"Hölltebel (1½ hr.), at the end of the Distersbachthal, a side valley of the Spielmannsau. Either by a footpath along the right bank of the Trettach, or by the road to Spielmannsau as far as (3 M.) a direction-post indicating the way to the Hölltobel and Gerstruben. The path descends to the left and crosses the Trettach, beyond which (direction-post) it ascends into the (1/2 hr.) deep rocky ravine of the Hölltobel, through which a considerable brook is precipitated in two falls. Footpath in 10 min. to a platform above the lower fall, and in 10 min. more to the *Upper Fall, which plunges into a funnel-like basin; 20 min. Gerstruben (Inn), a hamlet on the upper level of the valley (3773 ft.), at the base of the abrupt Höfatsspitze (7415 ft.; ascent from Gerstruben in 4 hrs., suitable only for practised climbers with steady heads). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the Dietersbach-Alps, in the midst of magnificent scenery (Hôfatsspitze, Bauheck, Kreuzeck). A rugged pass (guide necessary) leads from this point across the Aelple (3824 ft.), between the Höfatsspitze and Rauheck, to the (3 hrs.) Käseralpe in the Oythal (see below). Descent from Gerstruben by a good path on the slopes to the right to the $(^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ bridge over the Trettach; thence to Oberstdorf 3 M. — The abovementioned footpath goes on from the entrance of the Hölltobel (finger-

post) along the right bank of the Trettach to Spielmannsau (see above). Geisalpsee (21/4 hrs.). Road to Schöllang (see p. 13) as far as (3 M.) Reichenbach. Then up to the right to (1/2 hr.) the Geisalp, and past a fine waterfall formed by the Reichenbach to (3/4 hr.) the Untere Geisalpsee, picturesquely situated in a basin between the Rubihorn (Geisalphorn), on the right, and the Entschentopf on the left. The small obere Geisalpse lies 1/2 hr. farther up; thence to the Vordere Seealp (p. 16) across the Geisfuss (6510 ft.) in 2 hrs. guide advisable.

Oythal (to the Stuiben 3 hrs.), between the Schattenberg and Riffen-

kopf, practicable for carriages to a point one-third of the way up. The road leads from the E. end of Oberstdorf, crosses the Trettach, and passes to the right of the lime-kiln. (A footpath which ascends to the right across the meadows, just beyond the bridge, is shorter.) The valley is at first monotonous and affords no views. After 1 hr. the road crosses to the left bank of the Oybach, and enters a broad grassy plateau; on the left the Adlerwand and the Seewande with waterfalls, on the right the wooded Riffentopf. After 20 min. second bridge; the valley suddenly turns to the S., and a fine survey of the head of the valley, with the Hintere Wilde (1982 ft.), Höllenhörner (7096 ft.), and Höfatsepitze (7415 ft.), is disclosed. At the Gutenalpe, ⁸/₄ hr. farther on, the path returns to the left bank, and ascends abruptly to (1/2 hr.) the *Stuiben/all, the beautiful waterfall of the copious Oybach, with picturesque surroundings. About 1/4 hr. farther up is the solitary Käseralpe (4498 ft.); from this point across the Aelple to Gerstruben, see above; over the Hornbachjoch to Hinter-Hornback, see p. 10; across the Himmeleck into the Berggundele,

Birgsau (Skillachthal). Road to Birgsau, 6 M.; footpath thence to Einödsbach in ½ hr. — The route is by Loretto; by a direction-post the road leads to the right, between the Himmelschroffen on the left, and the Freiberg and Schlappolt, and farther on, the Griesgundkopf and Warmatsgundkopf on the right. 6 M. Birgsau (3182 ft.; *Adler), a solitary hamlet commanding a beautiful view: in the centre the pyramidal Linkerskopf, on the right the two Rappenköpfe, over a depression to the left the Wilde Mannli, and to the extreme left the three peaks of the Madelegabel. A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends the right side of the Stillachthal, which soon contracts to a narrow ravine; 10 min., a platform on the right above the foaming abyss (the Bachergedind); 10 min. Einödsbach (3743 ft.; Schraudolph's Inn, unpretending), a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the Rappenaipenthal). The Bacher Lock, a huge gully, ascends hence to the Mädelegabel. After 5 min. the path reaches a stable, round which it turns

to the left, slightly ascending, and following the right side of the gorge (the apparently better path descending to the right and crossing to the left side is to be avoided). 20 min., a waterfall at the foot of the Mädelegabel; from a projecting point beyond the brook a second fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by active climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians are recommended to return by the Freibergsee (see above); the route crosses the Stillach, 10 min. below Birgsau, and passes several isolated houses (Faistenau, Ringgang, Schwanden).

"Madelegabel (6670 ft.), the second highest summit in the Algau Alps (Grosse Krottenkopf, 8710 ft.), ascent laborious, but for practised mountaineers unattended with danger (4-5 hrs.; guide 10 m.). Since the erection of the club-hut (see below) the ascent is usually undertaken from Eindsbach (guide, Schraudolph). The path (lately improved) ascends the steep Bacherthal to (2½ hrs.) the Waltenbergerhaus, the club-hut (6712 ft.), in the Bockkar, at the S.W. base of the Hochfrottspitze (see below); then crosses rocks and stones to the gap between the Hochfrottspitze and the Bockkarkopf, and traverses the small Schneeferner, which presents little difficulty, to the (1½-2 hrs.) central peak. Magnificent *Panorama. — The ascent from the N. side is longer and more fatiguing. The route is through the Spielmannsau to the (5 hrs.) Obermädele Alp (see below), where the night should be spent. A fatiguing ascent thence of 3 hrs. to the summit. This route may be chosen in descending. — The Hochfrottspitze, or W. peak of the Mädelegabel (8690 ft.), may also be ascended from the N.E. without difficulty; the ascent of the Treitachspitze (N. peak, 8480 ft.) is more difficult, and should be attempted by thorough mountaineers only.

**Mebelhern (7885 ft.), commanding one of the finest views near Oberstdorf, an easy ascent of 31/24 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for practised mountaineers, 7 m.). The path ascends to the Fallbach (see above); beyond the second bridge it turns to the left, and ascends in zigzags, across meadows and through wood to (1/2 hr.) the *Vordere *Seealy (4225 ft.), whence a second chalet is visible high above us, just below the *Zeiger* (see below). The route ascends gradually to (20 min.) the end of the valley, where we turn to the left and proceed for 1 hr. up a new path, which is covered with stones at places; about 10 min. before reaching the chalet we ascend across the grassy slopes to the left (N.), and farther on, walk round a hollow inhabited by marmots; another beaten path leads thence to (1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, with an almost perpendicular face towards the Retterschwangthal (p. 23). Magnificent view. — An interesting pass leads from the upper Alp across the *Zeiger* (6520 ft.) and the *Wengendy to Hinterstein* (2 24; 7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 m.).

Fellharn (6660 ft.), an interesting and not difficult ascent, 4½ hrs., with guide. From Faistenau (see above) to the Schlappoltaipe, past the small Schlappoltsee, and up steep green slopes. Easy descent to Rieztern in the Walserthal (p. 14; 2½ hrs.). — Rauheck (7857 ft.) and Kreuzeck (7854 ft.), ascent in each case 5 hrs. with guide (8 m.), not difficult for mountaineers (across the Dietersbachalpe, see above). Steep descent into the Hornbachthal (comp. p. 10). — Grosse Krottenkopf (8710 ft.), the highest peak among the Alps of the Algäu; ascent across the Mädelejoch (see below) in 8 hrs. (guide 12 m.), fatiguing, but unattended with danger. View of surpassing grandeur.

Passes. From Obersetdor to Hollzgau on the Lech, over the Madelefock (8½ hrs., guide 10 m.), an interesting route. Through the Spicimansseu (Trettachthal) as far as (3½ hrs.) the Sperrbachteg, see above. Beyond the bridge the narrow foot-track winds up steep grassy slopes, crossing the Sperrbach (on the right bank the Sperrbachtite) at the Obere Knie (4886 ft.), and traversing the Sperrbachtobel (caution should be exercised in crossing the snow-bridge); then over grass and rubble to (2 hrs.) the Obermädele-Alp (6023 ft.; poor sleeping-quarters; ascent of the Mädelegabel, see above). From this point the Mädelejoch (6473 ft.), between the Krazer and Krottenköpfe, may be reached in ½ hr.; fine view, to the 8., of

the heights of the Lechthal, on the E. of the Grosse Krottenkopf (see above). The route now descends abruptly into the Heckbachthal (Höhenbachthal) past a "Waterfall, and thence follows the 'Gesprengte Weg', a path partly formed by blasting, through the striking ravine of the Heckbach, to (2½ hrs.) Holsgau (p. 10). — From the Mädelejoch to the S.E. across the Karrerjoch into the Rernhardthal and to (h hrs.) Elibernia (p. 10) fatiguing.

into the Bernhardsthat and to (5 hrs.) Elbigenaty (p. 10), fatiguing.

To the Upper Lecethal. Two passes, the Schrofen-Pass and the Haldenwangereck, lead from Oberstdorf to the Upper Lechthal. Across the SCHROPEN-PASS TO LECHLEITEN, 61/2 hrs. (guide unnecessary), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach at (21/2 hrs.) Birgsau (see above), and then ascends the left bank to (8/4 hr.) the Buchrainer Alp (Einödsbach remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the Griesgundkopf, is a hunting-lodge which belongs to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria. The upper Stillachthal (Rappenalpenthal) is monotonous, and enclosed on both sides by precipitous, wooded heights; towards the E. towers the Trettachspitze; farther up, on the left the Biberkopf, on the right, the Wildegundkopf and Liechlkopf. The path crosses the Stillach thrice before reaching (18/4 hr.) the Biberalp, on a hill formed by deposits of rubble. Beyond it (20 min.) the brook is again crossed, and the ascent continued by a stony path along the wall of rock to (1/2 hr.) the Schrofen-Pass (5570 ft.), which commands a fine survey of the Gaishorn, Liechl-kopf, Schafalpenköpfe, and (S.) Biberkopf. A good path now descends to (1/2 hr.) the Austrian custom-house of Lechtetten (p. 10), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands Felder's Inn. (The village lies on the hill 10 min. farther to the left.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the Krumbachthal. cross the stream at the mill, and then reascend to (3/4 hr.) Warth (4905 ft.; Rössle); thence either to the right to (l hr.) Hockkrumbach (p. 10), or to the left, round the flank of the Warthorn, to (1½ hr.) Lech (p. 11), in the Lechthal. — Across The Halden-WANGERECK TO HOCHEBUMBACH, 71/2 hrs. As far as the (5 hrs.) Biberalp, see above; then along the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and route to the Schrofen-Pass remaining on the left) to the Haldenwanger Alp at the top of the Rappensipenthal, and to the (1½ hr.) summit of the pass (6237 ft.), from which a striking view is obtained. The descent is made by the Hirschgehren-Alp to (1 hr.) Hochkrumbach and (3¼ hr.) Schröcken; see p. 9.

A more interesting route for intending visitors to the Schhöcken and the Bregenzer Wald is afforded by the pass through the Walser That and across the Gentscheljoch (8½ hrs. to Schröcken; guide advisable from Mittelberg to the top of the pass; comp. p. 10). — Across the Starzeljoch

to Schopernau, see p. 14.

FROM OBERSTOOR TO HITTISAU (p. 7). The route, which is on the whole uninteresting, leads through the above-mentioned Rohrmooser That (8 hrs.). Carriage-road from Tiefenbach on the left bank of the Starziach to (2 hrs.) Rohrmoos (3526 ft.), a large dairy-firm belonging to Prince Waldburg (refreshments and night-quarters at the manager's). On the S. are the precipitous heights of the Gottesackerwände: ascent of the highest peak, the Hohe Ifen (7306 ft.), from Rohrmoos in 5-6 hrs., with guide, laborious. Then through the Hirschgunder That, by a wretched, often marshy path to (1½ hr.) the In der Schrinne Inn (on the left the fine cascade of the Kesselbach), and, crossing the small gorge of the Feigenbach (Austrian frontier), to (1½ hr.) Sibratsgfäll (3040 ft.), whence a better footpath leads to (2 hrs.) Hittisau (p. 7).

4. From Augsburg to Innsbruck. Hohenschwangau.

132 M. RAILWAY by Biessenhofen to Oberdorf in 2 hrs. 35 min. (fares 5 m. 90, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 35 pf). DILIGENCE from Oberdorf to Füssen daily in 4½ hrs. (in 1878 at 10.30 a.m.). DILIGENCE from Füssen to Reutte (2 hrs.; 5i kr.) and Innsbruck (13½ hrs.; 8 fl. 60 kr.) daily (in 1878 at 4 p.m.). OMNIEUS from Reutte to Innsbruck daily at 6 a.m. in 14 hrs. (starting in the reverse direction from the 'Mondschein' inn at Innsbruck at the same hour), stopping for dinner at Nassereit (fare 4 fl., coupé 5 fl.).

FROM KEMPTEN (p. 2) TO FÜSSEN (251/2 M.) diligence daily at 8.30 a.m. in 61/2 hrs. (41/2 m.). The road leads by (3 M.) Durach (3 M. to the 8., near Suisberg, lie the small iodine baths of Suisbruma), (71/2 M.) Oy, a loftily situated village, commanding an extensive view, (4 M.) Nesselvang (Post; Brän), Kappel, (4 M.) Weissbach, and past the Weissensee, surrounded by wood, to (7 M.) Füssen; last half of the route the more picturesque, with view of the pyramidal Säuling (p. 20). — To RRUTTE. The direct (Kempten and Innsbruck) road from Kempten turns to the right at Weissbach (see above), which with the following villages of Kirchdorf and Steinach belongs to the parish of Pfronten (Frons Raetics), consisting of thirteen villages. It enters the broad valley of the Viis, which descends from the Tannheimer Thal and falls into the Lech 2M. below the small town of Viis, and at the Ulrichsbricke reaches the Lech and the road from Füssen (p. 21).

From Sonthofen (p. 12) to Reutte by Hindelang, Tannheim, and the Gacht

Pass, see R. 5.

FROM PRISENBERG (p. 28) TO FÜSSEN (32 M.) post-omnibus once daily in 8 hrs., by Hötten (p. 29), Petting (Inn), Steingaden (Post), once a monastery with a Romanesque church, Trauchgau, and past the Bannwaldsee. A short way on this side of Schwangau, and 33/4 M. from Füssen, a bye-road to the left leads to Hohenschwangau.

Railway from Augsburg to (41 M.) Biessenhofen, see p. 2; branch-line from this point, through the Wertach-Thal to $(4^{1}/2 M.)$

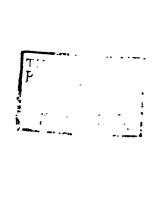
Oberdorf (Inn), market-town with a château.

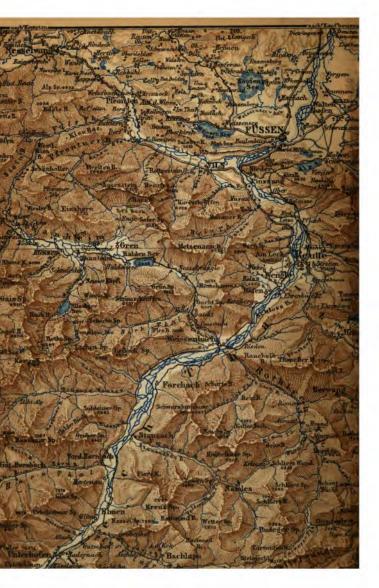
The high road from Oberdorf to (19 M.) Füssen is monotonous. The most conspicuous mountains in the background are the Säuling ('little sow', from its fanciful resemblance to a pig's snout; p. 20) and the Aggenstein-Spitz (p. 24). To the E. of $(4^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Stetten (Post) rises the isolated peak of the Auerberg (3445 ft.), with a church and inn at the top, often ascended for the sake of the view $(1^{1}/2 \text{ hr.})$.

Then by Steinbach to $(6^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Rosshaupten. The road now enters the broad Lechthal; on the hill to the right lies Dietringen; on the left, beyond the river, the Trauchberg, and, farther on, the Tegelberg; in front is Hohenschwangau. We next reach $(7^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ —

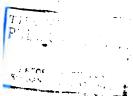
64½ M. (from Augsburg) Füssen (2615 ft.; Post; Sonne; Mohr), on the Lech, on a hill crowned with a handsome castle erected in 1322 by the bishops of Augsburg. The Rittersaal, with finely painted ceiling, and the chapel were restored by Lewis I. Adjoining the castle is the suppressed Benedictine abbey of St. Mang, founded in 629 (present building, 18th cent.), and the Church of St. Magnus, erected in 1701, a good example of the rococo style, decorated with marble, reliefs, and gilding. To the left in the choir is a very early portrait of Charlemagne; on the right that of St. Leopold. In the Romanesque crypt is the Chapel of St. Magnus, containing the drinking-cup, stole, and staff of the saint (d. 654), and four marble statues. On the left by the church-door is the entrance to the Chapel of St. Anna, adorned with a Dance of Death in 20 sections (beginning of 17th cent.), and a fine crucifix carved in wood.

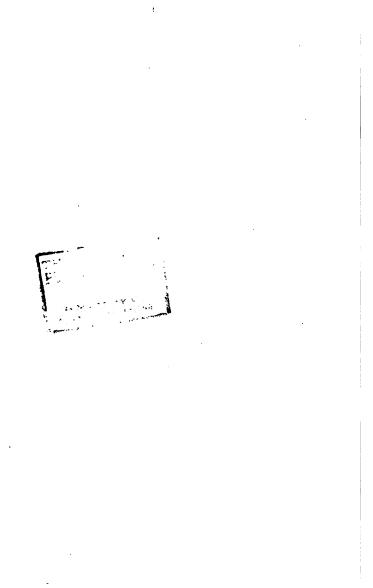
On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the "Oalvarienberg (1/4 hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the Lech and Füssen, S.W. the Schwan-











see and Hohenschwangau. On the E, side of the Calvarienberg a path descends to the Schwansee, skirts its S. bank, ascends in signags, and pursues a S. direction; we may then turn to the left by a road, and, where it divides, descend to the right to the inn at the S. base of Hohenschwangau (1 hr. from the Calvarienberg).

The carriage-road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau passes a Waterfall of the Lech (3/4 M. above Füssen), diverges to the left from the high road by the Bavarian frontier-post, and leads between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg, and past the Schwansee, to (3 M.) the village of Hohenschwangau (Alpenrose, tolerable). Another route, shorter, but less attractive, descends to the left by the bridge over the Lech at Füssen, and then leads to the right round the Calvarienberg and Schlossberg to the $(2^{1}/2 M.)$ village.

*Hohenschwangau (2933 ft.), formerly called Schwanstein, situated on a wooded rock, 31/2 M. to the S.E. of Füssen, said to have been once a Roman fort, was subsequently a baronial castle. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, in 1820 sold for the paltry sum of 200 fl., and in 1832 purchased by the late King Max of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the castle to be entirely re-constructed by Quaglio, Ohlmüller, and Ziebland, and decorated with frescoes by Munich artists. Visitors admitted at any hour. except when members of the royal family are residing at the château (then 4-6 p.m. only). Even a cursory examination of the castle occupies an hour. Attendant 1 m.

The drive up to the château winds round the rock and ascends in gentle gradients. Several gates give access to the building. Over the principal entrance are two banner-bearers with the arms of Bavaria and the Schwangau, by Schwanthaler. In the court the Marienbrunnen on the left, with a Madonna painted by Glink. The Kitchen Premises are decorated with appropriate frescoes. In the small garden a Swan as fountain figure; adjoining it the Marmorbad, hewn in the rock, with two nymphs by Schwanthaler. A few paces farther is the Lion Fountain, consisting of four waterspouting lions bearing a large basin, from which rises a jet 40 ft. in height. The castle itself is now entered. The colonnade con-

tains armour and weapons.

**Frescoes on the First Floor. In the Schwan-Rittersaal are 4 pictures, illustrating the legend of the Schwanritter, or knight of the Swan; in the Schyrensaal 8 pictures by Lindenschmitt from Bavarian history; in the Oriental Room reminiscences of the king's travels in the East; Schwangau Room, 7 scenes from the history of the castle, by Lindenschmitt; Bertha Room, history of the parents of Charlemagne, 5 paintings designed by Schwind; Ladies' Room, 'scenes from the life of a lady of the middle ages', from the history of the Countess Palatine Agnes, wife of Otho of Wittelsbach.— Upper Floor: Room of the Heroes, representations from the Wilkina legend, a myth connected with the Nibelungeniled, commemorating the exploits of Dietrich of Bern, designed by Schwind; Room of the Hohenstaufen, 6 paintings by Lindenschmitt; Room of the Gubphs, 7 scenes from the history of Henry the Lion by Lindenschmitt; Autharis Room, 4 pictures representing the wooing of the Bajuvar princess Theudelinda by the Lombard king Autharis, designed by Schwind; Room of the linds by the Lombard king Authoris, designed by Schwind; Room of the

Knights, scenes of medieval chivalry, 9 paintings by Schwind; armorial bearings in silver, a wedding-gift to the king from the Bavarian nobility;

Private Chapel, stained glass windows.

Delightful views are obtained from the windows of the different rooms, especially from the oriel-window of the king's study, whence the plain is also visible. The tower, shown by special request only, affords the most extensive prospect. Charming survey of the Alpsee from a small temple on a rocky prominence, 5 min. to the E. of the castle.

Environs. A broad new road ascends gradually from the inn in 20 min, to the castle of *Neu-Schwanstein, erected by Lewis II. on the site of the old castle of Vorder-Schwangau, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the Pollat. The building is still unfinished; cards of admission are obtained at Hohenschwangau. Charming survey hence, towards the N., of the broad plain of the Lech with several lakes; to the right the Bannwald-See, opposite the spectator the Hopfen-See; to the left in the foreground the handsome château of Hohenschwangau between the Schwan-See and Alp-See; towards the S. a fine view of the wild ravine of the Pöllat with its waterfall, and high

above it the Marienbrücke.

The traveller should now retrace his steps by the road for 5 min. and turn to the right by a footpath, indicated by a stone, which ascends in 10 min. to the Jugend, a clearing in the wood which commands another fine "View, more extensive than that from the castle. In 5 min. more he will reach the "Marienbrücke, a handsome bridge 50 yds. in length, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall. The bridge affords a beautiful view of Neu-Schwanstein and the Säuling, the highest of the neighbouring mountains. The waterfall of the Pöllat is concealed by the bridge itself.

The 'Obere Pollatweg,' descending into the ravine to the right before the bridge is crossed, leads to the waterfall, after visiting which the traveller must return by the same route (a path through the valley having become impracticable). From the bridge the inn is regained in 20 minutes. The Sauling (6633 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs., the last part fati guing (guide advisable). Extensive view from the summit.

PEDESTRIANS proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen. A good road ('Fürstenstrasse'), which walkers only are permitted to use, leads to the W., passing through the beautiful grounds and woods with which the *Alpsee is surrounded. About 1/9 M. from the inn a direction-post indicates the way to the *Pindarplatz to the left, a beautiful spot where King Max II. was in the habit of reading Pindar. Opposite rises the Pilgerschroffen, behind which the Säuling hides itself. At the end of the lake the road is regained; 11/2 M. Austrian frontier; here a descent to the left is made; then, after a few steps to the right, a narrow footpath is followed, which finally crosses meadows and joins the public road at the (3/4 M.) Schluxenwirth (Inn). The Kniepass (3030 ft.), a rocky barrier which confines the Lech within very narrow limits, is now crossed to (3 M.) Pflach (see below) and (21/2 M.) Reutte.

The High Road from Füssen to (91/2 M.) Reutte leads past the waterfall of the Lech mentioned at p. 19, and through a narrow ravine to (1 M.) the Austrian frontier (Weisses Haus, good wine), crosses the Lech by the (3/4 M.) Ulrichsbrücke, above the influx of the Vils (p. 18), and at (51/2 M.) Pflach recrosses to the right

bank. A shorter and pleasanter route for pedestrians is to leave the road to the left before reaching the Ulrichsbrücke, and proceed by Pinzwang and the Kniepass (see above) to (41/2 M.) Pflach. Beyond Pflach the Arch is crossed (p. 25). Then (11/2 M.; 74 M. from Augsburg) -

Reutte (2772 ft.; *Post; *Krone; Hirsch), a small town with handsome and picturesque houses, situated in the midst of a basin intersected by the Lech, probably the bed of an ancient lake, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Sauling (see above) and Dürreberg; E. the Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axljoch, Thaneller, and Schlossberg, S.W. the Schwarzhanskarkopf and other Lechthal peaks, W. the Gachtspitze, Gernspitze, and Gimpelspitze. One-horse carriage to Lermoos 5 fl., Nassereit 11 fl., Hohenschwangau (and back) 5 fl.

The parish church is at Breitenwang, 1/2 M. E. of Reutte. Emp. Lothaire died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief. — About 1/2 M. farther to the E. is the swimming and bathing establishment of Mahl, well fitted up (very pleasant water). In a basin on the slope of the Durreberg, about 1/2 hr. higher, lies the small green Uri, or Unrein-See (reached by crossing the

Plansee-Ache by the mill).

The *Stuiben-Fall and Plan-See , see p. 25. From Reutte to Partenkirchen, see p. 25. Upper Lechthal, see p. 17. Pass Gacht, and via Tomnheim to Immenstadt, see pp. 24, 25.

The considerable ruins of the Castle of Ehrenberg, to the W. above the pass of that name (see below), crown the isolated, pineclad Schlossberg (3280 ft.). In the background (S.) the Thaneller, furrowed with snow.

The castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1800, was taken by storm in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, who with 22,000 men had forced his way thus far through the pass, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, had not a mutiny broken out in one of the elector's regiments at Reutte owing to their pay being in arrear. Charles thus gained a day, and as he was then suffering from illness, caused himself to be conveyed in a litter by a fatiguing and dangerous route across the Brenner to Bruneck. During the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar, but was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1708.

The road skirts the Schlossberg, passes above the (2 M.) Ehrenberger Klause (Inn), a defile still entered by a gateway (through which pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends into the green valley of (23/4 M.) Heiterwang (Ross; Hirsch). On the left is (3/4 M.) the small Heiterwang-See, which on the N.E. is connected with the Plansee (see p. 25). Farther on is (23/4 M.) Büchelbach (Hirsch, poor), from which the loftily situated village of Berwang (Inn) and the (31/2 hrs.) Thaneller (7674 ft.), a fine point of view, may be visited (new hut at the top). At Lahn the road reaches the infant river Loisach, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of (41/2 M.; 87 M. from Augsburg) -

Lermoos (3244 ft.; *Post; *Drei Mohren), from which on the E. rise the bald limestone precipices of the Wetterstein-Gebirge. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the Zugspitze (9760 ft.), adjoining it on the S. the Schneefernerkopf (9462 ft.) and Wetterschroffen (8880 ft.), and opposite them, to the S., the Tajakopf (8018 ft.) and the Sonnspitze (7906 ft.), presenting a most imposing mountain scene. — At the base of the Wetterstein, 1½ M. to the E., lies the village of Ehrwald (*Adler; Grüner Baum), a little to the S. of the road to Partenkirchen (which is 15 M. distant, vià Griesen, see p. 36; one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 12m.). — To the Eibsee by the Thörlen 3 hrs., see p. 33 (guide advisable).

To the Sebensse and Drachensse, a very interesting excursion from Ehrwald, with guide (P. Bauch). The route ascends the Gaisach-Thal to the E. past the picturesque Seebenbach-Fall, to (1½, hr.) the Ehrwalder Alp; here it turns to the right, and leads to the (1½, hr.) Seebenate and (½, hr.) the Seebense (580 ft.), which lies in a depression between the Sonnspite (7906 ft.) and the Tajakopf (8018 ft.). To the N. a fine view of the Wetterschroffen. (The shorter way by the 'Hohe Gang' is very steep, and only advisable for climbers not subject to dizziness.) About 1/4, hr. higher, at the foot of the Grünstein, lies the small Drachensee (6155 ft.). A trying pass leads from this point across the Grünsteinscharte between the Grünstein and Mieminger to (5 hrs.) Obsteig (see below).

The Daniel (Upsspitze, 7638 ft.), to the N. of Lermoos, interesting ascent in 4 hrs., with guide. — From Ehrwald by the Pestkapells to the Gaisthat and Ober-Leutasch (5 hrs., with guide), see p. 37; from Ober-Leutasch to Telfs (p. 164) in 2½ hrs., to Seafeld (p. 38) in 2 hrs. (the shortest route for pedestrians to Innsbruck). — Ascent of the Zugspitze, see p. 35.

The road to Nassereit is the finest of all the mountain-passes between Bavaria and the Tyrol, and should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (one-horse carriage from Lermoot Nassereit $3^{1}/_{2}$, two-horse $7^{1}/_{2}$ fl.; diligence daily, 1 fl. 2 kr.). It is seen to the best advantage in the direction from S. to N.

About 11/2 M. to the S. of Lermoos lies Bieberwier (Inn), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein summits, past the (2 M.) Weissensee (lying on the left) and (21/2 M.) the Blindsee (to the right, below the road) to the (11/2 M.) Fern-Pass (3970 ft.), 61/4 M. from Lermoos, 53/4 M. from Nassereit. At the Inn, 3/4 M. farther, the new road diverges from the old, which (about 11/2 M. shorter, but partly destroyed by floods) descends rapidly on the W. slope of the mountain and could formerly be closed by the rock-hewn gate of the castle of Fernstein (see below). The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a footpath descending to the right, 1 M. from the inn, saves a considerable way), and then turns back and descends the W. side of the valley, below the old road. The strikingly picturesque castle of Fernstein rises on the right above the road (Inn at its base). To the left, in the profound, pine-clad valley, on a rock rising from the small, dark-green Fernstein Lake, are situated the ruins of the Sigmundsburg, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge of two arches, and leads through a monotonous

valley (on the left the slopes of the Wanneck, 8182 ft.) to (53/4 M.; 99 M. from Augsburg) —

Wassereit (2743 ft.; *Post; Platswirth), where the Innsbruck

and Landeck roads diverge.

Innsbruck.

The road to LANDECK (231/2 M.; 'carlolpost' daily in 5 hrs., 4 fl.; one-horse carriage to Imst 3-4 fl.) leads to the S.W. through the wide and shadless Gurgler That; on the left the wooded flanks of the Tschürgant (p. 163). 4 M. Dollinger Inn. At Tarrenz, 21/2 M. farther on, the old castle of Starkenberg, now a brewery, stands on the slope to the right. 91/2 M. Imst, see p. 162; from Imst to Landeck, see p. 162.

The road to Innsbruck leads to the E., traversing the pine-clad Holzleiten, a spur of the Tschürgant (on the hill is the hamlet of Holzleiten), to (6 M.) Obsteig (3274 ft.; Löwe, by the church), and then descends. To the right in the valley a massive round tower. a fragment of the castle of Klamm, rises from the pineforest. As the road descends, an extensive view of the Innthal is enjoyed; far below flows the river; in the background rises the Solstein (8710 ft.), the highest of the mountains around

108 M. Obermiemingen (* Speckbacher). The road then leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a cotton-mill. From (115 M.) Telfs to (132 M.) Innsbruck, see pp. 164, 165.

5. From Immenstadt to Reutte and Partenkirchen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 18.

541/2 M. Post-Omnibus from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang twice daily in 11/4 hr. - Carlolpost (2-3 pers.) three times weekly (Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 1 p.m.) from Schattwald to (181/2 M.) Reutte. ONE-HORSE CAR-RIAGE from Southofen to Hindelang in 3/4 hr. 3-4 m.; to Reutte in 7 hrs., one-horse carriage 15-18, two-horse 30-35 m.; from Reutte to Partenkirchen in 5 hrs., 6-7 fl.

To $(5^{1}/_{2} M.)$ Sonthofen, see p. 12. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. by Binswangen through the broad Ostrach-Thal. On the left rises the Grunten (p. 12); at its base lies the ruin of Fluhenstein. On the right is the Imberger Horn (5413 ft.). The road crosses (3 M.) the Ostrach, and leads along the right bank by Vorder-Hindelang to (3 M.) -

101/2 M. Hindelang (2693 ft.; *Adler, moderate; Hase), a picturesque village at the foot of the Hirschberg. In the valley, 3/4 M. to the E. at the base of the Iseler (6170 ft.) lie the sulphur-

baths of Oberdorf, with a large new establishment.

To the S.E. of Hindelang, between the Iseler and Imberger Hors, opens the Hintersteiner Thal, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the Ostrach (passing the hamlet of Bruck at the mouth of the Retterschwangthal on the right), to (3½ M.) Hinterstein (2826 ft.; Grüner Hut; Gemse), a village 1½ M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains E. the Geishorn, Rauhhorn, Kugelhorn, Falken; W. the Breitenberg and the steeps of the Daumen). The road next passes the Aucleswande and ascends through f rest to the (3 M.) "Eisenbreche, a magnificent gorge. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform over-hanging the abyss.) At the foot of the Giebel, 4 M. farther on, the valley

divides into the Oberthal on the right and the Berggendele on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive pass, which leads across the Wengenalp and the Zeiger (6020 ft.) to (6 hrs.) Oberstdorf. (The ascent of the Nebelhorn may be easily combined with this route, comp. p. 16.) The pass leading out of the Bergyindelethal across the Himmelect to Oberstdorf is more fatiguing, but also interesting. From the point where the valley divides (see above) to the lower Berggündelehütte (poor accommodation), 1 hr.; thence across steep grass slopes to (2 hrs.) the col (6562 ft.) between the Grosse Wilde and the Schnecken, which affords an imposing view of the wild Höfatsspitze (p. 15). We then descend on the other side to (1 hr) the Kätseralp in the upper Oythal (p. 15), and to (3 hrs.) Oberstdorf. — Ascent of the Daumen (1483 ft.), 4-5 hrs. with guide, interesting and not difficult. Two routes may be taken: the first leads round the K side of the Mittagentian by the Mittagen leads round the E. side of the Mittagespitze by the Moslealp and Nickenalp and through the Thur to the (3 hrs.) Erzgunder See (6070 ft.; hut with poor accommodation), and thence across loose stones to the summit; the other leads from the Oberthal to the Laufbühler See, and then ascends to the top from the S. side. - The ascent of the Geishorn (7362 ft.) is a more formidable undertaking, and should be attempted only by practised more forminative undertaking, and should be attempted only by practised mountaineers, who will, however, be rewarded by the view; the route (4 hrs., with guide) leads by the Willersalp. — Hockwoogel (8495 ft.), ascent in 7-8 hrs. (guide 4 ft.; Vin. Agerer and Jos. Fügenschuh of Hinterstein), very laborious, but revealing scenery of great grandeur. The night should be spent on the Berggündelealp (see above). Beyond this point the route passes a small tarn and ascends steeply to the Balken (the summit of the ridge overlooking the Schwarzwasserthal; 6575 ft.), to the right of the Fuchskarspitze. Turning to the right we now traverse the E. side of the arete to the steep slope of neve (snow-irons advartageous), and climb over fatiguing rocky ledges to the cross on the summit. The descent into the Hornbachthai (p. 11) is practicable for experienced mountaineers only. — From Hinterstein to Tannheim (see below) across the saddle between the Rauhhorn and Geishorn, and past the Vilsalper See (see below), in 5-6 hrs. (guide). A shorter passage leads across the Zipfelsalp between the Iseler and Bscheisser to (3 hrs.) Schattwald (see below).

The road now ascends the Jochberg in windings, with pleasant retrospect of the Ostrachthal (short cuts for pedestrians). 3 M. Oberjoch (3697 ft.); 1/4 M. farther the road leads to the right (that to the left to Unterjoch and Wertach) and, a little before reaching (1/4 M.) the Vorderjoch (3770 ft.), passes the Bavarian custom-house on the right. Then across a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the Iseler. Beyond the (21/2 M.) Hinter-Joch the road descends across the Tyrolese frontier into the pineclad Obere Vilsthal, passes the (11/4 M.) Austrian custom-house of Vilsrein. and reaches (1/4 M.) -

201/2 M. Schattwald (3480 ft.; *Traube; Sonne), with a small sulphur-bath, at the W. end of the picturesque Tannheimer Thal. The Vils, the outflow of the Vilsalper See, descends hence to the N., and then to the E. by Pfronten (p. 18), and falls into the Lech at Vils, above Füssen (p. 20).

The road is now good but shadeless (driving recommended). On the left rise the Einstein (6108 ft.) and Aggenstein (6506 ft.); in front the double-peaked Gimpelspitze (7336 ft.). 21/2 M. Tannheim, or Höfen (3590 ft.; Ochs, moderate; Kreuz), the principal place in the valley.

The *Vilsalper See (3700 ft.) is reached in 1 hr. by a good path ascending through the valley which opens on the S. The solitary lake is encircled by huge mountains (Geishorn, Rauhhorn, and Kugelhorn). The traveller should skirt the E. bank, and proceed as far as (1/2 hr.) the Alp at the end of the valley. — To Hinterstein (5-6 hrs.), see above.

On the left lies the village of Grähn (ascent of the Aggenstein. 21/2 hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the Enge to (9 M.) Pfronten (p. 18). At the village of (2 M.) Haldensee the picturesque green lake of that name (11/4 M. long) is reached, over-shadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad Grünspitz (4555 ft.). 3 M. Nesselwängle (3720 ft.; Kreuz), at the base of the Gimpelspitze. On the left (S.) is the Gachtspitze (6595 ft.); opposite the traveller the Schwarzhanskarkopf (7296 ft.). The Tannheimer-Thal terminates here; the road descends, passes between the hamlets Raut and Gaicht (passing the wooded Birkenthal, with the Lachenspitze and Leilachspitze, on the right), and enters the Gacht Pass, the profound and beautifully wooded ravine of the Weissenbach, down the left side of which it winds. At (41/2 M.) Weissenbach (2894 ft.; Löwe) the road enters the broad and unattractive Lechthal (one-horse carr. to Reutte 3 fl.). On the right is the Thaneller; those who wish to climb this peak can reach Berwang in 21/2 hrs. through the Rothlechthal, opening on the S. (comp. p. 21). 4 M. Höfen (*Krone); 2 M. Aschau; then over the Lech to (39 M. from Immenstadt) Reutte (p. 21).

FROM REUTTE TO PARTENKIRCHEN by Lermoos and Griesen, see R. 4 and p. 35. A shorter route is by a good road passing the Plansee (21 M.). This road leads to (3/4 M.) Breitenwang (p. 21), turns to the left at the well, and a few paces beyond it to the right, and ascends towards the double-peaked Tauern, along the N. pine-clothed slopes of which it gradually mounts. The small sulphur-baths of Kreckelmoos are passed on the right. The road crosses the Rossrücken; fine retrospect (the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel, two peaks of the Lechthal, in the background). About 2 M. from Breitenwang, a few paces beyond the second bridge by which the road is carried over a mountain torrent, is a stone (on the left) marking the steep descent through wood to the (15 min.) lower *Stuibenfall, a cascade 100 ft. in height, formed by the Arch, the discharge of the Plansee, and relieved by a fine background of trees.

A somewhat shorter footpath, which may be easily traced without a guide, leads from Breitenwang across meadows and through wood direct to the lower fall. The latter part of it, however, where it borders the Arch, is frequently covered with water. Abundance of Alpine roses.

The path then ascends the Arch to the (15 min.) Upper Fall,

which is smaller than the other, and turning to the right soon regains the road near (10 min.) a small chapel, close to which is an excellent spring. The road now crosses the Arch, reaches the (1/2 M.) Little, and 1/2 M. farther the Great *Plansee (3192 ft.; Inn), a picturesque and sequestered sheet of water, enclosed by wooded mountains. To the S.W. in the background rises the Thaneller. The lake is now skirted, and the Kaiserbrunnen passed. At the $(4^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$ Austrian Excise Station there is a monument to King Max II. Adjacent is the inn *Zum Plansee, while a few hundred paces farther on is the Alvine hostelry Zum Linderhof.

A carriage-road ascends from this point past the Ammerwald-Alp (after 4½ M., bridle-path to the left to Hohenschwangau, 10 M.) to the (10 M.) forester's house of Linder (accommodation, opposite the royal shooting-lodge of Linderhof (nat open to the public), in the upper Amper-Thal or Graswang-Thal. Thence by Graswang (before reaching which the Elmauer Gries is passed on the right, see below) to (7½ M.) Ettal (p. 31). The Plansee terminates ½ M. farther, and the road enters the

The Plansee terminates 1/2 M. farther, and the road enters the wood. It crosses (1 M.) a narrow rocky ridge and descends to the 'Drei Quellen', where, by a bridge, the Austrian frontier is reached. The wooded Naiderachthal is now traversed. On the right is (11/2 M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. A stone seat (11/2 M.) is next passed, whence a fine view of the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Bavaria, is obtained. The road emerges from the wood 1/2 M. farther on, and after 1 M. reaches the high-road and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at Griesen (2752 ft.; refreshments and beds at the forester's). From this point to Lermoos, see p. 22; through the Elmauer Gries (see above) to Graswang, with guide, in 3 hrs.

The road now descends the wooded Loisachthal; on the right the Zugspitze, to the left the Karwendelgebirge in the distance. The Loisach is crossed (33/4 M.), and the road follows its right bank; 1 M. farther the wood terminates. On the right rises the Wachsenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the Badersee (p. 33) diverges to the right a little on this side of (21/4 M.) the Schmelz (Inn), at the mouth of the Hammersbach (p. 34).

In the distance, facing the traveller, lies Partenkirchen, and near it the blunt tower of Garmisch. On the left the Kramer. 3 M. Garmisch; (1 M.) Partenkirchen, see p. 31.

The Starnberger See and Ammersee.The Hohe Peissenberg.

RAILWAY from Munich to Starnberg (171/3 M.) in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.; return-tickets 3 m. 40, 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf.); to Peissenberg (371/3 M.) in 21/2 hrs. (fares 4 m. 80, 3 m. 20, 2 m. 5 pf.). Five trains daily; on Sundays twelve to Starnberg. — STEARBOAT from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the entire lake) thrice daily in summer (eight times on Sundays) in 3 hrs. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 60 pf.); on Sundays extra trips to Possenhofen and back. Holders of steamboat tickets purchased at the railway station in Munich take precedence of travellers who have taken them at the lake. Tickets for 15 or 25 steamboat excursions for one or more persons are sold at reduced rates.

The Starnberg line quits the Lindau railway (p. 1) at stat. Pasing. Stations Planegg, Gauting (with a sulphur spring), Mühl-

thal, before which a glimpse of the picturesque, wooded valley of the Würm is obtained. Station at $(17^1/_3 \text{ M}.)$ Starnberg close to the lake.

Staraberg (*Bayrischer Hof, R. 2-21/2, B. 1 m., L. 40 pf.; Pellet; Tutsinger Hof; Post), a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded with visitors in summer. The old château now contains public offices. Fine view of the distant Alps.

Bath in the lake 20 pf.; rowing-boat 80 pf. per hour.

The *Lake of Starnberg, or Würm-See (1945 ft.), 13 M. long, and about 3 M. in width, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains (visible only in clear weather). The following are the most conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benedictenwand, Karwendelgebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Those whose time is limited should proceed by railway to Feldafing, walk through the wood to (1/4 hr.) Possenhofen, cross by small boat to Leoni (Rottmannshöhe), and return thence to Starnberg by steamer.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the villa of the late Prince Charles of Bavaria (d. 1875). On the bank of the lake, farther on, are a number of villas; then stat. Niederpōcking. Possenhofen (Fischmeister) is the steamboat station for Feldafing, which lies 1 M. inland. The château of Duke Max of Bavaria here is not accessible to the public. The railway-station (p. 28) is ½ M. from the lake. Pleasant walk through wood (keeping to the right; direction-posts) to the village of Feldafing, one of the most popular resorts on the lake (*Strauch's Hotel, often overcrowded, beautiful view from the terrace). In the lake below lies the Roseninsel, the property of the King (shown by order, obtained at the Chamberlain's Office in Munich), near which a lake-village was discovered by Desor.

Opposite Possenhofen (ferry 1 m.) is situated *Leoni (*Probst, with dépendance *Pension Schimon, 5-7 m. per day). On the hill above it rises the church of Aufkirchen. To the left, $^3/_4$ M. from the pier, is situated the royal château of Berg, with a beautiful park (not accessible). Several handsome villas; among them, to the right, a few hundred yards above the inn, that formerly occupied by the novelist and dramatist Hacktänder (d. 1877). The Himbselhaus, a villa in the rustic style, contains frescoes (in the staircase) by

Kaulbach, and others (no admission).

The "Rottmannshöhe (20 min.) is an admirable point of view. The path ascends opposite the landing-place, and at the top turns to the right to the large new "Hote!, the veranda of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. In front of the hote!, on a projecting platform, stands the simple monument erected to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the eminent landscape painter, by the artists of Munich.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2¹/₄ M.) Garatshausen, a château of Duke Max.

Next stat. Tutzing (*Zum See, with pleasant garden, and good accommodation for a prolonged stay; Bernrieder Hof, in the village; *Hotel and Restaurant near the station, with *View from the terrace; Brewery, with restaurant and groups of fine trees, a few hundred yards to the S. of the station), with a château, the grounds of which may be visited in the forenoon. Railway-station 3/4 M. from the lake (carriage for two pers. 2 m.). — The Johannesberg, a grass-covered hill on the bank of the lake, 3/4 M. S. of the station, commands a charming view. Still finer is that from the *Ilkahöhe, near the village of Oberzeismering, 11/2 M. to the S. The lake, which forms a bay here on the W. side, called the Karpfenwinkel, has now attained its greatest width, 5 M.

Next stat. Bernried (Inn), with an old monastery converted into a château, and fine clumps of trees. The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. Seeshaupt (*Inn) lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer now steers along the wooded E. bank to Ambach (in the S.E. angle of the lake stands the pilgrimage church of St. Heinrich), Ammerland (*Inn), with a château

of Count Pocci, Allmannshausen, Leoni, and Starnberg.

DILIGENCE from Seeshaupt daily to (2'/4 M.) St. Heinrich and (6 M.) Beuerberg, with a nunnery and girls' school, pleasantly situated on the Loisach. To the right of the road lies the Oedbauer (refreshments), which may be visited by making a digression of 2 M., and commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Kochelsee. — On the hill above Ambach lies the (8/4 M.) church of Holzhausen, whence an admirable mountain landscape is disclosed to view (descent to Americand 1 hr.), About 6 M. to the E. of Ambach (foot-path by Weidenbach) stands the castle of Eurasburg, perched high above the Loisach and commanding a fine view of the Alps (thence to Beuerberg 1 hr.).

RAILWAY JOURNBY. Little is seen of the lake at first. $20^{1}/_{2}$ M. (from Munich) Possenhofen. Beyond (22 M.) Feldafing several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At (243/4 M.) Tutzing diverges the line to Penzberg (p. 38), passengers for which change carriages. The Weilheim and Peissenberg line turns towards the S.W. (view of the Zugspitze and other mountains to the left). 27 M. Diemendorf, where the Hohe Peissenberg comes in view to the S.W. The line ascends through deep cuttings and then through meadows. Farther on, to the right, the Hochschloss (p. 29) is seen in the distance. 30 M. Wilzhofen (route to the Ammersee, see below). A flat district is now traversed to (331/2 M.) Weilheim (1844 ft.; *Post; *Traube; Brauwastl; Hipper's Restaurant, at the station), a small town on the Amper. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 30.) The railway at present terminates at (371/3 M.) Unterpeissenberg (1925 ft.), near which are extensive coal mines. The village is 3/4 M. from the station. On the way to it, 3 min. from the station, is a good restaurant.

ASCENT OF THE HOHE PEISSENBERG. A path provided with finger-posts leads from the station along the railway embankment, then turns to the right in the direction of the wood, and joins the carriage-road which ascends to (1 hr.) St. Michael, a chapel and farm. At the second of the farm-houses next reached (1/4 hr.), the path leads through the enclosure on the right; 5 min. farther a picturesque view of the Ammersee. Then, bearing to the right, the traveller reaches a lime-tree (1/4 hr.), where the path unites with that coming from Sulz on the left (see below). In 10 min. more the summit is attained (an easy walk of 11/-2 hrs. from the station).

The *Hohe Peissenberg (3240 ft.), the Rigi of Bavaria, commands a remarkably extensive panorama, owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benedictenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffelsee), Karwendelgebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreithorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, mountains of the Loisach district, Grünten, and Stuiben. Extensive prospect to the N. over the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg. On the summit a pilgrimage church, parsonage, and rustic inn.

For the sake of variety the traveller may prefer to descend by Bad Suls (a steeper path). At the lime-tree the path descends to the right; 1/4 hr. a farm-house, then a rapid descent across the meadows to the left, first on the right and afterwards on the left side of the valley. At the bottom is a cement manufactory, and at the end of the valley the small and unpretending Bad Sulz, whence a path to the left leads to the St. Michael road above mentioned. — A still easier ascent is from Hötten (6 M., on the Füssen road, p. 18), on the N.W. side of the hill, the summit of

which is reached thence in 1/2 hr.

FROM PRISSENBERG TO THE AMMERGAU. The best route is to the W. past Hütten to (3 M.) Peiting, whence a carriage-road leads by Rottenbuch (-Inn) and Saulgrub to (13 M.) Oberammergau. The direct descent by the S. side of the mountain into the Amperthal and by Böbing to Rottenbuch

is less advisable.

The Ammersee (1768 ft.), 10 M. in length, and 3-4 M. in width, situated about 7 M. to the W. of the Starnberger See, is a less attractive lake. The Alpine range is seen from it in the distance to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. The banks are flat and wooded. A small steamboat plies on the lake, and boating is obtainable at Diessen.

From stat. Wilzhofen (see above) to (9 M.) Diessen a post-omnibus runs twice daily in $1^1/2$ hr. — The road ascends gradually to $(2^1/4$ M.) Pähl (Gattinger), a pleasant place, often resorted to by artists from Munich. On the wooded hill above rises the Hochschloss, a château commanding a fine view (still more extensive from the Sonnenhügel, 1/2 hr. to the E.). The road next passes $(2^1/4$ M.) Fischen (road to the right to Erling-Andechs, 6 M., see below), traverses an extensive moss, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the sluggish Amper, and reaches $(4^1/2$ M.) —

Diessen, or Bayerdiessen (*Post; Gattinger), an important looking, straggling market-town at the S.W. end of the lake, with extensive monastery buildings converted into a manufactory. A little way inland lies the hamlet of St. Georgen, the chapel of which affords a fine view. A still better point is the Scharzberg, a wooded

hill to the S. E. of the town. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at St. Alban, 1/2 M. farther. — Diligence

daily to Landsberg on the Lech (p. 1).

PLEASANT EXCURSION TO ANDECHS (31/2 M.). The lake is crossed by small boat (at the N. end of the village, near the baths) in 20 min. (1 m. 20 pf.). The road ascends the hill from the landing-place; from the cross at the top a footpath to the right leads to Erling, while the road to the left leads to the Benedictine monastery of Andechs (2572 ft.), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, with a greatly frequented pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a good survey of the mountains. A flight of steps by the parsonage leads to the garden of the "Inn. The considerable village of Erling (Glocke) is immediately adjacent.

FROM ERLING TO THE STARNBERGER SRE, at first uninteresting, by (3 M.) Machilfing and (1½ M.) Traubing. Thence to the left to (3 M.) Feldafing (p. 27), or to the right to (3¾ M.) Tutzing (p. 28). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From Erling to Starnberg (9½ M.) omnibus

daily by Perchting in 2 hrs.

From Ebling to Inning and Grafrath. To the N. of Andechs a good road leads by Hersching to (6 M.) Seefeld (Inn) on the small Pilsensee, with a château of Count Törring (diligence daily to Starnberg, p. 27). Then past the lonely Wörthsee (inn on an island in the lake, ferry from the other side) to (6 M.) Inning (Post). Near Stegen the Amper emerges from the Ammersee. On its opposite bank (1½M.) lies Bad Greifenberg, with springs containing sulphur and arsenic (diligence daily in ½ hr. to Türkenfeld station, p. 1). — From Türkenfeld to Diessen by Schondorf and Utting, 9 M., unattractive.

The road leads from Inning through the Amperthal to (33/4 M.) Graf-

rath, a station on the railway from Munich to Lindau.

7. From Munich to Innsbruck by Partenkirchen.

Comp. Map, p. 18.

94 M. Railway to $(46^{1/2} \, \text{M.})$ Murnau (opened in May, 1879) in $2^{1/2}$ hrs. From Murnau Post-Omnibus twice daily in $3^{1/2}$ hrs. to Partenkirchen, in $6^{1/2}$ hrs. to Mittenwald. From Mittenwald to Innsbruck diligence daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (5 m.). Two-horse carriage from Murnau to Parten kirchen 12-15 m., including gratuity.

To $(33^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Weilheim, see p. 28. Beyond Weilheim the new railway diverges to the left from the Peissenberg line, and leads along the right (E.) bank of the Amper. 36 M. Polling; 39 M. Huglfing. The train then ascends, crossing the side-valleys of the Hungerbach and Geilbach, and commanding several fine views of the mountains on the right, to (431/2 M.) Uffing, which lies about 2 M. from the N. extremity of the Staffelsee (2100 ft.). The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the lake, passing the villages of Rieden and Seehausen, to -

461/2 M. Murnau (2286 ft.; *Post; *Pantelbräu; *Griesbräu; Angerbrau), a handsome village, picturesquely situated at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee (baths in the lake). A hill 1/2 hr. to the E. commands a good view of the mountains. From Ohletadt, 41/2 M. S.E., the Heimgarten (5863 ft.) is occasionally ascended (3 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 40).

Beyond Höhendorf the Road to Partenkirchen traverses a

broad marshy tract, crosses the Ramsau (navigable for rafts) before its confluence with the Loisach, and follows the left bank of the latter. At (71/2 M.) Escheniohe (2096 ft.; *Grebel) the mountains are reached; to the left beyond the Loisach rise the indented Kistenkopf, and the Oberrisskopf with a cross on the summit; in the background the imposing Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze; on the right the Ettaler Mandl. Best point of view a chapel on the Festbühel, a rocky eminence to the right of the road.

To the Walchensee (p. 39) through the Eschenthal (3 hrs., guide unnecessary). The Loisach is crossed, then the Eschenlahne, the right bank of which is ascended (cart-track); on the right a broad ravine descending from the Kistenkopf. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed (the path leading straight on ends in 1/2 hr. at the Eschenklamm), and the left bank followed; 20 min., a view of the profound *Eschenklamm is obtained. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent to the Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stony

path to the right leads to Obernach, near the S. end of the lake).

To OBER-AMMERGAU. Footpath by Platter across the hills to the N.

of the Ettaler Mandl (21/2 hrs., guide desirable).

At (41/2 M.) Oberau (Post) the Ober-Ammergau road diverges

to the right.

This road ascends somewhat abruptly to (3 M.) Ettal (2880 ft.; Schreyegg's Inn, unpretending), a monastery dissolved in 1803, with ex-Schreyegg's Inn, unpretending), a monastery dissolved in 1803, with extensive buildings, now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church contains a ceiling-painting by Knoller and a remarkably good organ. On the N. side is the brewery (the produce of which is famed). The village lies at the base of the Ettaler Mandt (584 ft.), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is laborious (3 hrs., with guide). The road then descends into the Amperthal to (3 M.) Ober-Ammergau (2759 ft.; Schwadeswirth or Post; Ochs; Rose), celebrated for the passion plays performed there every ten years (the last in 1870-71). A permanent theatre, accommodating 6000 spectators, has recently been erected. The number of actors exceeds 400. The plays are performed in a simple and dignified style and are The plays are performed in a simple and dignified style, and are remarkably impressive. Wood and ivory carving is the usual occupation of the inhabitants (Lang's depôt). About % M. to the W., on an eminence at the base of the Sonnenberg, stands the "Crucifizion, a colossal group in Kelheim marble, executed by Halbig of Munich, presented by King Lewis II., and erected in 1875.

The road next leads by (21/4 M.) Unter-Ammergau to (6 M.) Saulgrub.
Thence (by the Schongau road) either N. by Rottenbuch to (131/2 M.) Peiting
(p. 29), or E. by Kohlgrub (chalybeate baths, well fitted up) to (12 M.)
Murrau (p. 30).
To Reutte. Road from Ober-Ammergau through the sequestered

Grasuang-Thai, by the Ammerwaldalpe, and past the Plansee (p. 25), 27 M. To Hohenschwangau (p. 19), 22 M., by the same road for 18 M., then by a bridle-path diverging to the right at the Ammerwald-Alp, 6 M. on this side of the Plansee (p. 26).

Beyond Oberau the broad basin in which Partenkirchen lies becomes visible. On the left near (3 M.) Farchant is the Kuhflucht (p. 32), a gorge descending from the Hohe Fricken. The road crosses the Loisach. On the slope of the Kramer, to the right, the ruin of Werdenfels (p. 32), which gives its name to the district. Travellers bound for Garmisch do not cross the Loisach, but diverge to the right before the bridge is reached.

61 M. (from Munich) Partenkirchen (2369 ft.; *Post, R. 2 m., B. 60 pf., D. 2 m.; Stern, B. 50, D. 1 m. 40 pf., pens. 4 m.; Zum Rassen; Mölber's Restaurant, with garden, on the way to St. Anton),

the Parthanum of the Romans, is beautifully situated at the base of the Eckenberg, a spur of the Krottenkopf. The small town owes its modern appearance to several fires of recent occurrence. Handsome modern Gothic church. Numerous visitors resort to Partenkirchen in summer.

Admirable view of the beautiful valley from the pilgrimage church of *St. Anton above the village (to which a shady path leads in 10 min.). The principal mountains visible are, from left to right, the Wetterwand, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze, Wachsenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Daniel (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Thörlen); to the right the Kramer, in the foreground Garmisch.

Garmisch (2270 ft.; *Westermaier zum Husaren, pens. 41/2-5 m.; *Lamm; *Zugspitze; *Klarwein; Kainzenfranz, unpretending; Traube; private apartments at Schübler's and others), a thriving village, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the court of justice and the authorities of the district, is also much frequented as a summer residence. The view from it is inferior to that from Partenkirchen. To the left, through the opening between the Krottenkopf and Wetterwand, peeps the Karwendelgebirge; the pointed Alpspitze is very prominent, but the Zugspitze is concealed by the Wachsenstein.

CARRIAGES may be hired both at Partenkirchen and Garmisch (from Seiler, Hohenleitner, and Reiser). The following is the tariff of July, 1876, Setter, Homenteiner, and nessery. The following is the term of sury, 1000, for carriages with one and two horses respectively: to Ober-Grainau and the Badersee and back $4^{1}/2$ or 7 m., Farchant $4^{1}/2$ or 7, Oberau 5 or 8, Griesen 6 or 9, Eschenloh 6 or 9, Wallgau and Krün $8^{1}/2$ or 12, Mittenwald and Scharnitz 9 or 181/2, Walchensee 101/2 or 14, Ober-Ammergau 91/2 or 14, Murnau 81/2 or 12, Lermoos 9 or 14, Plansee and Reutte 101/2 and 20, Elmau 10 and 20 m. About 1/sth of the fare in addition is the usual driver's fee. No extra charge for the horses' fodder and driver's food.

*Excursions (Jos. Reindl, nicknamed Spadillweber, Kratz, Deuschl, and Braun at Partenkirchen, and Jos. and Joh. Koser at Garmisch are recommended as guides).

Tariff for Guides (July, 1876): Eckbauer $2^1/2$ m., Kramer $3^1/2$, Rainthaler Bauer $3^1/2$, Höllenthalklamm 4, Krottenkopf 5, Blaue Gumpen 5, Schachenalp 5, to the Eibsee and across the Thörlen to Lermoos 6, Teufelsgesass 7, Alpspitze 8, Zugspitze 12 m. (two persons 17 m.); half-day 3½, whole day 5 m.; 7½ kilogrammes (16½ lbs.) of luggage free, overweight 20 pf. per kil. for a half-day, 40 for a whole day.

The Faukenschlucht is a ravine at the back of Partenkirchen. A zigzag

path ascends to it to the right, and then leads along its right side to the waterfall of the Fautenbach in 20 minutes. A new path leads from St. Anton (see above) along the hill side through wood to (20 min.) the entrance to the Faukenschlucht. Fine view of the Zugspitze, Alpspitze,

etc., from the gorge in returning.

The ruin of Werdenfels (2578 ft.) is ascended in 1/4 hr. by a path to the left from the Schwaige Wang, a farmhouse 11/2 M. N. of Garmisch. View of the valley of the Loisach, the Krottenkopf, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the Wetterstein peaks.

The Kuhflucht (11/2 hr.), entered from Farchant (see p. 31; at the inn the path diverges to the right, crosses the Loisach, and ascends to the left through pine wood), is a ravine descending from the Hohe Fricken, with several pretty waterfalls. A path leads to (i hr.) the highest fall (3756 ft.). The Risserbauer is a good point of view, 1/2 hr. from Garmisch. At the post-office the road is quitted to the S.W., and the meadows crossed in

the direction of the Risserkopf, a wooded eminence immediately below the Alpspitze. The farm lies in a hollow on the 8. slope of the hill.

The Partmachklamm, or Rasine of the Partmach (1 hr., guide unneces-

sary) is situated to the S. of Partenkirchen. After following the Kainsenbad road (see below) for 40 paces, we turn to the right, reaching in 1/2 hr. the first bridge, at the mouth of the Partnach valley. (From Garmisch a good, and in part shady footpath leads to the right from the Partenkirchen road beyond the bridge over the Partnach, traverses the island, and follows the right bank of the Partnach, uniting with the route from Partenkirchen about 10 min. before the above-mentioned bridge is reached.) Immediately beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left ('mach Graseck'; the path to the right leads to the Rain-thaler Bauer, see p. 35); after 15 min. the right bank is regained by a second bridge, beyond which the road to the Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm' leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) 'fourth bridge is the finest point. The Partnach, which dashes through the recky gorge 230 ft. below, descends from the Rainthal (see below). Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 8 min. to the forester's house of Verder-Graseck (2851 ft.; *Restaurant), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to the Reinthal and the Schacken, see below. - FROM GRASHCE TO MITTENWALD direct, through the Ferchen-Thai, in 41/2 hrs., an attractive walk (guide unnecessary). From the forester's house the pastures are ascended for a short distance, and the carttrack to the right then followed. After 20 min. a straight direction must be pursued (not to the right to Mittel-Graseck) to (10 min.) Hinter-Graseck; 3/4 hr., bridge over the Ferchenbach; then for 1/4 hr. straight on through the wood, and down to (7 min.) Bimau (3346 ft.; Inn). From this point a carriage-road ascends slowly, at first through wood, but afterwards shadeless, to (11/4 hr.) the Ferchensee; it then descends, past the Lautersee, to (1/2 hr.) Mittenwald (p. 36). From Elmau to the Schackenalp, see below (bridle-path, 21/2-8 hrs.); to Klais, on the Mittenwald post-road (p. 36). 41/2 M., by a carriage-road.

The Ekkbauer (3448 ft.; 2 hrs.; guide 21/2 m., desirable, but not in-dispensable). The road, leading past the Kainzen-Bad (p. 86), is tolerable. This excursion may also be combined with the preceding. After 1/4 hr. on the cart-track to Elmau (see above) a narrow path diverges to the left by a barn, winds up the grassy slopes, and passing through wood reaches the Eckbauer in 1/2 hr. (Ins with 6 rooms). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendelgebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreithorspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalple, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below

The Badersee (5 M.; omnibus twice daily in 1 hr., 1 m.). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the Schmelz (p. 26), and leads by Unter-Grainau. The small, emerald green lake lies amid gloomy pinewoods, and is overshadowed by the frowning precipices of the Zugspitze. The *Hôtel Budersee (pens. 61/2 m.), on its bank, is recommended for a stay of some duration. - A new road, finished in 1879, leads hence to the (21/4 M.) Eibsee (see below).

The Eibsee (3209 ft.), about 71/2 M. from Partenkirchen, is a beautiful lake situated at the base of the Zugspitze. It may be reached either by the above-mentioned road from the Badersee via Unter-Grainau, or by the path to the left at the W. end of Garmisch, which leads across meadows to (11/4 hr.) Ober-Grainau (Refreshments at the forester's), and thence to (i hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, with its seven islands, belongs to two fishermen's families, who purchased the property in 1813 (Inn., near the fishermen's cottages, with eight beds). Travellers are rowed (70 pf. each person) to an island in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (each shot 50 pf.). The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from this lake; its summit is on summer afternoons often enshrouded in clouds. The small Frilensee, 50 paces from the S.E. bank of the Eibsee, is also worth visiting. - From the Ribsee over the Thorien (5226 ft) to Ehrwald (p. 22) 8 hrs.; guide (8-4 m. from Grainau) necessary as far as the top of the pass, a fatiguing and unat-

tractive ascent.

The Höllenthal-Klamm (4 hrs.; guide 4 m.) is a ravine at the N.E. base of the Zugspitze. The route from Garmisch is at first the same as that to Ober-Grainau (see above). After 1 hr. we turn to the left, and ascend the left bank of the Hammersbach, past the village of that name. (After 1/2 hr. a path crosses to the right bank and leads to the Markhamm, to which a pleasant digression of 1/2 hr. may be made.) Then follows a somewhat steep ascent through the Stangensuld to the perpendicular precipice of the Wachenstein; the path (Stangensteig', 8 ft. broad), which requires a perfectly steady head, then skirts the cliffs, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to (3/4 hr.) the bridge (3838 ft.) over the Höllenthal-Klamm, through which, 250 feet below, rushes the foaming Hammersbach. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up is a lead mine, the working of which has been lately resumed; from this point to the Hock-

alpe (see below) 2½ hrs., fatiguing.

The Kramer (6510 ft.), on the left bank of the Loisach, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the Wetterstein range. Bridle-path as far as the (21/2 hrs.) Königsstand. The path beyond this point, having

become impracticable, is now closed.

The *Erettenkepf (6906 ft.; 4½ hrs.; guide 5 m.) affords a distant view of innumerable peaks (Grossglockner, Grossvenediger, Stubai and Oetzthal snow-mountains), as well as of the plain (Munich, Starnberg Lake, etc.). The route passes the Esterbergese, the Vordere (small inn), and the (2½ hrs.) Histere Esterbergesp (refreshments and beds of hay). We then follow the bridle-path to a point, where on entering a basin between the Krottenkopf and Bischof, it divides. We proceed to the left, as far as the end of the basin; then, turning slightly to the right (N.), ascend the saddle between the Krottenkopf and the height with the signalpost, and finally cross the ridge to the right which leads to (2 hrs.) the summit.

The Hochslpe (5557 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide hardly necessary). The route from Partenkirchen crosses the Partnach at the upper mill and leads to the wooded Risserkopf (p. 33), along the E. side of which it ascends the wooded hisseraph (p. 65), along the h. side of which is second (cart-track) to (3 hrs.) the Kreusape (5220 ft.), whence a fine view of the Eibsee is obtained; then along the E. slopes of the Langesfeld and round the basin of the Bodenlahnthat to (1 hr.) the Hochalpe, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze (see below; due 8.), and other peaks. The prospect from (1 hr.) the Langenfeld far surpasses the last in magnificence, affording a particularly fine peep into the Höllenthal, with the Wachsenstein, Höllenthalferner, and Zugspitze. The descent into the Höllenthal is steep, and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only, with a guide (see above). By the Bernardinalp and Gassenalp into the Bodenlahnthal and to (2 hrs.) the Rainthaler Bauer, see below.

The Alpspitze (8648 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 m.), fatiguing. From (21/2 hrs.) the Rainthaler Bauer (see below) we ascend the Bodeniahathai (see above) to (2 hrs.) the Gassenalp, pass the small Stutbensee (6234 ft.; on the left), and reach the summit by the S.E. slope. Survey of the Wetterstein,

Zugapitre, Höllenthal, etc.; distant view limited.

The 'Schachenalp' (5826 ft.; 5 hrs.; guide 5 m.). The path descends from (1½ hr.) Graseck and crosses the Ferchenbach, the left bank of which it then skirts to (1 hr.) the Steilenfälle, where it begins a steep ascent of 2 hrs. to the right through wood. The last part of the route to the Alp, and the small Schachensee, is accomplished by the bridle-path leading to the Royal Shooting Lodge (no admittance). A pavilion, a few hundred paces farther to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent view of the Rainthal, lying perpendicularly below us, with the Plattachferner; on the S., the Dreithorspitze and Wetterstein; and on the N., of the Bavarian plain. The view from the Teufstepsass (7006 ft.; reached in 1½ hr. more, via the Schachenplatte) and from the (1 hr.) Prauenalple (1765 ft.) are still more extensive, but the ascent of the latter requires a perfectly steady head and good guides. - From Elman (see

above) a good bridle-path ascends to the Schachenalp in 21/2-8 hrs. by

the finely situated Wetterstein-Alp.

Hintere Rainthal and Blaue Gumpen (41/2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, The path descends from (11/4 hr.) Graseck and crosses the Ferchenback (see above); at the finger-post it turns to the right, afterwards crossing the Partnach three times; 1 hr., finger-post pointing to the right 'Zum Rainthaler Bauer' (see below); 2 min. farther on, the path crosses the Bodenlahne (the Alpspitse rises at the end of the valley on the right), and then ascends through the monotonous Stuibenwald (the Mitter-Klamm remaining on the left). After 3/4 hr., at a point where the path again approaches the Partnach, a fine view of the wild Hintere Klamm is gained; thence we descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to (3/4 hr.) the royal forester's hut called Bockhatte, where the magnificent Hintere Rainthal is disclosed to view. Then past the Sieben Sprunge (a copious spring) to (3/4 hr.) the "Untere Blave Gumpe (3668 ft.), in the midst of beautiful scenery; the Blane Gumpenhitte (generally closed), on the projecting rock at the lower end, commands a splendid view both up and down the valley. The path now threads its way between gigantic fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslip; 20 min., on the left, below us lies the grey-green Obere Blane Gumpe, and farther up the valley, is the beautiful Fall of the Partnach. From this point to [4/4 hr.) the Angerhütte, and thence to the Knorrhutte and to the top of the Zugspitze, see below. -To the Rainthaler Bauer (3090 ft.; 21/2 hrs.). Path either by Graseck and through the Rainthal, ascending to the right from (21/4 hrs.) the finger-post (see above) to (25 min.) the summit; or, diverging to the right from the path to Graseck at the opening of the Partnachthal (1/2 hr. from Parten-kirchen) and crossing the Hohe Steg. View similar to that from Graseck, but more confined (no refreshments).

The *Zugspitze (9760 ft.), the third in height of the N. limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9910 ft., Dachstein 9830 ft.), requires two days (guide 12 m.). The ascent is laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for persons with steady heads. To (b hrs.) the Obere Blaue Gumpe, see above; farther up, the path deteriorates, and ascends across an extensive avalanche-track (on the left the imposing Fall of the Partnach) to the Anger, the upper part of the valley. The (3/4 hr.) ridge commands a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Blaue Gumpen with the shooting-lodge on the Schachen high above. In the wood, just beyond the ridge, stands the Angerhitts (3970 ft.), a very poor hut. Near this point is the (1/4 hr.) Partnach-Ursprung, a gorge partially filled with snow, from which a copious brook bursts forth. From the hut an ascent of 3/4 hr. to the Upper Anger (4430 ft.), whence the path ascends to the right through creeping pines, and up the Brunnthal (6 (1) has the Kanabitts (5/10 ft.) while her the Champa-Alvise Chub and to (2 hrs.) the Knorrhutte (6710 ft.), built by the German Alpine Club and well fitted up (bed 2 m.; good spring). From the chalet through a rocky basin (the 'Weisse Thal') to the Schnee-Ferner or Plattach-Glacier, which is crossed to the base of the summit proper; then a steep ascent across a is crossed to the base of the sammin proper; then a steep ascent across a slope covered with debris (the 'Sandreisen'), the 'Kamin', and the 'Nase' to the arcte (3/4 hr. in length) and (3-31/2 hrs.) the W. peak, which is marked by a cross 15 ft. in height. The 'Panorama is of a most magnificent description. A new path from the W. to the E. summit, which is rather lower, was constructed in 1877. — The ascent from Ehrwald (p. 22) is shorter. We may proceed from the Pestkapelle (p. 22) by the Gatterl (6670 ft.) to (7 hrs.) the Knorrhutte, and then, as above described, to (8 hrs.) the summit; while experienced mountaineers may go from Ehrwald direct past the Wieswaldhütte and through the Schneekar (path lately improved; 6-7 hrs.). — The descent to the Eibsee (4-5 hrs.) is very steep

and difficult.

The WALCHENSEE (p. 39) is 191/2 M. distant from Partenkirchen; by carriage (p. 32) in 31/2 hrs. — The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at Klais (see below); 3 M. Krün, 9 M. the village of Walchensee. A superb view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge is enjoyed almost the whole way. — By Eschenich to the Walchensee, see p. 31.

To LERMOOS (p. 21), 15 M., by a good carriage-road through the wooded

valley of the Loisach (by carriage in 3 hrs.; one-horse 9 m.). The frontier-inn at Griesen (p. 26) is 9 M. from Partenkirchen, and 6 M. from Lermoos. — A shorter route for pedestrians is by the Eibsee and the Thörlen (see above).

The road to Mittenwald ascends from Partenkirchen. To the right in the valley, 1 M. from Partenkirchen, lies the Kainsen-Bad (also an inn, pension 5 m.), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. The road next traverses undulating pastures; on the right rises the Wetterstein, and in front are the bold peaks of the Karwendel range. 33/4 M. Kaltenbrunn; 2 M. Gerold (on the left the small Wagenbrech-Ses); 11/2 M. Klais (to the Barmsee and Krün, see p. 40). The road passes the small and marshy Schmalsee, and then descends abruptly into the valley of the Isar, where it unites with the road from Benedictbeuern and Walchensee (see R. 8).

11 M. Mittenwald (3090 ft.; *Post, R. and L. 1½ m.), the last Bavarian village, is overshadowed by the precipitous Karwendelgebirge, the W. peak (7815 ft.) of which rises almost perpendicularly. The construction of the old houses, each projecting beyond its neighbour, is curious. The lower rooms, which are generally vaulted, once served as magazines for goods on their way from Augsburg to Italy by this route. The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are extensively exported to England and America, forms the

principal occupation of the inhabitants.

EXCURSIONS. The "Lautersee (3290 ft.; 1/2 hr.). The route follows the street to the W. from the Post Inn, and then turns to the left into the Lainthal, on the left side of which a good path ascends, passing a swimming-bath and several small waterfalls of the Lainbach. On the plateau, the path leads through wood to the lake, which is prettily situated among trees, and reflects the jagged cliffs of the Karwendelgebirge on the E. — About 1/2 hr. farther up (carriage-road) lies the lonely Ferchensee (3880 ft.), close to the base of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf; thence to (1 hr.) Elmau, and to Partenkirchen vià Graseck, see p. 33. — From the Ferchensee, across the Franzosensteig (4186 ft.) between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, into the Leutasch-Valley, 2 hrs., with guide; fatiguing descent.

The **Hohe Kranzberg** (4524 ft.; 1½ hr.) commands a fine view of the Zugspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge. Several well defined paths lead across the Calvarienberg to the summit. The descent may be made by a new path through the Kreidengraben to Klais (see above); or (with

guide) past the Wilden-See and Lutter-See to Mittenwald.

The *Leutaschthal (to Leutasch Mill, 11/2 hr.). The track ascends to the right before reaching the bridge over the Isar (road to the Lautersee, see above), and then leads to the left, past the shooting-range, to ('\forall hr.) a chapel, where it divides; the lower path (which the finger-post miscalls dangerous) affords finer glimpses of the profound Leutaschklamm. Each of the paths descends into the Leutaschthal, which is at its mouth a narrow gorge, but soon expands into an open, grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein range; in the background are the Göhrenspitze and Hochmundi. After crossing the brook ('\forall hr.) we reach (8 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the Leutaschmahl (3540 ft.; Inn, unpretending). Travellers whose only object is to see the Leutaschthal may turn at this point. The route up the valley then leads by ('\forall hr.) Unter-Leutasch (Reindl Inn) to (2 hrs.) Ober-Leutasch

(3714 ft.; "Xander's Inn). Passes from this point through the Gaisthal and past the Pestkapelle to Ehrwald (p. 22) in 5 hrs. (with guide); to Tell's (p. 164) by Buchen and Brand in 21/2 hrs.; and to Sected (p. 38)

by the Leutascher Mähder, carriage-road in 2 hrs.

"Vereinsalpe (4462 ft.; 21/5-3 hrs.). At the Husselmühle, 20 min. to the N. of Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; near (1/2 hr.) a chapel it crosses the Semsbach, and mounts somewhat steeply to the right, after which it reaches a tolerable carriage-road, running high up on the right side of the narrow and profound Semsgraden, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines of the Lausberg Lahne and the Reissende Lahne. On the right tower the peaks of the Karwendel, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) Vereinssips (refreshments at the large chalet), which is the property of Count Pappenheim, stands a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau; a larger hunting château was destroyed by an avalanche in 1877. — A bridle-path leads hence to the left across the saddle on the the Rischbachthal either to the right to (3 hrs.) Vorder-Riss, or to the left by the Fischbachthal either to the right to (3 hrs.) Vorder-Riss, or to the left by the Fischbachthal to (3 hrs.) Krim (p. 40). — From the Vereinsalpe to the Riss there are two routes, the longer of which leads through the densely wooded Fermersbech-Thal to (1 hr.) the Brandel-Alp, whence a good path runs high up on the left side of the valley to the Peindl-Alp, where it descends, and, after crossing the Rissoach, reaches (2 hrs.) the Oswaldhatte, halfway between Vorder-Riss and Hinter-Riss (p. 43). By the other route we descend to the right before reaching the Brandel-Alp, cross the Fermersbach, and ascend the opposite slope of the valley through wood to Au and (2 hrs.) Hister-Riss.

The Karwendelspitze (highest peak, 8817 ft.), the summit of which may be attained by a fatiguing ascent of 6-7 hrs. (with guide), viâ the Kälber-Alp, commands a beautiful view. — The Reitherspitze (1882 ft.) may be ascended from Mittenwald in 6 hrs., see p. 38. The Schüttlkarspitze is reached most conveniently from the Soiernseen, p. 43.

Beyond Mittenwald the road traverses the level valley as far as the Defile of Scharnitz, the boundary between Bavaria and the Tyrol, once fortified by the Romans (Mansio Scarbia). During the Thirty Years' War, Claudia de' Medici, widow of Archduke Leopold V., caused the strongly fortified Porta Claudia to be constructed here, a barrier which resisted the attacks both of the French and of the Swedes. In the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. The Austrians subsequently caused it to be reconstructed, and in 1796 extended. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was so completely destroyed by them and the Bavarians that no traces of it now remain except a few fragments of walls on the mountain-slopes and a small grass-grown redoubt in the valley. The defenders were commanded by Baron Swinburne, an English officer in the Austrian service, and a member of the same family as the well-known poet.

At the village of $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ Scharnitz (3160 ft.; *Traube), on the W., is the mouth of the united Hinterau and Karwendel valleys,

from which the river Isar issues.

Through the Karwendelthal to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss, an interesting excursion. Carriage-road to (9 M.) the Angerhütte (\$245 ft.), situated amid grand scenery; about 3/4 M. farther on, the carriage-road terminates, and a good bridle-path ascends in windings to (1 hr.) the Hochalpe (refreshments). From this point we ascend to (1/2 hr.) the cross at the summit of the pass (5909 ft.), which affords a fine view of the limestone crags of the Hinterau range. The descent leads past a royal shooting-box, into the Johannesthal (p. 43), which it follows to (3½ hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 43).

Hinterauthal. A carriage-road leads past (4½ M.) the opening of the

Hinterauthal. A carriage-road leads past (41/2 M.) the opening of the Gleirscherthal (see below) and (3 M.) the so-called Source of the Isar, a brook descending from the Birkkar on the left, to (6 M.) the Hunting Lodge of Prince Hohenlohe (3950 ft.). A tolerable path now ascends the Lavatschthal to (11/2 hr.) the Haller Anger (charcoal-burners' huts) and (4/4 hr.) the Lavatscher Joch (6814 ft.), whence we gain a view of the Zillerthaler and Stubsier Ferner. A road descends hence to (3 M.) the Hall Salt-Mine (refreshments) and leads through the Haller That to (6 M.) Hall (p. 56). — Another route to Hall (in 10 hrs.; not recommended) leads through the Gleirscherthal (see above), and across the Stempeljoch (7188 ft.). The descent from the col to the salt-mine is very steep.

The road now quits the Isar and ascends (to the right a distant view of the precipitous and serrated limestone peaks of the Wetter-

stein) to (6 M.) —

80 M. (from Munich) Seefeld (3858 ft.; *Post), with a handsome Gothic church of the 14th cent., situated on a bleak tableland, the watershed between the Isar and Inn. The barren, rounded cone to the W. is the Hohe Mundi (8497 ft.); beyond it, to the right, rise the Wetterstein range and the Zugspitze.

The *Reitherspites (1782 ft.), the ascent of which is recommended from this point (2½ hrs.; with guide), affords a fine panorama of the N. and Central Alps. — From Seefeld to Leutasch by the Leutascher Mähder (2 hrs.), see p. 36; to Telfs (p. 164) via Mösern (Inn), which commands an imposing view of the valley of the Inn and the Selrain peaks, 2½ hrs.

The road passes the small Wildsee, and descends, at first gradually, and then, below (3 M.) Reith (3631 ft.), in somewhat steep zigzags, which afford a succession of magnificent views of the Innthal, the Martinswand (E.), and the mountains to the S. of the Inn (Alps of Selrain and Stubai). Above the last projecting angle of the road stands the square tower of the castle of Fragenstein, once a favourite residence of Maximilian I.

86 M. Zirl (2034 ft.; *Löwe; Stern), and thence to — 94 M. Innsbruck, see pp. 164, 165.

94 M. Innsbruck, see pp. 104, 105.

8. From Munich to Innsbruck by Benedictbeuern. Kochelsee and Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 18, 44.

921/2 M. RAILWAY to Penzberg (381/2 M.) in 23/4 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 30, 2 m. 15 pf.). Post-Omnibus twice daily from Penzberg to Benedictbeuern in 11/4 hr. (80 pf.), and daily (at 9.45 a.m. in 1878) to Kochel in 21/4 hrs. (1 m. 60 pf.). No public conveyance runs from Kochel to Mittenwald; from Mittenwald to Innsbruck, see p. 30. At Penzberg, Benedictbeuern, Walchensee, Mittenwald, Kochel, and Bad Kochel carriages with one or two horses can be procured.

As far as $(24^{3}/_{4}M.)$ Tutzing, see pp. 26-28. The railway here diverges from the Weilheim line to the left, and skirts the Starnberger See, which is here unattractive. Stations Bernvied, Seeshaupt (*Inn), both (p. 28) $^{3}/_{4}M$. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the small Ostersee. Stat. Staltach; then (381/2 M.) Pensberg (2080 ft.), the terminus

of the railway (Inn at the station). Omnibus hence to Töls (p. 41) daily in $2^{1/2}$ hrs.

The road to Kochel crosses the Loisach and traverses a flat district to Bichi (*Löwe), with baths, and is there joined on the left by the road coming from Tölz by Heilbrunn (p. 42). Then —

431/2 M. Benedictbeuern (2054 ft.; *Foet; Zur Benedictenwand), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now used as a military hospital and government brewery (three bedrooms at the tavern). To the left rises the Benedictenwand; to the S. the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten.

The Banedictanwand (5919 ft.) may be ascended hence (or from Kochel) in 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the route is steep at places (comp. p. 42); at the top is a cross, erected in 1877. Magnificent view as far as the Grossglockner and Venediger; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes.

Beyond Benedictbeuern the road skirts the N. side of an extensive peat-moss which bounds the Kochelsee on the N., and leads by Ried and Besenbach to (48 M.) Kochel (*Bad Kochel, close to the lake, R. $1^{1/2}$ m.; Fink), separated by a hill from $(3^{1}/4$ M.) the lake. The emerald-green Kochelsee (1955 ft.) is $3^{2}/_3$ M. in length, and $2^{1}/_2$ M. in width. It is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. To the N. is the Rohrsee, beyond which stretches an extensive marshy tract. The pavilion at Bad Kochel affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies Schlehdorf (Inn), re-erected since a fire in 1846, 8 M. from stat. Statistich (see above). From Schlehdorf ferry in ½ hr. (25 pf.), passing the Nasen, which rises perpendicularly from the lake, to Müller's Inn (see below), situated at the foot of the Kesselberg. Footpath thence to the falls of the Kesselbach and the high road (25 min.).

About 11/2 M. beyond Kochel, at the Inn Zum Grauen Bären (pension), the road approaches the lake (*Müller's Inn on the S. bank), and ascends at first gradually, and then very abruptly between the Jochberg and the Herzogstand to the pass of the Kesselberg (2759 ft.). Where the ascent begins, a direction-post indicates the way to the left 'Zum untern Fall', a cascade in a picturesque ravine. Higher up, a little to the right of the road, are the falls of the Kesselbach, to which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the road-side near the top of the hill, to the left, is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges are visible in the distance; below lies the beautiful, deep-blue *Walchensee (2592 ft.), 32/3 M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the Königs-See. At the N. end are the two houses of (11/2 hr.) Urfeld (Inn, indifferent).

The "Rerrogatand (5761 ft.), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. by a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary), diverging to the right from the road coming from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep footpath leading from Urfeld direct to the bridle-path in 10 min. may be taken). In ½ hr. a pavilion, com-

manding a heautiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench where a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain is obtained. A spring in a ravine is next passed (1 hr.), situated 1/4 hr. below the royal shooting-lodge (a steep path ascending by the direction-post to the right effects little saving). Beyond the lodge the path is nearly level to the foot (10 min.) of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in 1/2 hr. more. On the summit a closed pavilion. Admirable view hence of the mountains as far as the Stubai glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes. A narrow ridge, practicable only to travellers with steady heads and provided with guides, connects the Herzogstand with the (1 hr.) Heimgarten (5863 ft.), which rises to the W. (comp. p. 30). To the right at the back of the lodge, a narrow but well-kept path, affording at first a pleasant view of the Walchensee and mountains, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 11/2 hr. (In the reverse direction the path is a bench where a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain is scends to the hamlet of Walchensee in $1^{1/2}$ hr. (In the reverse direction we follow the footpath to the left by the old lime-kiln, 1/2 M. N. of the village, and ascend to left in 5 min. more, after which the path cannot be mistaken.)

From Urfeld the road leads on the W. bank of the lake to

(3 M.) the hamlet of —

55 M. Walchensee (Post; two-horse carr. to Mittenwald 20 m. and fee of 2 m.; to Parteukirchen 25 m., fee 3 m.), situated on a bay of the lake, opposite the church and parsonage of Klösterl. It is, however, far preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (1 m., 2-3 pers. 1 m. 80 pf.); or, if the traveller do not purpose staying at Walchensee, he should row direct to (3/4 hr.) Zwergen at the S.W. end of the lake, at the mouth of the Obernach. From the landing-place to the high road 3/4 M., to Wallgau 5 M. The view from the middle of the lake is very picturesque. On the S. bank lies the hamlet of Altlach. (Over the Hochkopf to Vorder-Riss, see p. 43.)
From the Walchensee through the Eschenthal to Eschenich on the

Murnau and Partenkirchen road, see p. 31.

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the road ascends the precipitous Katzenkopf, and then descends to the S.W. end of the lake, where the Obernach, its principal tributary, is crossed. The pine-clad valley of the latter is now ascended. On the right lies the small Sachsensee. At (71/2 M.) Wallgau (Inn) the green valley of the Isar is reached, on the left bank of which a road descends hence to (9 M.) Vorder-Riss (p. 43), and thence to Länggries and Tölz. From (3/4 M.) Krün (2835 ft.; *Inn), the next village, a tolerable road leads past the Barmsee (Zapf's Restaurant with fine view, and baths), to (3 M.) Klais (p. 36), on the high road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen.

On the S. the precipitous Karwendelgebirge stands out prominently; to the W. rises the Wettersteingebirge. From (71/2 M.) -67 M. Mittenwald to (921/2 M.) Innsbruck, see pp. 36-38.

9. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

Comp. Map, p. 44.

74 M. Bailwar by Holekirchen to (36 M.) Tols in 21/4 hrs. (fares 4 m. 65, 3 m. 10 pf., 2 m.). Post-Omnibus from Tolz to (51/2 M.) Länggries, twice daily in 11/2 hr. (90 pf.); to (91/3 M.) Benedictbeuern by Bichl, daily

in 2 hrs.; to (10¹/s M.) Pensberg daily in 2¹/4 hrs., also by Bickl. One-horse carriage from Telz to the Walchensee 10, to Mittenwald 20 m.

The railway soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the right the distant Alps. The direct line to Braunau and Rosenheim diverges to the left (R. 12). The N. wall of the church of Untersendling is adorned with a large fresco (by Lindenschmitt, 1831), representing a skirmish which took place here in 1705 during the Spanish War of Succession between Austrian troops and the peasantry of the district, and in which a great number of the latter perished. 31/2 M. Mittersendling, amid monotonous scenery. At $(6^{1}/2 M.)$ Grosshesselohe the Isar is crossed by a fine suspension bridge; to the left a view of the deep valley with Munich in the distance is obtained. Then through wood. 11 M. Deisenhofen; 16 M. Sauerlach. The Teufelsgraben ('devil's ditch'), a deep, dry moat, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) Holzkirehen (2244 ft.; König Otto; Greiderer; Railway Restaurant), junction for the lines to Rosenheim (p. 52) and Schliersee (p. 49). View of the Alps, with the Wendelstein, at the back of the station. The small town (Post; Oberbrau) lies 1/2 M. from the railway.

The line skirts the E. side of the village, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 M. Ober-Warngau. The train now proceeds through wood to (30 M.) Schaftlach (Railway Restaurant; to Tegernsee, see p. 44). The mountains increase in grandeur; on the right the Benedictenwand. 32 M. Reigersbeuern, with a handsome old monastery, now used as a school of agriculture. 36 M. Töls; the station (Hotel with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town, ½ M. from the bridge over the Isar.

36 M. Tölz (2202 ft.; *Post; *Bürgerbräu; Bruckbräu; Zörnlein), a considerable market-town picturesquely situated on a hill on the Isar, is chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its breweries and timber trade. Many of the houses are decorated with frescoes of biblical subjects. The garden of the Bürgerbrau and the Calvarienbera command a fine survey of the Isarthal stretching far into the distance; in the background, S.W., the long Benedictenwand (p. 42) and the rounded cone of the Kirchstein (5630 ft.). On the left bank of the Isar, near the churchyard, begin the inns and pensions of Krankenheil (*Curhôtel, with baths; *Sedlmeier, R. 2, B. 1 m.; Hotel and Pension Spenger, pens. 5-7 m. Furnished rooms at the Villa Herder, Bellevue, Dreyer's, Dibold's, etc.), a suburb of Tölz, which boasts of a Conversations-Saal, Trinkhalle, and Bath House (bath 2 m.; the water is brought by pipes from the springs, which are $4^{1/2}$ M. distant, and contain natron and iodine). About 3/4 M. beyond Krankenheil is the *Zollhaus, an inn where patients are also received (carriages to the baths).

PRDESTRIANS may take the following pleasant route from Munich to Tölz. Railway to Starnberg (p. 26); on foot along the E. bank of the lake to (3½ M.) Berg (p. 27), and (6 M.) Wolfrathshausen (1896 ft.; "Ha-

LÂNGGRIES. From Munich

derbrau), at the confluence of the Loisach and Isar. The lofty slope above the village commands a fine view of the mountains towards the S., and down the valley of the Isar. Then by the high road to (8 M.) Königsdorf

(Inn), whence a footpath, easily found, leads in 2 hrs. to Tötz.

EXCURSIONS FROM TÖLZ: to (½ hr.) Gaisach (Inn), with a charming view; by (¾ hr.) Wackersberg (Inn) and the Banshof to (1½ hr.) the Bann-Alp (refreshments); from the Zollhaus (see above) across the Sauersberg to $(1^{1})_{2}$ hr.) the springs (see above), and to $(1^{1}/_{2}$ hr.) the top of the Blomberg (4078 ft.), with extensive view. — The Benedictenwand (5919 ft.) is better ascended from Länggries (see below).

FROM TÖLZ TO THE WALCHENSEE there are two roads: by Kochel (21 M.), or through the Jachenau (25 M.). The Kochel ROAD leads to the W., past the Zollhaus (see above) and the Stallauer Weiher, to Vorder-Stallau and (6 M.) the baths of Heilbrunn (to the right), with the Adelheidsquelle containing bromine and iodine. Many of the visitors stay at Bichl (see below), to which the water for bathing and drinking is conveyed daily. The road then passes Enzenau and Unter-Steinbach, and reaches (41/2 M.) Bichl. on the road from Penzberg to Kochel and Mittenwald (p. 39).

The ROAD BY JACHBNAU leads along the E. side of the broad valley of the Isar to Länggries (2220 ft.; *Post; Pfund's Inn), about 3/4 M. to the S. of which stands the Duke of Nassau's château

of Hohenburg (brewery).

The Benedictenwand (5919 ft.) may be scaled from this point in 51/2 hrs., with guide, by the Langenthal-Alp and Probst-Alp (comp. p. 39). The most interesting among the other mountain ascents from Länggries are those of the Kirchztein (0630 ft.; 3½ hrs., with guide) and the Geigerstein (0572 ft.; 2½ hrs., bridle-path almost the whole way to the top).

The road crosses the Isar (opposite, on the right bank, the château of Hohenburg, see above), and reaches (3 M.) Wegscheid (Zum Pfaffenstöffel, unpretending). The narrow road now quits the valley of the Isar, and, skirting the wooded flanks of the Langenberg. enters the Jachenau, a secluded valley, 12 M. in length, watered by the Jachen, and containing a few farm-houses. 71/2 M. Zum Bäck Inn; 11/2 M. the village of Jachenau (2618 ft.; Inn). The road now ascends for a short distance, and then descends through wood to (4 M.) Sachenbach, at the E. end of the Walchensee, and (2 M.) Urfeld (p. 39; crossing the lake is pre erable, when a boat can be got at Sachenbach; travellers going to Mittenwald cross directly to the S.W. point of the lake, without touching at Urfeld or the hamlet of Walchensee). 1

FROM Tölz to (38 M.) MITTENWALD. To (61/2 M.) Länggries, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the Isar past Anger (on the left Schloss Hohenburg, see above) to (3 M.) Fleck (Inn), a place with large saw-mills. Beyond (1/4 M.) Winkel the Isarthal turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the Scharfreiter (see below). The valley becomes more confined; on the left are precipitous, wood-grown slopes, on the right flows the river in its wide and gravelly bed. The road turns round a jutting angle of rock, crosses the Walchen or Achen (see below) and

the Dürrach, and reaches (6 M.) the Fall (2365 ft.; two *Inns). On the right the Isar, whose bed is here confined by a rocky ledge, forms a rapid.

On the right bank of the Walchen or Achen, which flows out of the Achensee. a narrow carriage-road leads to (9 M.) Achenwald on the Kreuth post-road (p. 47). - To the 8. of the Fall is the Dürrachklamm, a gorge

which deserves a visit (2 hrs. there and back, with guide).

The valley again expands. 6 M. Vorder-Riss (2572 ft.), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (Kramets-Au), at the confluence of the Riss with the Isar (Inn at the forester's). In the distance

are seen the Wetterstein and Karwendelgebirge.

THROUGH THE BISS TO THE ACHENSEE, an interesting excursion of 9-10 hrs.; carriage-road to (8 M.) Hinter-Riss, thence a horse-track. The valley contracts at (3³/4 M.) the Oswaldhatte, lying at the mouth of the deep and narrow Fermersbach-Thal (to Mittenwald by the Vereinsalpe, see p. 37). A bridle-path leads to the left from this point by the Moslain-alpe to (3½ hrs.) the top of the Scharfreiter (8886 ft.), whence an imposing view is obtained. 4½ M. Hinter-Riss (3104 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (Inn; another 3/4 M. farther on). - From Hinter-Rise to the Vereinsalpe and Mittenwald, see p. 37; by the Hochalpe to the Karwendelthal and Scharnitz, see p. 37. - Attractive excursion hence (one full day) to Ladiz and Lalider. A bridle-path leads through the Johannesthal (see below) to (3 hrs.) the Ladis Alp (5154 ft.), which commands a striking view of the wild rocky masses of the Birkkarspitze, Kaltwasserspitze, Bockkarlspitze, etc.; thence over the saddle to the S. of the Ladizkopf (6282 ft.) to (1 hr.) the upper Lalider-Alp (5872 ft.), which is surrounded by magnificent scenery; then descend into (1 hr.) the Eng (Inn; see p. 48) and follow the Blaubachthal back to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (from the Eng across the Grammais-Joch to Perlisau, see p. 48; across the Lamsen-Joch to Schwaz,

see p. 55).
From Hinter-Riss the bridle-path (a supply of provisions should be taken; guide unnecessary) ascends gently, past the mouths of the Johannesthal and Laliderthal, to the (2 hrs.) Hagelhutts (8340 ft.), where the Rissthal (from this point onwards called the Blaubachthal) turns towards the S. $(1^1/2 \text{ hr. farther up is the } Eng, p. 48)$. Here we turn to the left, cross the brook, and ascend the (2 hr.) Plumser Joch (5423 ft.; wine, etc., at one of the huts), commanding a fine retrospect of the Karwendelgebirge, E. the Seekarspitze and Rabenspitze, near the Achensee. On the culminating point is the figure of a saint. We avoid the path to the left and descend straight to the Gernalp, whence a rough road leads through the wooded Gernthal to the (2 hrs.) Pertiau (p. 48). — In making this excursion in the reverse direction it should be borne in mind that in descending from the pass the dry bed of the brook must be crossed twice; once at the bend towards the W., where a misleading path diverges

to the N., and again at the foot of the col, beyond the huts.

FROM VORDER-RISS TO ALTLACE on the Walchensee (p. 40). This excursion may be made either by the Hochkopf (4035 ft.), with a shootinglodge of the King of Bavaria, and commanding a charming view (good horse-track, 4 hrs.); or by the Atlachberg in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

The road crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (9 M.) Wallgau (p. 40), on the post-road from

the Walchensee to (81/4 M.) Mittenwald (p. 36).

FROM VORDER-RISS BY THE SOIERN TO KRUN, an attractive route for pedestrians (bridle-path, 41/2 hrs.). After crossing the Rissbach, the path ascends the Fischbachthal to the left to (3 hrs.) the King's lodge at the Soiern Lakes (5160 ft.), in a desolate valley, commanding a view of the Krapfenkarspitze on the E., and the two Soiernspitzen on the S. (A new

riding-path leads from this point in 1 hr. to the top of the Schöttlker-spitze, with a royal summer-house, affording a fine view.) We may descend either on the N.W. to the Pischbachalpe, where there is a shooting-lodge belonging to Count Holnstein (refreshments), and thence by road to (4\2 M.) Krim; or on the S. by the (2\1/2 hrs.) Vereinsalpe to (2 hrs.) Mittenwald (p. 36).

10. From Munich to Innsbruck, by Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

94 M. Rahway to (30 M.) Schaftlach in 13/4 hr. — Post-Omnibus from Schaftlach at 8 a.m. and 1. 15 p.m. (1878) to Tegernsee (in 11/2 hr.; fare 1 m. 20 pf.), and to Kreuth (in 31/2 hrs.; 3 m. 60 pf.). One-horse carriage from Schaftlach to Tegernsee 7 m., two-horse 12 m. (carriages may be ordered from the post-office at Tegernsee by telegraph, to meet any train at Schaftlach). One-horse carriage from Tegernsee to Kreuth 7, two-horse 12 m., to the Scholastika 16 and 24, to Jenbach 26 and 42 m. (driver's fee included in each case). — Post-Omnibus daily at 6 p.m. from Kreuth in 21/2 hrs. to Achenkirch, and thence on the following morning at 5 o'clock in 2 hrs. to Jenbach (from Kreuth to Jenbach 6 m.). An Omnibus also runs daily between June and October from Kreuth to the Scholastika (p. 47) in 31/2 hrs., starting at 7 a.m. — One-horse carriage from Dor Kreuth to the Scholastika 2-16 m., two-horse from Bad Kreuth 20 m. — One-horse carriage from the Scholastika to Jenbach 5 fl., and gratuity. — In the opposite direction, from Jenbach: one-horse carriage to Buchau 3 fl. 30 (with change of horse 4 fl. 80), two-horse 5 fl. 80 kr., to the Scholastika 5 and 71/2 fl., Achenkirch 51/2 and 8, Kreuth 10 and 16, Tegernsee 12 and 19 fl.

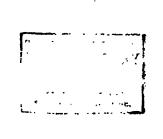
Railway to (30 M.) Schaftlach, see p. 41. The road to Tegernsee turns to the right in the village, and leads via Haus, Georgenried, and Finsterwald to the Tegernsee (3½ M. long, 1½ M. broad), which it reaches at Gmund (Obermaier), situated at the point where the Mangfall emerges from the lake (on the right, Kaltenbrunn, p. 45). Then along the E. bank, by St. Quirin, to—

37 M. Tegernsee. — "Post, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. 5-6 m.; "Guggemos, at the N. end of the village, R. 2 m.; "Greider; "Steinmerz; "Pension Hartmann, on the lake, pension with R. 6 m. Beer at the Bräustübl. — Private apartments may also be procured. Good accommodation may be found at Rothach ("Scheurer, R. from 1½, D. 2 m.), and Egern (Bachmair,

moderate), at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth.

Tegerasee (2400 ft.) is charmingly situated and much frequented by visitors in summer. The imposing Schloss, formerly a Benedictine abbey, founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, was erected during last century. In the centre is the church. The S. wing, fitted up by King Max Joseph as a summer-residence, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains an extensive brewery. Over the portal is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey. At the N. end of the village stands the pretty Villa of Prince Radjwoyowitz of Servia in the Italian style.

*Environs. A favourite point in the nearer environs of Tegernsee is the (1/2 hr) Grosse Paraplui, an open summer-house. The path ascends to the left from the Kreuth road, at the W. end of the palace garden. Or the road may be followed for 8 min. more, to the point where the path to the Kleine Paraplus and to the ferry to Egern (see below) diverges to the right; here the steps to the left are ascended, leading to the summer-house, which affords an admirable view of the lake and the



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encircling mountains (from left to right: Riederstein, Wallberg, Setzberg,

Ringberg, Hirschberg, Kampen).

The walk may be pleasantly varied by returning by the Pfliegelhof (refreshments), 10 min. to the E., and through the Albachthal (1/2 hr.). — The Westerhof, 1/2 hr. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the Albachthal as far as (5 min.) the bridge, beyond which it leads up the grassy

slope, partly by wooden steps.

Kaltenbrunn (Inn), a model farm belonging to Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, $4^{1}/2$ M. from Tegernsee by land (via Gmund),

or reached by boat in 1 hr. (1 m. 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the entire lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (7 M.) Egern (see above), vià Am Bach and Wiessee.

Bauer in der Au. Boat (in 20 min., 60 pf.) to Abwinkel, and thence by a pleasant forest-path along the Solibach to (1½ hr.) the farm of Bauer. in der Au (refreshments); fine view of the Kampen and Fleckenstein. In descending, the road to the right may be followed along the slope of the Ringberg; at (1 M.) the point where it emerges from the wood a footpath descends to the right to (1 hr.) Egern at the S. end of the lake; hence by small boat (40 pf.) or by ferry-boat (5 pf.) to Tegernsee.

Freihof. Boat in 1/2 hr. to Am Bach; then up the Zeiselbach valley

to the Freihof (refreshments), a charming route, with fine views.

Marble Quarries (11/4 hr.). The Kreuth road is followed past Egern to (1 hr.) a finger-post, which indicates the way (right) to (1/4 hr.) the interesting Quarries. Another finger-post, a few hundred paces farther, points to (1/4 hr.) the Lohbachfall, which is generally inconsiderable in summer.

The *Falls of the Rothach are situated in a picturesque ravine 51/2 M. from Tegernsee. The road leads from Rothach, (see below) along the left bank of the stream of that name, passing Elmau, to the inn of Enter-Rothach; 10 min. farther is a direction-post indicating the path descending to the falls to the right; the path then re-ascends to the road at a point higher up. The road ascends hence to the Wechselain (3491 ft.), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the Weisse Falepp to (21/2 hrs.) the forester's house of Falepp (p. 50). Thence by the Spitzingsee to Schliersee $4^1/2$ hrs., a pleasant excursion, which may be made by carriage with two horses in 10 hrs.

The **Neureuth** (4130 ft.) may be ascended from Tegernsee in 1½ hr. by a path passing the Westerhof. Splendid view (to the S. the snow-clad Venediger). A path leads hence by the Gindelalpe to Schliersee in $2^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

more (comp. p. 49).

Riederstein (2916 ft.). The Kreuth road is followed to the S. as far as a small sulphur bath-house, about 1 M. from the post-office, and a little on this side of the bridge over the Rothach. Here we ascend to the left by a somewhat steep path, scarcely traceable at places, to (1 hr.) the chapel, conspicuously perthed on a precipitous rock. — A path which can hardly be missed ascends to the E. along the crest of the hill to $(1/k_1 hr.)$ the Baumgartenschneid (5140 ft.), whence a fine panoramic view is obtained. For the steep descent through the Albachthal to (11/2 hr.) Tegern-

see, a guide is advisable (to be procured at the chalets).

The summit of the *Hirschberg (5636 ft.) may be attained from Tegernsee in 41/2 hrs. - We follow the Kreuth road to (11/3 hr.) the Lohbachfall (see above); the brook is crossed near the fall, and a narrow forest-path, which afterwards widens, is ascended to (1 hr.) the *Holzpointalp*; then across meadows to the foot of the saddle between the Hirschberg on the left and the Ringberg on the right, and straight up; at the top of the saddle we turn to the left and ascend in zigzags along the precipitous side of the Hirschberg to (11/2 hr.) the Obere Luckeralp (milk, beds of hay), near the lower peak with the wooden cross (view towards the N. and E.). From this point we may proceed either across the crest of the hill, or by a path to the right below it, to the S.E. peak, and thence across a considerable plateau to the (1/2 hr.) S.W. and highest peak, from which a magnificent panorama is disclosed. — The descent to the Bauer in der Au is not recommended.

The "Risserkogl (6037 ft.) affords a magnificent view, embracing the Tauern and Zillerthal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; Tauern and Jillerinal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; on the N., in a basin between the Risserkogl and Plankenstein, lie the two small Röthenstein Lakes. The ascent is accomplished from Egern by the Waltberger Alp in 41/2-5 hrs. (guide). The descent on the S.W. by the Abithen, Scheyrer, and Pletzerer Alps, and that on the S. by the Riss and Vorderleckberg Alps to the Langenauthal and (2 hrs.) Kreuth, are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

From Troenner to Tolz (13 M.). Road by Gmund and Reigersbeuern (one-horse carriage 6 m.; diligence on Wednesdays and Sundays, 11/2 m.).

To Schliersee, see p. 49; to Neuhaus, see p. 50.

The high road from Tegernsee to Kreuth leads through Rothach (*Scheurer), with its pretty country-houses, crosses the Weissach (*Bachmann's Inn at the bridge), and ascends slightly through meadows. Pedestrians effect a saving of 11/9 M. by crossing the S.E. arm of the lake by small boat to Egern (20 min.; 40 pf.) or by the ferry from the Kleine Paraplui, 1/2 M. to the S. of Tegernsee (5 pf.); the road leads in a straight direction from the ferry to the high road which it reaches at (1 M.) the bridge over the Weissach. The valley contracts near the village of (5 M.) Kreuth (Obermaier), to the right of which rises the cone of the Leonhardstein (4744 ft.). About 1½ M. farther is the sequestered —

441/2 M. Wildbad Kreuth (2720 ft.), a considerable bath and hotel establishment, situated on a broad green plateau, about 1/2 M. from the main road. The springs, containing iron and sulphur, and generally used in combination with salt-baths (the salt being obtained from Rosenheim), were known as early as 1500, and belonged to the Abbey of Tegernsee. The place is chiefly indebted for its reputation to the visits of King Max I., to its invigorating mountain-air, and its excellent whey. It now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria (R. 2 m., L. 35, B. 50, B. 50 pf.). As a resting-place for the ordinary traveller Tegernsee is preferable to Bad Kreuth.

Walks in the grounds of the Curhaus. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, 1/2 M. to the E. of the Curhaus. is a bust of King Max I. - The Hohlenstein, opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine

view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.).

Wolfsschlucht (11/4 hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path from the Bad ascends the Felsenweissach-Thal to the Pförner and Oberhofer

Alps, and then turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path leads out of the ravine up to the Schildenstein-Alp (see below).

Gaisalp (1 hr.). Descending at the back of the Bad and crossing the Felsenweissach, we follow a good footpath through wood, which is at first level, and afterwards ascends to the left along the precipitous side of the mountain to the pleasantly situated Alp (3607 ft.). About 20 min.

farther is the -

Königsalp (3810 ft.; Inn), which may also be reached by a good road, diverging to the left from the Achenthal road above the Klammbachfall (see below), and ascending in zigzags. - The Schildenstein (5345 ft.), a striking point of view, may be ascended from the Gaisalp or the Konigs-alp in 1½-2 hrs.; the last part of the ascent is steep. The track descend-ing to the Achenthal road on the S. is marshy and bad, and should not

The "Schinder (5990 ft.), the view from which is very extensive, may be ascended in 41/2-5 hrs. A carriage-road leads to the E. through the

Langenauthal to the Langenau-Alp and (9 M.) the Baier-Alp. From this point a bridle-path ascends to the left by the Rieselberg-Alp to (1½ hr.) the summit. Descent to Falepp, see p. 50. — The Rieserhool (6037 ft.), 4½ hrs., see above. — The Rieserhool (6037 ft.), also be easily ascended from Kreuth through the Schwarzenbachthal and by the Schwarzentens-Alp, in 4-5 hrs.

The road from Bad Kreuth to the Achensee crosses the Weissach and joins the main road about $^3/_4$ M. to the W. of the baths. The high-road gradually ascends the narrow Weissachthal, passing (2½4 M.) the Klammbach-Fall on the left, (6 M.) Glashütten (Inn), and the old Bavarian custom-house at Stuben. About 1 M. farther on, the Stubenalp, the culminating point (3150 ft.), is reached, beyond which the road descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the Kaiserwacht, the old Austrian custom-house in the once strongly fortified defile of Achen (2858 ft.), crosses the Tyrolese frontier (below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achenthal to Fall in the Isarthal, p. 43). The custom-house is now near the village of (3 M.) Achenwald (*Traube). The course of the Achen, or Walchen, the outlet of the Achensee, is then followed. To the E. rises the isolated rocky horn of the Guffert; adjacent to it, the long ridge of the Unnutz (see below). About 4 M. farther is

59 M. Achenkirch (3087 ft.; *Post; *Kern, 3/4 M. from the Post; *Adler), a village 3 M. in length, the straggling houses of which extend almost to the Achensee. (In summer the hotels on the Achensee are often full, in which case it is advisable to stay at Achenkirch.) At the N. end of the lake, 3 M. from the Post, is Maier's Inn, not far from which is the *Scholastika Inn (so called after the landlady), with a veranda commanding a fine view of the lake. About 1 M. farther S., on a green tongue of land projecting into the lake, is the *Hôtel Achenseehof, the property of L. Rainer, a well-known Tyrolese singer (music and singing in the evenings).

The "Unnuts (6817 ft.), which commands a picturesque and extensive view, may be ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). A good path leads from the Scholastika at first to the left, then to the right through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee) and finally up steep pasture-slopes to (1½ hr.) the Kōgelaip. Here we proceed to the left to (25 min.) the saddle, where the Steinbergerthal is disclosed to view, and then to the N. to (15 min.) a point where the path divides, whence we ascend abruptly to the right through mountain-pines, and afterwards over easy grassy slopes to (1 hr.) the summit. The view embraces on the E. the Guffert, Steinberger-spitze, and more in the background the Kaisergebirge, the Loferer Steinberge, and the Steinerne Meer; on the S.E. the Kitzbühler range, and the Tauern from the Hohe Tenn to the Dreiherrnspitze; to the S., the Sonnwendjoch, Zillerthaler Ferner, Duxer Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthaler Ferner,

berge, and the Steinerne Meer; on the S.E. the Kitzbuhler range, and the Tauern from the Hohe Tenn to the Dreiherrnspitze; to the S., the Sonnwendjoch, Zillerthaler Ferner, Duxer Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthaler Ferner, Karwendelgebirge, and Wettersteingebirge; far below lies the Achensee. Other interesting ascents are those of the Hochiss (7635 ft.), the highest summit of the Sonnwendjoch (from Buchau by the Dalfazalpe and the Kothalpe in 4 hrs.), and the Rofan (7405 ft.), which may be reached from Maurach by the Untere and Ober Mauritzalpe in 4 hrs. (Nic. and Alois Brugger of Maurach are recommended as guides.)

The *Achensee (3048 ft.), a lake of azure blue, the most beautiful in N. Tyrol, is 5½ M. long, ¾ M. broad, and 430 ft. deep,

and lies 1250 ft. above the level of the valley of the Inn. The road along the E. bank of the lake to Buchau may be traversed by carriage in 1 hr., but the passage of the lake by boat is preferable in fine weather (from the Scholastika to Buchau in 2 hrs., 1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 80, 3 pers. 1 fl. 5 kr.; to Pertisau in 11/2 hr., 60, 70, 90 kr.; ferry from Buchau to Pertisau in 1/4 hr., each pers. 12 kr.). At the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755 the water of the lake suddenly sank 4 ft., but after 24 hrs. regained its usual level. On the S.W. bank is the beautiful little green plain of the *Pertisau, enclosed by precipitous mountains. The Fürstenhaus, an inn on the lake, the property of the Benedictine Abbey of Viecht, and those in the village (Pfandler; Karl, 1/4 M. from the lake, unpretending) are favourite summer-quarters. Pertisau commands a charming view of the lake particularly by evening light; to the S. are the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Zillerthal.

FROM PERTISAU TO HINTER-RISS across the Plumser-Joch (6 hrs.), see PROM FERTISAL TO HINTER-LISS across the Plumer-Joen to hrs.), see p. 43. The pass of Grammais (8 hrs., with guide) is preferable. The path ascends the Falsthurnihal to the S.W.; 1 hr., Falsthurnalp (8537 ft.); 1 hr., the Untere Grammais-Alp (4144 ft.); then to the right, by a steep ascent, to the (1½ hr.) Obere Grammais-Alp, to the S. of the Sonnenjoch (see below). View of the Gamajoch on the W., and the Hochglück and Lamsenspitse on the S. Steep descent, traversing the Binsalp, to the (11/4 hr.) Eng (3930 ft.; Inn), situated amidst the fine scenery of the Blaubachthal, and to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss (p. 43). - Across the Stallener Joch to Jen-

The ascent of the Sennenjoch (8050 ft.), 5 hrs. with guide, is somewhat fatiguing, but repays the exertion. The Falsthurnthal is followed to the Obere Grammais-Alp, see above. Then a steep, and at places stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama; R. the Tauern chain, S. the Octathaler Ferner rising behind the Lamsengebirge, N. the plains of

The road from Pertisau leads past (1 M.) Prantl's Inn (on the lake, moderate) and round the 'Seespitz', or S.W. extremity of the lake to (11/4 hr.) Maurach (3107 ft.; Neuwirth), on the Achenkirch and Jenbach road, 11/2 M. S. of Buchau (see above). Boats may be procured at the Seespitz and at the second-last house in Buchau, 1 M. to the N. of the inn, at the point where the road runs close to the lake. To the left on the height lies Eben, the burialplace of St. Nothburga (d. 1313), with a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel. The road then descends rapidly through ravines to

71 M. Jenbach (1834 ft.), see p. 55. Railway thence to (94 M.)

Innsbruck, see R. 12.

PEDESTRIANS should proceed by boat from Pertisau (or the Scholastika) to the Seespitz, where they take a shady footpath to the right (leaving the road on the left); at the bifurcation the path to the left is followed, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill (a saving of ¹/₄ hr.). In coming from Jenbach the pedestrian's route diverges to the left beyond the telegraph-post No. 94 (or by another path at No. 105), crosses the bridge, and then turns to the right.

11. From Munich to Innsbruck by Schliersee and Bayrisch Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 44.

RAILWAY to Holzkirchen and (38 M.) Schliersee in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 m. 90, 3 m. 25, 2 m. 10 pf.). From Schliersee to (29½ M.) Kufstein carriage road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus. RAILWAY from Kufstein to (47 M.) Innsbruck in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.; express fares 4 fl. 30, 3 fl. 20 kr.).

Railway to (23 M.) Holzkirchen, where carriages are changed. see p. 41. On the E. side of the village the line diverges to the left from the Tölz line (R. 9), and at Darching it enters the picturesque Mangfall-Thal. Opposite is Ober-Weyarn, with a handsome abbey church. Pleasant excursion to (1 hr.) the Weyrer

Lindl (2372 ft.), whence an extensive view is enjoyed.

301/3 M. Thalham; on the right rises the Taubenberg (3015 ft.), a fine point of view (11/4 hr.; Inn, 10 min. from the top). The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded Schlierachthal. 331/2 M. Miesbach (2286 ft.; *Waizinger; *Post; Kreiterer), a considerable village, prettily situated, and affording inexpensive summer-quarters.

To TEGERNSEE (101/2 M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 21/2 hrs.) leads past Schweinthal to (3 M.) the Müller am Baum (Inn); here

2½ rrs.) leads past Schweinthat to (3 M.) the Müller am Baum (Inn); here it crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by Festenbach and Dürenbach to (4½ M.) Grasnd (p. 44) and (3 M.) Tegernsee.

To Fischbachau (9½ M.). Carriage-road to the E. past Parsberg into the Leitzachthat, and by Hundham to (7½ M.) Elibach (2572 ft.; pleasant excursion from this point to the top of the Schwarzenberg, 3927 ft., in 1½ hr.); then past (1½ M.) the Marbach Inn to (3¼ M.) Fischbachau, which lies at the W. base of the Wendelstein (p. 50). Near it is the popular discussion and the Schwarzenberg of Reichardtin. The road eart leads to Hammer. ular pilgrimage-chapel of Birkenstein. The road next leads to Hammer and (21/4 M.) Aurach (p. 50).

In the vicinity are several coal-mines. The train crosses the

Schlierach, passes Agatharied and Hausham, and reaches -

38 M. Schliersee (Post; Neuwirth; lodgings obtainable; baths in the lake), picturesquely situated on the *Schliersee (2588 ft.), and much frequented in summer. The (5 min.) Weinbergkapelle affords the best view of the surrounding district (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohnberg, Eichelspitz, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitze, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg). Pleasant walk to (1 M.) the

Oberleitner (refreshments).

To Tegernse (p. 44). The nearest way (3½ hrs.) leads by Westenhofen, a cement-factory at the N.W. end of the lake, ½ M. from the vilage of Schliersec. From this point a carriage-road leads S.W. to (2½ M.) In der Au, whence a bridle-path (the 'Prinzenweg') follows the Breiten bach, crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the culminating point of the saddle between the Baumgartenschneid (p. 45) and Kreusberg, and descends through the pretty Aalbachthal to (2½ hrs.) Tegernsee. — A more attractive route seends from the Au to the right to the (1 hr.) Gindelalpe (4167 ft.) and the (20 min.) Schneide (4387 ft.), where a survey of the plain is enjoyed. Thence to the (24 hr.) Neureuik (p. 136; view of the mountains; to the S.E., beyond the Bothachthal, the Venediger), and a steep descent to the Westerhof and (1 hr.) Tegernsee (in all 4 hrs.; guide advisable).

— Across the Kühzagelalp (5½-6 hrs. to Egern); ascent from the Au to the left through the Duftthai, see below.

The road passes the lake on the E. side and affords pleasant views. Fischhausen (Stoertz) lies at the (11/2 M.) S. end of the lake; at (3/4 M.) Neuhaus (2657 ft.; *Neuwirth) the road divides. Striking view to the E. of the Wendelstein, with the chapel on the

summit. One-horse carriage to Schliersee $2^{1}/_{2}$ m. The road to the right leads through the Max-Josephsthal, past a papermill, and ascends the slope of the Jägerkamp (see below) in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the right the precipiwindings, which the pedestrian may cut on. On the right the precipi-tions Brecherspitze; pleasing retrospect of the Schlieraee. Beyond the (4 M.) pass between the Stocker-Alp and Spitzing-Alp, the road descends to the (1 M.) lonely Spitzing-See (SS2A ft.), leads high along the N. bank, and descends on the E. side. On the right rises the Brecherspitze. The Rothe Falepp, which the road follows, is the outflow of the lake. At the S. end of the lake is the Wurz (or Branntwein) Hütte, now an unassum-ing inn; to the right, ½ M. from the lake, is the fall of the Falepp. Pastures are next traversed to the (3 M.) Waitinger Alphalte (Inn.). Beyond the (2 M.) bridge there is a picturesque cascade on the left. The (1 M.) forester's house of Falepp (2851 ft; Inn), at the union of the Rothe and Weisse Falepp, is prettily situated in the midst of wood. Below this the stream is called the Brandenberger Ache. In the vicinity is the disused Kaiserklause. A rough footpath leads from Falepp by the Ercherzog-Johanne-Rouse and through the Real school of the Parisher of Falepp. Riause and through the Brandenberger That to Brizitegy [9. 50], a route not recommended (9-10 hrs., with guide). — Through the Rothach That to Tegernsee, see p. 45. — By the Elend-Alp, or the Ackern-Alp to the Landi, see p. 51. — The top of the *Schinder (p. 46) may be reached from

Falepp in 8 hrs. by a new path.

The Brecherspitze (5532 ft.) may be ascended from Neuhaus in 8-4 Inc Breenerspiese (10052 ft.) may be ascended from Neuhaus in S-4 hrs. (fatiguing; guide necessary). — The *Jägerkamp (6839 ft.) is an admirable point of view (4½ hrs., with guide). — The *Rothwand (6200 ft.) is another remarkably fine point: from the Spitzingsee to the lower and (1½ hr.) the upper Wallenburger-Alp (584 ft.; refreshments), where the night is passed; then an ascent of steep grassy slopes, past the Kirchstein, to (1 hr.) the summit (magnificent view). — The Miesing (6145 ft.) com-

to (1 hr.) the summit (magnificent view).—The Messing (6140 ft.) commands another charming prospect; it is ascended from Gestau (see below) by Kleintiefenthal in 3 hrs., or by Grosstiefenthal (near which lies the small and secluded Soinsee, 5052 ft.), in 4 hrs. (with guid, 2 m.).

From Neuhaus to Tegernser by the Kühzagelalp (3796 ft.) in 5½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary; direction-posts at doubtful points). The path descends to Enter-Rothach (p. 45), from which a carriage-road leads to

(5 M.) Tegernsee through the valley of the Rothach.

The road to Bayrisch Zell next passes (21/4 M.) Aurach. (Route to Hammer and Fischbachau, see p. 49.) At (21/4 M.) Geitau (Inn), the Leitzachthal is entered. Then Oberhofen and (3 M.) Bayrisch Zell (2818 ft.; Post), a small village with several wellbuilt houses, picturesquely situated in a basin enclosed by the

Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

The *Wendelstein (6068 ft.), a very fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty in 21/2-3 hrs. from Bayrisch Zell. The road leads to the right from the bridge to a mill on the slope of the mountain. A good path ascends thence to (1/2 hr.) a group of cottages, where a boy had better be taken to show the way (1-11/2 mr.). The path now becomes steep and stony at places, and several chalets (beer at the highest) are passed. At the foot of the peak two direction-posts indicate the way. On the summit is a plateau about 20 yds. long and 2-4 yds. wide, at the 8.W. angle of which stands a small wooden chapel containing a visitors' book. The eview embraces (left to right) the Untersberg, Watsmann, Kaisergebirge, Tauern Mts. (with the Venediger and Grossglockner), and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges (with the Zugspitze); to the N. the extensive plain with the Chiemese view. with the Chiemsee, Simmsee, and Starnberger See. - The ascent is free

from danger, but persons inclined to dizziness may object to the precipitous rocks at the top, and had better content themselves with the fine view of the mountains from the highest pastures. — The paths from Fischbachau (12 M.) and Brannenburg (15 M.) unite at the foot of the peak (see above) with that from Bayrisch Zell.

To OBERAUDORF (p. 55) a picturesque route from Bayrisch Zell (5 hrs.), across the Tanner-Alp and Grafenherberg-Alp to the Auer-Brücke; then through the Aubachthal to (2½ hrs.) Aschau (Inn Zum Feurigen Tatsel-wurm). From Aschau past the beautiful fall of the Aubach (best view from the bridge below) and the villages of Rechenau and Watschöd to

(21/2 hrs.) Oberaudorf.

The narrow carriage-road to Landl and Kufstein traverses the broad Urspring-Thal, enclosed by beautifully wooded mountains; on the left rises the Traithen (6160 ft.). The small waterfall of the Sillbach on the right (3 M.), and the small Stockerseen are passed. The Kloascher-Thal here opens to the W., through which an unattractive path leads by the Elend-Alp (3730 ft.) to Falepp (see above) in 5 hrs. (with guide).

The valley expands for a short distance. On the right rises the Hintere Sonnwendjoch (see below). The Bavarian and Austrian frontier is reached at the (21/4 M.) Bäckeralp (2769 ft.). The * Inn Zur Urspring is 1/2 M. farther. The road now descends a beautiful wooded valley; lower down, the rapid brook is used for floating timber. Several picturesque glimpses of the Kaiser are obtained. The pleasant village of (3 M.) Landl (2195 ft.; *Inn) in the Thiersee-Thal is now reached.

To Falerr over the Ackernalp (4573 ft.) in 5 hrs.; as far as the Alp there is a tolerable cart-road between the Veitsberg on the left and the Hinter-Sonnwendjoch (6555 ft.) on the right (ascent of the latter from Landl 3 hrs.), with picturesque retrospects of the Thiersee-Thal and Kaiser range. Descent by an ill-defined footpath through wood on the right side of the valley (guide desirable; or enquiry may be made on the Reichstein-Alp, 11/2 hr. from the top), towards the end precipitous, into the Ensengraben; then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascend, and finally turn to the left to the forester's house of Falepp (p. 50).

The road forks here. That to the left leads through the valley of the Klausenbach to the (5 M.) Schrecksee (2040 ft.; Neuschmied Inn on the N. bank), and then across the Thierberg (p. 53), whence a fine view of the Kaisergebirge is gained (on the S. the Pendling, 5125 ft.) to (6 M.) Kufstein (p. 53). - The road to the right is longer but more attractive; it ascends to (2 M.) Hinter-Thiersee (2798 ft.), and then leads up and down hill to (31/2 M.) Vorder-Thiersee (2200 ft.; Kirchenjackl) and (3/4 M.) the Schrecksee (see above). Pedestrians should make a digression of 1/2 hr. from this point in order to visit the small *Hechtsee (1748 ft.), which is embosomed in wood, and affords an admirable view of the Kaiser; a footpath descends thence to (20 min.) the Otto-Kapelle (p. 53). The Klausenbach flows on the N. side of the Thierberg through a narrow valley (which is also traversed by a carriageroad), and joins the Inn at Kiefersfelden (p. 53).

From Kufstein to (47 M.) Innsbruck by railway, see R. 12.

12. From Munich to Innsbruck by Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Maps, p. 44, 58, 140.

109 M. RAILWAY in 4-81/2 hrs.; fares 16 m. 65, 12 m., 7 m. 30 pf. (express trains 20 per cent higher).

The direct railway to Rosenheim by Grafing prosents few attractions. It soon diverges to the left from the Holzkirchen line (see below), and skirts the town; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle. Beyond the Munich S. Station (formerly called Thalkirchen), the train crosses the Isar canal and the Isar; fine view to the left, embracing the Auer Kirche, and the more distant Maximilianeum. On the other side of the river the line crosses the suburb of Unter-Giesing by two viaducts, and ascends through deep cuttings to the Munich E. Station, formerly Haidhausen, where the Simbach-Braunau line branches off to the left; to the right, a distant view of the Alps. Stations Trudering, Haar, Zorneding, Kirchsecon, all unimportant. 231/2 M. Grafing is a considerable place, 11/2 M. from the railway. Between stations Assling and Ostermunchen the broad dale of the Attel is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaisergebirge. Stat. Carolinenfeld; then --

40 M. Rosenheim (1466 ft.; *Greiderer; *König Otto; Alte Post; Deutsches Haus; Augsburger Hof; *Railway Restaurant), the junction of the Innsbruck, Salzburg, Mühldorf, and Holzkirchen lines (R. 13), a pleasant little town, with salt works. The saltwater is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, upwards of 45 M. distant. About 3/4 M. from the handsome station is the *Rosenheim Mineral Bath Establishment (also Hotel-Pension), with salt and other baths.

FROM MUNICH TO (461/2 M.) ROSENHEIM VIA HOLZKIRCHEN in 3 hrs. (fares 6 m. 10, 4 m. 5, 2 m. 60 pf.). As far as (23 M.) Holzkirchen, see p. 41; the line here diverges from that to Schliersee, enters the valley called the Teufelsgraben (p. 41), into which the Mangfall afterwards flows, runs at first along the left slope of the valley, and then descends to stat. Westerham. The valley expands. Stations Bruckmühl, Henfeld (with chemical manure manufactory), and (40 M.) Aibling ("Bellevue: Schulbräu), the Roman Albeanum, a small town with mud-baths. The Kaisergebirge is conspicuous on the right. Beyond (431/2 M.) Kolbermoor, with an extensive cotton-factory, the distant pyramid of the Gross-Venediger is conspicuous on the right.

Beyond Rosenheim the line again turns to the S., and now follows the left bank of the *Inn*. On the slopes of the opposite bank, beyond stat. *Raubling*, is situated *Neubeuern*, enclosed by a wall and gates, and commanded by a château on a rock above.

49 M. Brannenburg (1663 ft.; *Inn at the station, and another in the village). Schloss Brannenburg with the village of the name lies 1 M. to the W., at the base of the mountains; fine view from the terrace.

EXCURSIONS. The Schwarzlak-Kapelle, $^{1}/_{2}$ hr. to the N., commands a fine view of the plain; St. Margarethen, at the mouth of the Reindlerthal ($^{1}/_{2}$ hr.); In den Grund, with a fine waterfall ($^{1}/_{4}$ hr.). — To the top of the Petersberg (see below), which affords an admirable prospect, 2 hrs. (from Fischbach $^{1}/_{4}$ hr.).

The Wandelstein (p. 50) is ascended from Brannenburg, with guide, in 41/2 hrs., by the *Mitteralpe* and *Reindleralpe* (4685 ft.), beyond which a steep path across the (1 hr.) *Reindlerscharte* leads to the N. side of the cone, where it unites with the route from Bairisch-Zell (comp. p. 51).

At station Fischbach the valley contracts, and the line runs close to the Inn. On a rock to the right stands the ruin of Falkenstein, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the Petersberg; on the opposite (right) bank of the Inn rise the Heuberg (4491 ft.) and the Grenzhorn (4475 ft.). The train crosses the Aubach, and reaches (56 M.) Oberaudorf (1581 ft.; Hofwirth; Zum Brünnstein).

EXCURSIONS. To the Weber an der Wand (1/2 hr.); Gfaller Muhle, with a small cascade (2/4 hr.); to the Tattelwurm (fine waterfall) in the Aubachthal, 21/2 hrs. (and on to Bayrisch-Zell, see p. 51). — The Brinnstein (5364 ft.), an interesting ascent of 4 hrs., with guide. The path leads up the valley from the Gfaller Mühle to Wildgrub and (21/2 hrs.) the Himmelmoos-Alp., whence it ascends steeply to the right (path lately repaired) to the chapel on the S.E. peak. Magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Tauern, Inn Valley, etc.; to the right, the Wendelstein. The descent to the Tattelwurm (21/2 hrs.) is fatiguing.

591/2 M. Kiefersfelden, the last Bavarian village; the peasants usually perform miracle-plays here on Sundays in summer. Near the Otto-Capelle, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the Klause (*Inn), a narrow defile, and approaches—

62 M. Kufstein (1600 ft.; *Auracher Bräu; *Vitzthum or Post; Drei Könige, moderate; Hirsch; Eggerbräu; *Zur Naglburg, on the left bank, with fine view, moderate; Railway Restaurant), an ancient fortress on the opposite (right) bank of the Iun, with new fortifications on both banks. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I., but at first without success. The Bavarian commandant, believing the stronghold impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for several heavy pieces of ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and caused the commandant to pay for his temerity with his head. Kufstein was the only frontier fortress which remained in the hands of the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. The sole approach to the fortress is very steep; provisions and other necessaries are drawn up by means of a windlass. It is now used as a barrack, and is not accessible to strangers. The *Calvarienberg, immediately beyond the cemetery (1/2 M. from the bridge over the Inn), commands a beautiful view. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of List, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846 in a fit of despondency caused by the cold reception his views met with from his countrymen. At the neighbouring Kienbichl are the baths of Kienbergklamm (also a Pension, dear), which are well fitted up.

EXCURSIONS. The walks in the charming environs of Kufstein have been improved and provided with direction-posts by a local society formed for this and similar purposes. The following are pleasant walks on the left bank of the Inn: to Zell and the $(1/2 \ln n)$ Zellerburg (pretty forest-path); past the swimming-baths (well fitted up) to the Ed $(1/2 \ln n)$; Inn); by the

high-road along the Inn to (40 min.) the Klause (see above). — Ascent of the *Thierberg (2978 ft.; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway station. The tower (key from the sexton of the adjacent little church, 10 kr.) commands a charming view, with the four lakes of the Thierberg (Pfrillen, Läng, Hecht, and Egi See) embosomed in the woods at our feet. We may return either to the left, below the upper Thierberg farm, to the Klause (see above). or by the lower farm to the right, through magnificent woods, to the Ed (see above). Hence to the railway station 20 minutes. — Thiersee-That, Landt, Bayrisch Zell see p. 51.

Zell, see p. 51.

The Duxerköpfl (2418 ft.; 1 hr.) commands a fine view of the Innthal, Kaisergebirge, etc. By the Calvarienberg we ascend to the left through wood. Eary descent by (1 hr.) Sparchen (see below). — An interesting route of 1½ hr. leads from the Duxerköpfl to the Brentenjoch (4466 ft.), below the precipitous flanks of the Wilde Kaiser. The descent may be made through the Kaiserthal, or by the Steinberger Alp and Waller Alp to His-

terstein (p. 152; guide necessary in each case).

The "Kaiserthal (half-a-day, guide unnecessary). A carriage-road leads to the N. to (11/2 M.) Sparchen, a mill and iron-work at the narrow opening of the valley, where the Sparchenbach forms a fine fall (best viewed from the bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and after 3 min., the steps to the right by the crucifix; 10 min., a bench, affording a fine view of Kufstein, overshadowed by the Pendling, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubaier Ferner. Thence by a good footpath high above the valley to the (11/2 hr.) second farm (Veibauer, refreshments), whence we enjoy an imposing view of the enormous precipies of the Hintere and Vordere Kaiter (comp. p. 152). Then past three other farms to (1/2 hr.) the sixth farm (Hinterkaiserhof, 2788 ft.). This (or the Veitbauer) is the usual turning-point. The prolongation of the path descends through wood to the Hotzkiause, and then ascends the stream to (1 hr.) the Vordere and (11/2 hr.) the Hintere Bürenbadaip (2726 ft.; tolerable accommodation). A somewhat difficult, but very interesting pass (guide necessary) leads from this point across the Stripser-Joch (5286 ft.) to the Kohlthal, where we may either turn to the left to Schwendt and (6 hrs.) Kössen (p. 62), or proceed to the right past Gasteig to (6-7 hrs.) St. Johann (p. 116). — The route from the Hinterkaiserhof by the Hochalpe and through the Habersauer-Thal to (6 hrs.) Walchsee is also attractive (guide requisite, see p. 62).

FROM KUPSTEIN TO SÖLL (3½ hrs.), the shortest way to the Hohe Salve. After following the high road to the S. for ¾ hr., we turn to the left into the Weissachthal (cement-works), and proceed to the (3 M.) foot of the Eiberg, or Newberg, where we cross the Gaisbach and ascend the Schmiedelleilen to (1½ M.) the hamlet of Eiberg. Beyond Eiberg the road leads high above the Weissach to (4½ M.) Söll (p. 152). — From Eiberg by the Steinerne Stiege to the Hintersteiner See (p. 152), an inter-

esting, but somewhat giddy walk of 11/2 hr.

From Kufstein to Kössen and Reit im Winkel, see R. 14.

Just before reaching station Kirchbichl the train crosses to the right bank of the Inn; on the right is seen the green cone of the Hohe Salve, with its chapel (p. 148). The Brixenthaler Ache is now crossed, and the train reaches (72 M.) the station of Wörgl (1666 ft.; *Giselahof, at the station; Railway Restaurant), junction for the Salzburg line (RR. 24, 32); the village (*Post, Lamm, Zur Hohen Salve) lies ½ M. to the S. of the station. — Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 148; to St. Johann and Lofer viâ Elmau, see p. 151.

To the left beyond stat. Kundl, on the high road, is the church of St. Leonard, said to have been founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1019. On the N. side of the wide valley of the Inn extends the

long ridge of the Brandenberger Joch (4944 ft.). On the S.W. side of the old town of Rattenberg (*Stern; Krämerbräu; Adler) the

train passes through a short tunnel.

81½ M. Brixlegg (1683 ft.; *Vogl; Judenwirth; Herrenhaus; Restaurant at the station with a few beds), prettily situated at the confluence of the Alpbach with the Inn, with lead and copper smelting-works, is becoming a favourite place for summer-quarters, and is often crowded. Passion-plays are performed here every few years. On the Alpbach, ½ M. to the S., are the small baths of Mehren.

EXCURSIONS. To (3.4 hr.) Kramsach (beer-garden), picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the point where that river receives the Brandenberger Ache. On the left bank of the Ache is Achenrein, with a château and brass-forge, and 1/2 hr. farther up, at the base of the Brandenberger Joch, nestles the small Reinthaler See. (Through the Brandenberger That to Falepp in 9-10 hrs.. a laborious and unattractive route, comp. p. 50.) — To Strass, at the end of the Zillerthal, 1/2 hr. The road leads past the castles of Matten and Lichteer, near which us In der Au (Inn), to St. Gertraud (on the right the ruin of Kropfsberg, on the left the Reitherkogi, see below), and then crosses the Ziller (fine view of the valley) to Strass (p. 141). — A pleasant excursion may be made to (1/2 hr.) Reith (Inn), and (1 hr.) the top of the Reitherkogi (4376 ft.). — Into the Alpbachhai, as far as (2 hrs.) the picturesque village of Alpbach (398 ft.; Knollenwirth); from the upper end of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the Wiedersberger Horn (p. 142), to Fügen in the Zillerthal. — Gralispitze (6300 ft.), the highest peak of the Thierberg, 31/2 hrs., with guide, not difficult. Magnificent panorama. (Accommodation at the old mining-house on the Holtaipe. 11/2 hr. below the summit)

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the old castles of Lichtwer and Matzen, and the extensive ruin of Kropfsberg, at the mouth of the

Zillerthal (which is concealed by trees).

851/2 M. Jenbach (2824 ft.; *Hôtel Jenbach, 3 min. from the station; *Toleranz, near the station; *Post, in the village; *Brāu, above the village, 3/4 M. from the station, much frequented as a pension, fine view from the veranda), a considerable village with smelting works and forges, is the station for the Achensee (R. 10)

and for the Zillerthal (R. 31).

EXCURSIONS. The imposing castle of Tratzberg, on the mountain side (2000 ft.). 1/2 hr. to the S.W., is said to have 365 windows, and has been tastefully restored by its owner, Count Enzenberg. It contains a collection of arms and similar objects (castellan 40 kr.). The grounds above it command an excellent view of the Innthal. — A very pleasant excursion (from Tratzberg 11/2 hr., from Schwaz by Viecht 11/2 hr.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of St. Georgenberg (3077 ft.). in the Stallenthal, to the W., romantically perched on a lofty cliff overhanging a wild ravine (Inn). — A pleasant and not difficult pass leads N.W. from the Stallenthal across the Lamsenjoch (6368 ft.) to the Eng (p. 48) and to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss; another (guide necessary) to the N. over the Stallener-Joch (6313 ft.) to (6 hrs.) Pertiau (p. 48).

901/2 M. Stat. Schwar (1775 ft.; Railway Restaurant). The town (*Post) itself lies on the opposite bank of the Inn, and is commanded by the old château of Frundsberg. The silver-mines worked here in the middle ages are now exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The Church, roofed with copper,

boasts of a fine facade, completed in 1502, and consists of a double nave and aisles in the interior. *Assumption, altar-piece by Schöpf. The cloisters of the Franciscan Monastery are decorated with old frescoes. - To the right, on the slope, 20 min. from the station, rises the picturesque Benedictine abbey of Viecht (now a school), tastelessly restored after a fire in 1868.

Excursions. The *Kellerjoch (7677 ft.) may be ascended from Schwaz in 5-6 hrs., with guide (fatiguing; better from Fügen, p. 142). — Across the Lamsenjoch to the Riss, see above; from Schwaz viä Weng or the Viechter Kanzl to the Stallenalp (4310 ft.) 3 hrs., thence to the culminating point of the pass 2 hrs., and to Hinter-Riss 3½-24 hrs. more. — About ½ hr. above Schwaz is the entrance (to the N.) of the Vomperthal, one of the most desolate valleys of the N. Limestone Alps. A pass 6220 ft.) leads from its head to the Haller Anger in the upper Hinterauthal (p. 38).

The train crosses the Vomperbach, and skirts the bank of the Inn. Beyond stations Terfens and Fritzens expands the broad basin of Innsbruck. On the left rise the Patscherkofl and Sailespitze; on the right, the serrated ridge on the N. side of the Inn valley (p. 135).

100 M. Hall (1834 ft.; Bär; Erzherzog Stephan; Stern), an old town of 5000 inhab., with salt-works to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see below). The name is derived from the same root as the Greek άλς; so also Hall in Swabia, Halle in Prussia, Hallein, Reichenhall, and Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. On the S.W. side of the town is a curious old tower called the Münze. The Casino, an old tavern ('Trinkstube'), dates from the early part of the 16th century. Speckbacher (d. 1820), the companion-inarms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer, was buried here, but his remains were afterwards removed to the Court-church at Innsbruck (see p. 137). This neighbourhood was the scene of his exploits. Thus he and his brave riflemen succeeded three times in storming the bridge over the Inn, at that time (1809) the key to the position of the French and Bavarians.

EXCURSIONS. The village of Absam (Bogner, with garden and view; Ebner), situated on a slight eminence, 11/2 M. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer, the famous violin-maker.

To reach the Gradenwald, an undulating, elevated, and wooded tract on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the Salzberg (see below) for 3 M., and then ascend to the right to (²/₁ hr.) 8t. Martin and (1¹/₂ hr.) 8t. Michael (2870 ft.; Inn). From this point the ascent to the Walder Alp (5340), which commands an extensive view, may be made in 1¹/₂ hr. Descent by Ummelberg to (2 hrs.) Terfens (see above).

The Haller Salzberg (2½ hrs.). The road leads to the N. past (left) Absam (the footpath via Absam, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable) and ascends the Hallthal, between the Zunderköpfe on the left terable) and ascends the Hallthal, between the Zunderköpfe on the left and the Speckkar on the right, to the shafts of the Salt Mines, 2788 ft. above Hall (refreshments at the 'Herrenhaus'). An interesting visit may be paid to the mines, which resemble those of Berchtesgaden (1½ hr.; fee 40 kr.). — About ½ hr. above the Herrenhaus is the Issenanger, amid wild and romantic scenery. An attractive pass leads hence by the Lavatscher Joch (6814 ft.) and through the Hinterauthal (carriage-road beyond the shooting-lodge) to (7 hrs.) Scharnitz (comp. p. 88); another and fatiguing pass crosses the Stempeticch (1888 ft.) to the Gleirscher Thal (to Scharnitz 7-8 hrs., comp. p. 38). Rathgeber of Absam is a good guide.

The line now quits the Inn and traverses the level valley in a due W. direction. On the right rise the Zunderköpfe, with the white Franzenspyramide, at the base of which lie the villages of Taur. Rum, and Arsl. To the left, on the lower hills, at the foot of the Glungezer (9080 ft.), is the village of Rinn, the birthplace of Speckbacher (b. 1768). Farther down is the château of Amras (p. 139). The Inn is then crossed, above the influx of the Sill, and opposite Mühlau (p. 141), and the valley is traversed by a long and unsightly viaduct. 109 M. Innsbruck, p. 134.

13. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

95 M. Ballway in 51/4-63/4 hrs.; fares 12 m., 8 m. 15, 5 m. 25 pf. (express fares 20 per cent higher). Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

To (40 M.) Rosenheim, see R. 12. The railway then crosses the Inn, and passes (45 M.) Stephanskirchen, the small Simmsee,

and (51 M.) Endorf (Railway Inn).

About 3 M. to the E. of Endorf is Schloss Hartmannsberg, a pleasant summer-resort, picturesquely situated (lodgings). Among the neighbouring woods are a number of small lakes connected with the Chiemsee. Adjoining the château is the Zum See Hotel. From this point to Secon, 2 hrs.

The line now runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) Prien (1745 ft.; *Hôtel Chiemsee, at the station; *Zur Kampenwand; Kronprinz; Ostermaier), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling Prienthal, 1 M. from Stock (omnibus in 10 min., 30 pf.), the landing-place of the steamer, which plies on the Chiemsee five times daily in 1/2 hr. to the Herreninsel and Fraueninsel, and

twice or thrice a week to Seebruck and Chieming.

The Chiemsee (1680 ft.), $7^{1}/2$ M. long, 7 M. broad, contains three islands, the extensive Herrenwörth, with a handsome building, formerly a Benedictine abbey, now the property of the King of Bavaria; the Frauenwörth, with a considerable nunnery; and the Krautinsel (i.e. 'vogetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Frauenwith of the state of the worth is also the site of a fishing-village and an *Inn, a favourite resort of artists, as an album kept in the house will testify. The Herrenwörth is much more extensive (9 M. in circumference), and affords excellent accommodation at the inn connected with the handsome and spacious abbey-buildings; there are also pleasant grounds and a deer-park. (A large royal château is being built.) The lake is famed for its fish. The banks are flat. The long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps forms the background of the landscape on the 8.; to the E. in the distance the Gaisberg (p. 69) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous Staufen (6030 ft.); S.E. the Sonntagsiorn (6427 ft.); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the Hochgern (5732 ft.); S. the Hochplatte (6030 ft.), the long, indented Kampenwand (5505 ft.), and the Mühlhorn; S.W. the cone of the Grenz or Kranz-Horn, the pinnacles of the Heuberg,

the Wendelstein (6066 ft.) and the broad, massive Breitenstein (6476 ft.).

From Seebruck (*Inn), at the N. end of the lake, a road leads to (8 M.) Seeon, an ancient monastery on a small lake, now the property of the Empress of Brazil, where there is an excellent inn and well organised bath-establishment. At Stein (*Inn), 4½ M. W. of Seeon, is the ancient mountain-eastle of Heinz v. Stein, a German Bluebard, of whom tradition relates all kinds of atrocities.—From Chieming (*Inn), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) Traunstein (p. 58).

A Bayer-Lyne and feom Price to the S. through the righly-wooded

A BRANCH-LINE runs from Pries to the S. through the richly-wooded

Prienthal in 35 min. to the picturesquely situated village of (6 M.) Niederaschau (2020 ft.; several inns). About 1 M. to the S., in the centre of the valley, is the château of Hohenaschau, strikingly situated on the top of a conical rock, 100 ft. in height (at the foot a foundry and a brewery). The Kampenwand (550 ft.), rising to the E., commands a fine view. The ascent across the Schlechtenberger-Alp (good accommodation) and Steinling-Alp to the Scharte (533 ft.) presents no difficulty (2½ hrs., guide), but the rocky summit can only be attained by active climbers (new path connecting this summit with the Hochplatte, see p. 56). The passage across the Möseralp (5155 ft.) and the Steinberger-Alp to (4 hrs.) Schleching in the Achenthal (p. 59) is very attractive; the route diverges to the right before we reach the Schlechtenberger Alp. — The road in the Prienthal next leads by (3 M.) Hainbach (to Schleching across the Thalten-Alp, 3½ hrs.), Grattenbach, and Innervald to (1½ M.) Sacharang (2372 ft.; Inn) at the S.E. base of the Spitzstein (550 ft.; ascent recommended 3 hrs., with guide), crosses the Tyrolese frontier at Wildbichl (Inn), and descends abruptly through the 'Stein' pass (to the S. the Kaiser Mis.) to (5 M.) Sebi on the road from Walchsee to Kufstein (p. 62).

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. Bernau (Railway Inn). From (64 M.) Uebersee a road leads to the S. through the Grosse Achenthal to Unter-Wessen and Reit im Winket (see R. 14). The train crosses the Grosse Ache and reaches (69 M.) station Bergen; the village of that name (*Niederhauser)

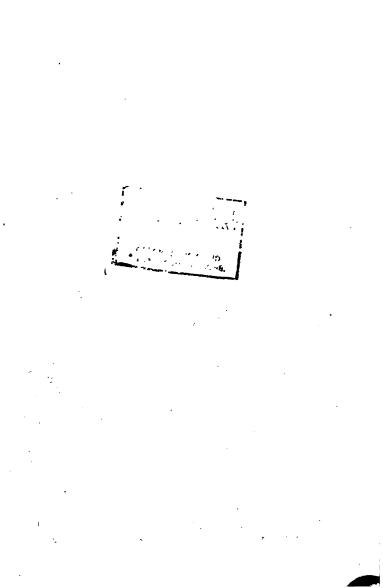
occupies a picturesque situation 11/2 M. to the S.

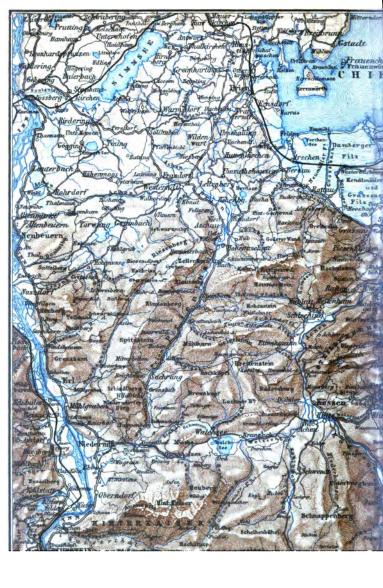
Carriage-road (footpath by Bernhaupten preferable) from the railway-station to the baths of Adelholzen (2100 ft.), well fitted up and much frequented, charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E., and possessing three springs, containing saltpetre, sulphur, and alum respectively. (Rooms should be ordered in advance; accommodation may also be procured at Alting. ½ M. to the E.) The neighbourhood is hilly, and affords abundance of walking excursions. Carriage-road to (1½ M.) Siegador? (p. 61) and (4½ M.) Traunstein. — The foundries, blast-furnaces, etc., at the Maximitanshitte (Inn) in the Weissachen-That, 2 M. S.W. of Adelholzen (1 M. from the village of Bergen), are worthy of inspection. The ascent of the Hochfellen (6502 ft.). which may be made in 2½ hrs. from this point, will repay the trouble; the path traverses the Schwarzachen-That and crosses the Gleichenberg-Alpe and Briandling-Alpe (refreshments). A. Brandl of Bergen is recommended as a guide (4 m.). Not less interesting is the ascent of the Hochgern (5732 ft.). through the Weissachen-That and across the Hinteralpte (accommodation) in 4-4½ hrs., with guide (better from Marquartstein, p. 59, or Wessen, p. 60).

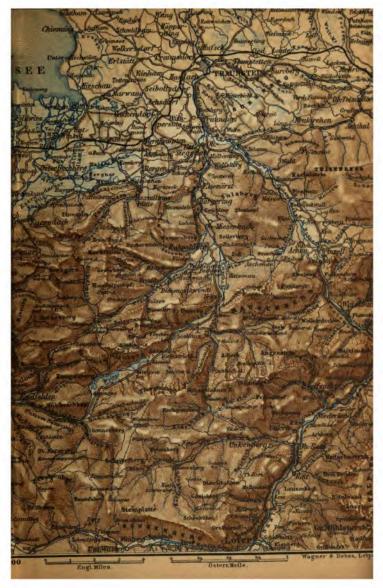
73 M. Traunstein (1929 ft.; *Hôt. Wiespauer; *Post; Traube; Weisses Bräuhaus, with garden; Café Altherr), a thriving place with 4500 inhab., re-erected in a modern style since a conflagration in 1851, is situated on a slope above the Traun, and is a pleasant place for summer quarters. In the upper Platz stands a handsome marble fountain of 1526. The town also possesses well organised Salt Baths. The extensive salt-works with their stores of wood are situated in the suburb of Au (S. of the town) on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 80), a distance of 25 M.

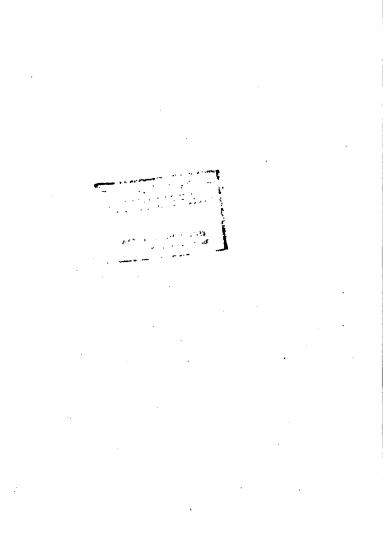
EXCURSIONS. Empfing, with a well-managed bathing establishment, lies on the left bank of the Traun, 1½ M. to the N.— The Weinleite (½ hr.) affords a fine view of the town and mountains; that from the (1 hr.) "Hochberg (2536 ft.; Inn) is more extensive.— To Siegsdorf, Adelholzen, Maria Eck, etc., see above, and p. 61.

FROM TRAUNSTEIN TO REICHENHALL via Inzell (post-omnibus to Inzell









daily in 3 hrs.; two-horse carriage to Reichenhall 25 m.). The road, which will also reward the pedestrian, leads through the Traunthal to (a¹/₂ M.) Siegedorf (p. 61), at the confluence of the Weisse and Rothe Traum, and then through the broad valley of the latter stream, by Molberding, Hachau, and Wagenau to —

11 M. Inzell (2224 ft.; Post), a village in the bed of an ancient lake, where a succession of grand mountain landscapes begins. Two wooded rocks guard the entrance to this part of the road: on the right the Kienberg, the E. guard the entrance to this part of the road: on the right the Ausnoery, the E. spur of the Rauschenbery (remarkable for mineral wealth), on the left the Falkenstein, beyond which is the abrupt Staufenwand. An Alpine valley is now entered, in which the small village of Weissbach (1995 ft.) is situated on green pastures. Farther on, the valley contracts. The road is carried along the rocky slope on the left, and beside it runs the salt-water conduit; far below rushes the Weissbach, the bed of which becomes more profound as the valley is ascended. At one of the most beautiful points in this ravine is situated the *Mauthhäusel (2074 ft.), a solitary inn about 6 M. from Reichenhall, and 11/2 M. from the saline pump-houses at the culminating point of the road, where it unites with the Innsbruck and Salzburg road (p. 154). 221/2 M. Reichenhall, see p. 80.

The line to Salzburg next skirts wooded and grassy hills. To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 70). Stations Lauter, (83 M.) Teisendorf (with the ruined castle of Raschenberg), and (891/2 M.) Freilassing (Föckerer's Hôtel), the Bavarian frontier, and the junction of the line to Reichenhall (p. 80). The line crosses the Saalach; to the right is Schloss Klesheim (p. 70); among trees to the left, as Salzburg is approached, are seen the white walls of Maria-Plain (p. 70).

The Salzach is then crossed.

95 M. Salzburg, see p. 63.

14. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen.

RAILWAY to (64 M.) Uebersee in 21/2-31/2 hrs. (fares 8 m. 35, 5 m. 55, 3 m. 70 pf.). Diligence from Uebersee to (8 M.) Unter-Wessen daily (at 5 p.m. in 1878) in 2 hrs. (fare 1 m.; in summer to Reit im Winkel). - Kössen is most conveniently approached from Kufstein (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 4 hrs.) or from St. Johann in Tirol (station of the Gisela

Railway, p. 115).

From Uebersee (p. 58) a carriage-road leads to the S. through the broad valley of the Grosse or Kitzbühler Ache past the (41/2 M.) Hochgern Inn (on the left the village of Staudach with cementlimestone quarry, on the right Grassau) to (3 M.) Marquartstein (1820 ft.; *Hofwirth), picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Ache, and commanded by an old château, the property of Baron Tautphœus.

The Schnappen Kapelle (1 hr. from Staudach or Marquartstein), loftily situated on the Schnappen, a spur of the Hochgern, commands a fine view of the Chiemsee. - The ascent of the Hochgern (5732 ft.) from Marquartstein, Staudach (the shortest), or Unter-Wessen (the best route) occupies 31/2 hrs., with guide, and well repays the fatigue. — The Hochplatte (5285 ft.), 31/2 hrs. with guide, is also a fine point of view. (A new path leads from the Hochplatte to the Kampenwand in 11/2 hr., p. 58.)
FROM MARQUARTSTEIN TO KÖSSEN. The road (beyond Schleching

scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the Ache, passing Reuten and Mettenham, to (41/2 M.) Schleching (1800 ft.; Inn), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the Hochplatte, and Kampenwand, W. the Geigelstein, S.W. the Breitenstein and Rudersburg, all of which may be ascended without difficulty. [The most interesting ascent is that of the Geigetstein (5938 ft.), which is accomplished by the Baumgartenaly in 4 hrs., guide 7 m.; immediately to the 8. is the Tauron (Aschenthaler Wände, 5895 ft.), famed for the richness of its flora.] The road now crosses the Ache, passes the Bavarian custom-station of Streichen (1½ M.), and enters *Pass Klobenstein*, a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier. At the end of the pass a fine view of the Kaisergebirge is disclosed. The road then descends to (4 M.) Kössen (p. 62).

The road from Marquartstein to Reit im Winkel follows the right bank of the Ache to $(2^1/_4 \text{ M.})$ Unter-Wessen (1870 ft.; Inn), whence the Hochgern may be ascended (see above; guide, G. Klausner). It now turns to the S.E., follows the Wessener Bach to $(2^1/_4 \text{ M.})$ Ober-Wessen or Vorder-Wessen (Hinter-Wessen is left on the right), and thence traverses a narrow part of the valley to $(1^1/_2 \text{ M.})$ a waterfall. (A footpath, which diverges to the right about $^1/_2 \text{ M.}$ farther on, by a limekiln, effects a great saving, leading to Reit im Winkel by the Maser-Alpe and the Eck-Kapelle in $^1/_2 \text{ hr.}$) The road now describes a wide circuit round the Walonberg and reaches (6 M. from Ober-Wessen)—

Reit im Winkel (2240 ft.; *Oberwirth Hamberger; *Unterwirth), a Bavarian frontier village, lying in a broad and picturesque valley, and a pleasant place for some stay. To the S.W. rises the Kaisergebirge.

EXCURSIONS. To the (1 M.) Eck-Kapelle, which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right to (20 min.) the top of the Walonberg (view of the Chiemsee from the Signal). We may also turn to the right at the chapel, cross the ridge through wood to the Klapf-Alp, and return by Birnbach (1½ hr. to Reit). — The 'Glocknerschau', 2½ M. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alp via the farms of Klapf and Birnbach, commands a view of the Grossglockner. — The 'Möser-Alpe (2 hrs., guide) affords a fine view of the Tauern range (Venediger, Glockner); the descent may be made to Kössen (see p. 62). — The ascent of the 'Fellhorn (5784 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult; guide ½ m., unnecessary for practised mountaineers) is recommended. Traversing the valley to Groissenbach, we cross the brook to the right by the forester's house and then ascend gently. Beyond the first farms of Blindau we turn to the left, cross the Grossstinbach, and follow a new and somewhat steep path through partially cleared woodlands. After i hr. we reach the Untere Gschwänd-Alp, whence Reit im Winkel is seen to advantage; then through wood, and, at the end of the wood (20 min.), to the right, across pastures to (½ hr.) Kohlstatt (charcoal-heaps), where it turns sharply to the left, to (½ hr.) Kohlstatt (charcoal-heaps), where it turns sharply to the left, to (½ hr.) Kohlstatt (charcoal-heaps), where it turns sharply to the left, to have present the united of the mountain. The height lying a few hundred paces in front of the inn commands a view of the Tauern and Zillerthal Alps, with the broad back of the Fellhorn, rich in Alpine roses, and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from this point in ½ hr. Far below these there are the first of the mountain. The height lying a few hundred paces in front of the inn commands a view of the Ecken-Alp belongs to Kössen (see below); the descent to Waidring is steep and fatiguing (p. 152). — A pleasant excursion, for which a guide is advisable, is that by the Winkel-moos-Alp (3709 ft.) to the Heuth

the Heuthal to the "Staubfall and through the Fischbachthal to the Sechaus or to Ruhpolding, see below.

To Traunstrin (22 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded Weissloferthal to (3 M.) Leitstuben. At the saw-mill it turns to the left, and, after ascending the low saddle of the See-Wiesen, it leads through wood along the slope, past the Weit-See, Mitter-See, and Löden-See to the (6 M.) Seehaus (2454 ft.; Inn). Thence it skirts the Sec-Traun to (11/2 M.) the hamlet of Labau, situated at the confluence of the Fischbach and the Traun.

A path, leading to the right at a finger-post, and rather fatiguing at places, traverses the narrow Fischbachthal to (1½ hr.) the *Staubfall, which is precipitated from the Sonntagshorn on the left, from a height of 590 ft. This waterfall is just on the boundary between Austria and Bavaria. The footpath, which is rendered perfectly safe by an iron balustrade, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cataracts formed by the Fischbach, into (1/2 hr.) the Unkener Heuthal (3108 ft.), whence a fine view of the Reitalpgebirge is obtained on the E. From this point to Unken. 2 hrs.; to the *Schwarzbergklamm (guide necessary), 1½ hr. — The Hörndlwand (Seehauser Kienberg, 5564 ft.), which may be ascended via the Brand-Alp in 3-4 hrs., with guide, commands an admirable view, particularly towards the S. The ascent may also be made from the Urschlau by the Röthelmoos (see below).

The road crosses the Traun, which below this point is called the Weisse Traun, and leads past the hamlets of Fritz, Fuchsau, and Nieder-Vachenau to (3 M.) Ruhpolding (2178 ft.; *Post), a large village, prettily situated at the confluence of the Urschlauer Ache with the Traun. The eminence on which the church stands, close to the village on the W., affords a fine panorama of the neighbourhood, embracing the Urschlauerthal on the S.W., and the Rauschenberg and Sonntagshorn on the S.E.

EXCURSIONS. Through the Urschlau to Reit im Winkel, a pleasant excursion of 4 hrs.; guide desirable. The road leads by Brand (Inn) to the Klause, whence a footpath crosses the Röthelmoos-Alpe (2779 ft.). -On the E. is a road leading from Ruhpolding, past Zell, Aschenau, and the small Froschsee, to (6 M.) Inzell (p. 59). — The ascent of the Rauschenberg (5448 ft.), a fine point of view, may be accomplished without difficulty by a new path in 3 hrs.; guide necessary. — The top of the Hochfellen (2220 ft.) is reached in 4 hrs. via Brand (see above), the Nestelau-Alpe, and the Thorau-Alpe; this ascent is, however, easier from the Max-

hütte. p. 58.

The road passes (3 M.) Eisenärzt, with a government smeltingwork, and descends to (21/4 M.) Siegsdorf (1952 ft.; *Oberwirth; *Unterwirth, both with gardens), a large and thriving village at the confluence of the Weisse Traun and the Rothe Traun. It enjoys some repute as a summer-resort, and private apartments are procurable at moderate charges. A road leads to the E. from this village to Inzell and to Reichenhall (see p. 59). - 11/2 M. to the W. lie the baths of Adelholzen (p. 58).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk of 1/2 hr. to Maria-Eck (2602 ft.), a pilgrimage chapel and inn, commanding a fine view of the Chiemsee district. - Another agreeable excursion may be made to the Stoisser-Alpe (4376 ft.) on the Teisenberg, which is attained, vià Neukirchen, in 3 hrs. (guide); descent to Teisendorf station (p. 59) or to Piding (p. 80).

The road now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing Haslach, to $(4^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Traunstein (p. 58; the 'Salinenstrasse' on the right bank is shorter). Omnibus from the railway-station of Traunstein to Ruhpolding, daily at 1 p.m., in $2^{1}/4$ hrs.; to Siegsdoff three times daily.

From Reit im Winkel a good road (not so attractive, however, as the footpath over the hill) leads across the Tyrolese frontier and through the Weisslofer-Thal to $(4^1/2 \text{ M.})$ Rössen (1929 ft.; *Stadler; *Erzherzog Rainer), a considerable village, picturesquely situated in the broad valley of the Grosse Ache. About $^3/_4$ M. to the S., on the left bank of the Ache, is a large iron-foundry (*Inn). The best view of the valley is obtained from $(^1/2 \text{ M.})$ the Calvarienberg; to the S. rises the Unterberg, to the S.W. the Kaisergebirge.

berg; to the S. rises the Unterberg, to the S. w. the Kaisergenirge.

EXCURSIONS. Assent of the "Möseralpe (13/4 hr., very attractive), see p. 60. — The Eckenalpe and "Felthorn (4 hrs.), rather arduous (better from Reit im Winkel, see above). — By "Pass Klobenstein to Schleching and Marquartstein, see p. 50. — A carriage-road leads S. from Kössen through the monotonous Gross-Achenthal, between the Unterberg on the right and the Felthorn on the left, to (9 M.) Erpfendorf, on the post-road from St. Johann to Lofer (p. 152). A pleasanter route is the somewhat longer road to (15 M.) St. Johann by Schwendt and the Kohithal.

FROM KÖSSEN TO THE INN VALLEY (to Kufstein, 18 M.,

FROM KÖSSEN TO THE INN VALLEY (to Kufstein, 18 M., diligence daily in 4 hrs.; one-horse vehicle from Reit im Winkel 10 m.). The road leads by Kapell (Bräuhaus) and through the Weissenbach-Thal to (6 M.) Walchsee (2192 ft.; *Fischerwirth; Filzenwirth), a summer-resort prettily situated on the lake of the same name (abounding in fish). On the S. rise the fissured precipices of the Hintere Kaiser.

The Heuberg, or Habberg (5162 ft.), the most outlying height of the Kaisergebirge on the N.E., may be ascended from this point in 4 hrs. either through the Habersauer-Thal or by Durchholzen and the Jöchl-Alp (guide required); the view from the top is magnificent, embracing the Kaisergebirge, Loferer Steinberge, and Tauern. — From Walchsee to Kufstein viä the Hoch-Alpe (8 hrs., guide), see p. 154.

The road then descends by Durchholzen (where a footpath, more attractive and 1½ M. shorter, diverges to the left, running along the height to St. Nikolaus and Ebbs, see below) and Primau (*Weinwirth), in the narrow wooded valley of the Jenbach, to (6 M.) Sebi (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the road descending from the Prienthal through the Stein (p. 58). Below Sebi the valley expands, and a charming view of the wide Innthal is disclosed, with Oberaudorf (p. 53) lying before us, at the foot of the Schwarzenberg and the Brünnstein. About ¾ M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by Niederndorf (*Gradl) to (3 M.) the custom-station (ferry), and then to the left to (1½ M.) Oberaudorf; that to the left leads by Ebbs (1538 ft.; Oberwith; Post), Oberndorf, and Sparchen (at the entrance of the Kaiserthal, p. 54), to (5½ M.) Kufstein (p. 53).

DHALL KOMS I ASTEM

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15. Salzburg and Environs.

Hotels. "Hôtel DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a), opposite the station, with extensive grounds and fine panoramic view, pension from 15th Sept. to 15th June, from 5 fl.; *Hôrel D'AUTRICHE (Pl. b), Schwarz-Str., R. from 11/2 fl., from D H.; "HOTEL D'AUTRICHE (Pl. D), Schwarz-Str., R. from 1/2 fl.,
L. 50, B. 50, A. 30 kr.; "HOTEL NELBOECK (Pl. c), near the station, R. 2 fl.,
A. 30, B. 60, L. 30 kr., pension next door. In the town, on the left bank:
"EEZHERZOG CARL (Pl. d), MOZART-Platz; "GOLDMES SCHIFF (Pl. e), Residene-Platz; HAAS, in the market-place; "GOLDMES SCHIFF (Pl. e), Residene-Platz; HAAS, in the market-place; "GOLDMEN KRONE (Pl. fl.; Opposite
the house in which MOZART was born), HIRSCH, MÖDLHAMMERBEÄU, HORN,
all in the Getreidegasse; MOHR (Pl. g), Judengasse. On the right bank:
"ZUM STEIN, by the bridge, with view, R. 80 kr.; "GABLERBÄU, "TRAUER,
REGENBOGEN, and TIGER, for moderate requirements; HOFMANN'S GASTWALLS at the railway station. Pressyn Juva, near the station HAUS, at the railway station. - PENSION JUNG, near the station.

Cafés and Restaurants. Tomaselli, in the market-place; Lobmayer, Haffnergasse; Wiesenberger, Judengasse; Baldauf, by the bridge; *Wahl, Linsergasse, near the bridge; Koller, Bahn-Str.; Pach, Theatergasse; Grabner, Hannibal-Plats; Curhaus (see below), with cafe-restaurant (concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 30 kr.).— Wine in the Stiftskeller of St. Peter (Pl. h, p. 66; also a good and moderate restaurant); at Glocker's and Keller's, in the Getreidegasse; Haas, see above; the Tiger, Mohren, etc.

— Stehle's restaurant, Bahn-Str.— Beer at the Stieglbrids; in summer at the Stieglkeller (Pl. i), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; Sternbräugarten, Getreidegasse; Mirabellgarten, Hannibal-Platz (concerts frequently in summer); Bergerbrau, near the station; Schansikeller, outside the Cajetanerthor, with view; Mödlhammerkeller, outside the Klausenthor.

Baths. * Neue Bade - Anstatt, Bahn-Str., admirably fitted up, with baths of every description. Swimming-Baths near Schloss Leopoldskron, 11/2 M. S.W. (p. 65; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9. 20 and 11. 30 a.m., 4. 15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). Mud. Pine-Cone, and Peat baths at the Ludwigsbad and the Marienbad, 11/2 M. from the town (omnibus from the Ludwigsbad and the Marienbad, 11/2 M. from the town (omnibus from the 'Goldene Hirsch' and 'Goldene Horn' at 7, 10, 2, and 6 o'clock).

Oabs. From the station into the town, without luggage, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; with luggage 60 kr. or 1 fl.; at night, without luggage, 70 or 1 fl. 30 kr., with luggage 90 or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To Berchiesgaden 5 or 8 fl., Mondsee 6 or 10 fl. — To the following places and back: Berchiesgaden 6 or 10 fl.; Königssee 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mine included in both cases); Mondsee 9 or 15 fl. — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: Aigen, Marienbad, Hellbrunn, or Klesheim 2 or 3 fl. - Tolls and fees included in all cases. -A 'Dienstmann' (porter or commissionnaire) may be hired at 5 kr. per 1/4 hr.; to carry luggage not exceeding 25 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr. Guides, 25 kr. per hour.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Government Buildings, in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right of the guard-house (Pl. 5).

Salzburg (1352 ft.), the Roman Juvavia, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1814, Austrian again, and since 1849 has formed an independent domain of the crown. The town (25,000 inhab.; 350 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government authorities and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can vie with Salzburg in the beauty of its situation and environs. The town, the new part of which is clean and well built, is situated on both banks of the Salzach, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the Mönchsberg on the left bank, and by the Capuzinerberg on the right bank. Frequent conflagrations have left few works of mediæval architecture at Salzburg. Most of the principal buildings are due to the magnificent taste of the archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the marble facades remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. late much has been done for the embellishment of the town, particularly in the laying out of ornamental grounds planted with trees on the broad quays, which form charming promenades on both banks of the Salzach from the railway embankment as far as the Carolinen-On the right bank, towards the railway station, a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications, in which the town park and Curhaus (p. 67) form the most attractive point for strangers. — A conduit, 51/2 M. in length, completed in 1875, supplies the town with spring water from the Untersberg (p. 70).

The older quarter of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach. The principal part of it is the Residenz-Platz, with the spacious Residenz-Schloss (Pl. 32), or Palace, erected in 1592-1725, and at present occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the Neubau (Government Buildings and Law Courts, with a permanent exhibition of art, and the Post and Telegraph offices), begun in 1588, the tower of which contains musical bells, played at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. In front of it is the Hauptwache, or Guard House. On the S. side is the Cathedral (Pl. 9), erected in 1614-28 by Santino Solari in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, containing some worthless pictures and stucco-work. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a *Font in bronze, dating from 1321. The frescoes on the ceiling, now being restored, were injured in 1859 by a fire, which destroyed the dome and roof. A Mariensäule adorns the Domplatz on the W. side of the cathedral.

The *Hofbrunnen, executed in 1664 by Ant. Dario, 46 ft. in height, occupies the centre of the Residenz-Platz. Each of the hippopotami and the figures of Atlas, is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton, 8 ft. in height, spouts water out

of a horn.

*Mosart's Statue (Pl. 27), in bronze, by Schwanthaler, erected in 1842, adorns the adjacent Mozart-Platz. The great composer's (b. 1756, d. 1791) house in the Hannibal-Platz (Pl. 26), and the house where he was born (Pl. 25) in the Getreidegasse, are indicated by inscriptions. — The Mosart-Archiv (Pl. 28), in the Chiemseehof, now used for meetings of the district parliament, contains a valuable collection of MSS. and portraits of Mozart, and the piano used by him (adm. 10-12 a.m., 20 kr.).

On the S. side of the cathedral is the Capitel-Platz, with its handsome marble horse-trough, where on the left side the recently

restored Archiepiscopal Palace is situated.

To the right in the vicinity is the entrance to the *Burial Ground of St. Peter (Pl. 16), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration of the ground by St. Rupert about 582, are very interesting. The late Gothic Church of St. Margaret in the middle of the burial-ground, erected in 1481 and restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. In the last vault of the arcades on the N. the composer Michael Haydn (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn, is interred. One of the modern monuments (that of the Polish countess Lanckoronska, d. 1839) is by The burial-ground is bounded on the N. by the Schwanthaler. Church of St. Peter (Pl. 16), a Romanesque edifice of 1127, restored in 1745 in the tasteless style of the period. The 5th chapel in the N. aisle contains a poor monument to Michael Haydn, and memorial-tablets to the composer Neukomm and the Baroness Sonnenburg, Mozart's sister. By a pillar opposite is the very ancient tombstone of St. Rupert. On the left near the entrance is a large red marble monument to the Chevalier Raitenau (d. 1593). Staupitz (d. 1524), the friend and patron of Luther, is also buried here; his tombstone is in the chapel of St. Vitus. -The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter contains a library of some value (40,000 vols.), with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS.. an interesting treasury, and extensive archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the Stiftspforte, to the left of the church door). - At the N. entrance to the burialground is the Stiftskeller (p. 63). In the court to the right is the Exhibition of the Salzburg Art-Union.

In the vicinity is the Franciscan Church (Pl.12), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, erected in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with modern additions. The peculiar hexagonal choir supported by columns, with its net-work vaulting and radiating chapels, dates from the 15th century. On the high altar stands a Madonna, carved in wood by M. Pacher (1480). — In the Franciscan Monastery opposite, one of the monks performs daily at 10. 30 a. m. on an orchestrion invented by himself (gentlemen admitted).

The stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, contain the Summer Riding School (Pl. 35, adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the Winter Riding School, with a painting of a tournament on the ceiling (date 1690). On one side of the riding-school are the steps ascending to the Mönchsberg (p. 66); on the other a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by Mandl (1670).

The *Neuthor, a tunnel 150 yds. in length, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leads out of the town by the barracks. Beyond it stands a statue of St. Sigismund, by Hagenauer, erected in honour of Archduke Sigis-

mund, in whose reign the tunnel was constructed, and of whom a medallion may be seen at the end of the tunnel next the town.

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 18) is the *Museum Carolino-Augusteum (Pl. 29), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 9-1 and 2-5; daily in summer; Sund. and Thurs. in winter; 50 kr.). The collection is remarkable for its tasteful arrangement.

Hall of Antiquities: Celtic and Roman antiquities from Salzburg, the Pinzgau, etc. The Vestibule contains a large relief map of the Salzburg alps and the Hohe Tauern, by Keil. The Cabinet of Coins comprises about 2000 specimens of the coinage of Salzburg from 996 to 1810. Music Room, with a rich collection of the musical instruments of the last three centuries. Costume Salcon: ladies' and gentlemen's dresses of the 18th century. Weapon Salcon: weapons of the last three centuries. Romaneaque Chapel and Sacristy, fitted up in the Gothic style. The following rooms, fitted up in a thoroughly mediæval manner, are particularly noteworthy: Uning-hall, 16th cent.; Bed-chamber, beginning of the 17th cent.; Hunting Room, end of the 17th cent.; Sitting-room, and of the 17th cent.; Sitting-room, middle of the 16th cent.; mediæval Kitchen. Lastly a room containing miscellaneous objects of antiquarian interest.

The houses of the adjacent Gstättengasse cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallow's nests, the cellars and some of the rooms being hewn in the conglomerate rock. Frequent landslips have taken place here, burying houses and their inhabitants beneath the ruins. The Klausenthor was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the broad Franz-Joseph-Quai, planted with trees, beyond which is a new bridge (1 kr.). Farther down, the river is crossed by the Railvay Bridge.

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of Hohen-Salsburg (1778 ft.), the pinnacled towers of which are 400 ft. above the Capitel-Platz. The Folter-Thurm (80 ft. high) commands a remarkably fine *Panorama. The direct route from the town to the fortress, indicated by several notice-boards, leads from the Capitel-Platz through the Festungsgasse. The restaurant Zur Katz, at the entrance to the fortress, commands a fine view. The fortifications were founded in the 9th cent., and added to at subsequent periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The Church of St. George in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archbishop Leonhard (d. 1519). The Fürstenzimmer, recently restored in the old style, are worthy of inspection. The Rittersaal contains a fine Gothic stove (fee 30 kr.).

The *Mönchsberg (1646 ft.), a wooded hill upwards of 2 M. in length, bounding the town on the W. and S. sides, affords charming walks with beautiful views. The finest point is the Carolinen-höhe: to the left rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignerthal; beyond Schloss Hellbrunn are seen the long Tännengebirge, the narrow defile of

Pass Lueg, with the Hohe-Göll adjoining it to the S., and above Schloss Leopoldskron the dark Untersberg; then the Lattenberg, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeuchtborn, Sonntagshorn, and finally the Staufen, rising beyond the spire of the village of Maxglan; in the plain Schloss Klesheim. In the foreground the Reinberg, a rocky eminence with quarries of conglomerate. To the W. the Bavarian plain; N. Maria-Plain; N.E., adjoining the Gaisberg, is the Capuzinerberg, at the base of which lies the town, on the Salzach. Achleitner's Tower (adm. 10 kr.), near the Carolinenhöhe, also merits a visit. A good view of the town is obtained from the Bürgerwehrsöller (restaurant).

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the barracks; another leads from the suburb of Mülln, passing the Augustine Church and through the Monica-Pforte; a third from the suburb of Nonnthal (Zum Rothen Hahn), passing through the new Schartenthor. The road from the fortress (see above to the Mönchsberg leads through a gateway under the Katz, and passes the Ludwigs-Fernsicht and the castellated villa Freyburg.

The E. spur of the hills, below the fortress, is the Monnberg, so called from the Ursuline convent situated on it, which was founded in 1009 and restored during the 15th century. The Gothic convent-church, with Romanesque portal, possesses a fine altar with wings, a crypt with handsome columns, and in the tower frescoes of very early date. Charming view from the parapet.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by an iron Bridge, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the House of Paracetsus (Pl. 38), the celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy.

His monument is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the Cemetery of St. Sebastian (Pl. 17) at the end of the Linzer-Strasse; the inscription describes him as the 'insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydroposim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte sustuiti. To the left of the path leading to the Chapel in the centre of the cemetery (erected in 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), is the grave of Mozart's Widow (d. 1842).

To the N. of the Platzl is the Dreifaltigkeitsgasse leading to the long Mirabell-Platz. Here on the right stands the Custom House (formerly the Royal Stables), and on the left Schloss Mirabell (Pl. 24), rebuilt after a fire in 1818, formerly the archiepiscopal residence and now the property of the town. Behind it lies the beautiful Mirabell Garden, laid out in the old French fashion, embellished with marble statues, and containing an Aviary of European and foreign birds, the property of the Prnithological Society (adm. 10 kr.). On the S. side (passage to the Hannibal-Platz) is the restaurant mentioned at p. 63.

Schloss Mirabell is adjoined on the N. by the well-kept Municipal Park, containing a handsome Curhaus and Bath-House (con-

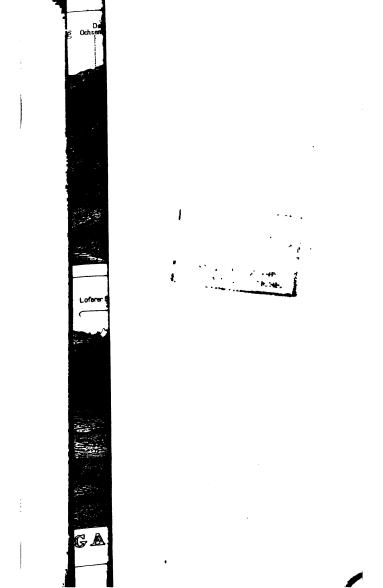
certs, see p. 63). A kiosk in the vicinity contains Sattler's Cosmoramic Views and a panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.).

An outlet on the W. side of the park leads to the Schwarz-Strasse and to the foot-bridge (1 kr.) over the Salzach (p. 66). To the left, on the Elisabeth-Quai, is situated the **Protestant Church** (Pl. 18a), a modern Romanesque edifice by Götz (1867). — The garden of the Villa Schwarz, near the railway station (1¹/₂ M. to the N.), contains an excellent bronze statue of Schiller, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the bridge, opposite the Gablerbrau Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal, is the entrance to the *Capuzinerberg (2132 ft.). The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 19) is reached by means of 250 stone steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (3 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the 'Mozarthäuschen', in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791, and which was transferred from Vienna to its present site. It contains some wreaths and a memorial volume. In front of it is a bronze bust of the great composer, placed here in 1877. We now ascend through the wood by means of 400 steps. After 10 min. a direction-post on the left indicates the way to the 'Aussicht nach Bayern', a point from which the railway station is seen in the foreground, to the right Mariaplain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) 'Obere Stadt-Aussicht', the finest point on the Capuzinerberg, which commands an admirable *View of the town and fortress, and the Hochstaufen, Untersberg, and Berchtesgaden mountains. In 5 min. more we reach the Francisci Schlössl (or Capuziner Schlössl), an old bastion on the E. side of the hill, 683 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect (restaurant). Those who do not care to climb so high may enjoy the view from the monastery garden (men only admitted), or from the 'Erste Stadt-Aussicht'. a small belvedere with coloured glass windows, reached by descending to the right immediately within the gate.

The château and park of Aigen, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. S.E. from Salzburg, is another point worth visiting (railway station, see p. 107). Morninglight best for the view; the finest point is the Kanzel. The route is (from the left bank) by the wooden Carolinen-Brücke, crossing at the S. end of the town from the Cajetan-Thor to the road to the Aigen, on which many handsome villas are situated. At the entrance to the grounds (3/4 M. from the station) is a *Restaurant, where a guide (30 kr.) may be procured.

About 11/2 hr. above Aigen is situated the pilgrimage-church of St. Jacob am Thurn, an excellent point of view. The road through the Aigener Thal, by Stanzingerhof (Inn), Elsbethen (11/2 M. to the E. of which are the wild rocky gorges called the Elsbether or Todten Klammers, guide 30 kr.), and Zieglau, is followed till a finger-post is reached indicating



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the way to St. Jacob (10 min.). Adjoining the church are the château of Thurn, the property of Count Platz, and an inn.

The *Gaisberg (4220 ft.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. The most direct and easiest ascent is by the 'Alpenvereinsweg' recently constructed by the German Alpine Club, and provided with finger-posts, red direction-marks painted on the trees. and benches. Crossing the Carolinenbrücke, we follow the Aigen road for 1/2 M., after which we turn to the left and proceed by the 'Gaisberg-Strasse' to (20 min.) the Apothekerhöfe, at the foot of the hill. The path then ascends to the left to (3/4 hr.) the Gersberg or Zeisberg Alpe (*Inn), and proceeds thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1 hr.) summit, a grassy plateau with two eminences. That on the N. side, on which stands a small dilapidated house now used as a stable, commands a charming view of the Salzburg Alps and of the plain, in which seven different lakes may be descried (comp. the panorama; a hotel is to be built upon the summit). - The path which was formerly most used diverges to the right at the Apothekerhöfe, and leads past the Judenbergerhöfe to (11/2 hr.) the Zistel-Alp (3230 ft.; *Inn with 30 rooms, from 60 kr.), at the S. base of the summit, which may be reached from this point in 3/4 hr. by the direct and steep footpath, or in 11/4 hr. by the easier 'Ochsensteig' to the right. A good route also leads from Aigen (see above; horses may be procured) to (11/2 hr.) the Zistel-Alp, at first through the park and beautiful woods, passing

Judenbergerhöfe (guide 2 ft., unnecessary; horse 5 ft.).

The imperial château of Hellbrunn, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg, with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th centuries, is decorated with historical frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). (*Restaurant. The fountains play on Sundays gratis; fee

the Weichselbauer; after 11/4 hr. we join the path coming from the

on other days 50 kr.)

Immediately to the left on entering the grounds is an iron gate (opened, if shut, for a fee of 20 kr.), leading into the Park. Leaving the carriage-drive after 200 paces, and ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the Monatschloschen and arrive at (1/4 hr.) the Stadt-Aussicht, which commands a fine view of Salzburg. Thence we proceed through wood to (10 min.) the Watzmann-Aussicht on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the 'Steinerne Theater', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas were once frequently performed under the patronage of the archbishops. We then return by the drive. A footpath leads from Hellbrunn (ferry across the Salzach) to Aigen, so that a pedestrian may combine the two excursions. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of Anif, the property of Count Arco, situated on an island in a small lake.

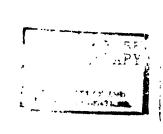
About 3 /4 M. to the S.W. of Salzburg is the château of Leopoldskron, with a large fish-pond and Swimming Bath (p. 63). From this point the extensive Leopoldskroner Moos stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which runs through the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat baths (om-

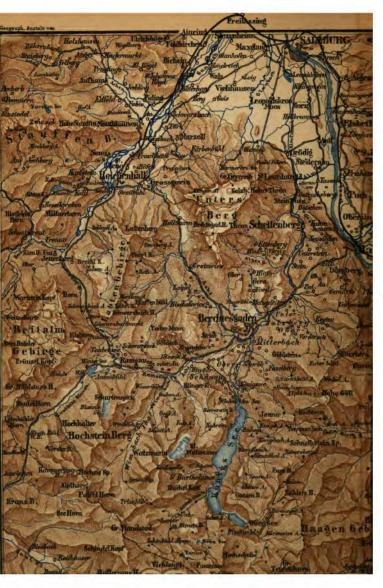
nibus, see p. 63). The Ludwigsbad is $^{1}/_{2}$ M. from Leopoldskron, the Marienbad $^{11}/_{2}$ M., and the Kaiser-Karlsbad 3 M.

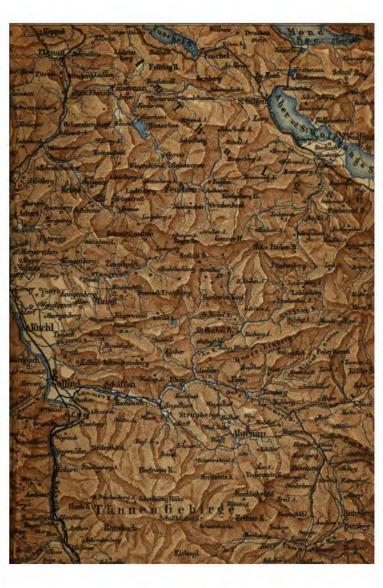
From $(4^{1}/_{2} M.)$ Glaneck (1463 ft.; Inn), with an old château, a road ascending by the waterfalls of the Glan leads to $(2^{1}/_{4} M.)$ its source, called the *Fürstenbrunnen (1952 ft.), part of the excellent water of which $(42^{\circ} \text{ Fahr.})$ is now conveyed to Salzburg (comp. p. 64). In the vicinity, on the road to Reichenhall, are several Ouarries which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble.

To the N., on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of Maria-Plain (13/4 hr.), erected in 1674, commanding the most extensive View near Salzburg; evening-light most advantageous (poor restaurant). — Klesheim, a château of Archduke Charles Lewis, with a beautiful park, situated in the plain towards the N.W., near the Saalach, commands a remarkably good survey of the surrounding mountains (road through the suburb of Mülln, passing Maxglan, 3 M.).

The Untersberg, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in three peaks, the Geiereck (5909 ft.), the Salzburger Hohethron (6073 ft.), and the Berchtesgadener Hohethron (6480 ft.). The mountain is usually ascended from Glaneck (see above; provisions necessary). The paths have been recently improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers do not require a guide in good weather (Ebner, at the Fürstenbrunnen Inn, is recommended). — The best route to the Geiereck and Salzburger Hohethron leads through the Rosittenthal to (11/2 hr.) the Lower and (11/2 hr.) the Upper Rositten-Alp (4222 it.). We then ascend, turning to the right at the finger-post, by the Dopplersteig, which has been formed by blasting the rock in the vertical wall of the Geiereck (345 yds. long; provided with a railing and free from danger), to (3/4 hr.) the plateau and (3/4 hr.) the Geiereck. The route from here to (3/4 hr.) the **Salzburger Hohethron*, which commands the finest panorama, leads mostly over grass, and passes the Jungfernbrunnen. — The *Kolowratshohle, a cavern containing fantastic the dungterinfruncia.— The Answerssman, a cavity containing antesia ice-formations, may also be visited from the Upper Alp (1/2 hr.); a new path, provided with railings and perfectly safe, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. Returning to the finger-post, the traveller may ascend across the Gams-Sattet to (1/2 hr.) the "Gamsiöcher, a curious series of grottoes; fine view from two openings in the rocky walls of the largest (the 'Halle'). — From the Upper Alp across the Schellenberger Sattel (about 4600 ft.) between the Grosse Geiereck and the Kleine Geiereck, and past the Drachenloch (see below) to the Kienberg-Alpe and Schellenberg (p. 71), is an attractive excursion of 31/2 hrs. The route from the Lower Alp by the Grödiger Thörl to Grödig (see below) is not rethe Lower Aip by the urbaiger more to cross (see pelow) is not recommended. — The Old Path to the top of the Geiereck leads from Glaneck (turning, after \(^{1}\)/2 hr., to the right) to (2 hrs.) the Firmian-Alp (3123 ft.); then through wood, up the steep and toilsome Seinerne Stiege (lately improved), to (\(^{1}\)/4 hr.) the plateau and (\(^{3}\)/4 hr.) the Geiereck. — In descending from the Salzburger Hohethron, the traveller may choose the interesting route by the Schweigmühl-Alpe (4895 ft.) to Glaneck (\(^{1}\)/2 hrs.); the descent to the Fürstenbrunnen (2 hrs.), through the wild and romantic Brunnthal, is fatiguing and should not be attempted except by experienced mountaineers accompanied by a guide. — The Berchtesgadener Hoteltron (6480 ft.) is best ascended from the W. side (Pass Hallthurm, p. 83) by the Zehnkaser-Alp (in 81/2-A hrs.). The route from the Salzburger Hoteltron by the Mitagascharie occupies about the same time, but is very trying. - Beneath the Untersberg, according to ancient lore, sleeps the Emperor Charlemagne ready to arise when Germany is restored to her ancient glory. A similar tradition connects the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa with the Kyffhäuser in Thuringia.







FOR THE START

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From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See. From Berchtesgaden to Beichenhall and Saalfelden.

15 M. DILIGERCE from the 'Schiff' hotel to Berchtesgaden daily at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m., and from the 'Erzherog Carl' at 4 p.m., in 3 hrs.; fare 1 fl. 5 kr. (returning from Berchtesgaden at 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., fare 2 m. 10 pf.). Ornible direct to the Königs-See daily at 6 a.m. (from the 'Schiff' and 'Regenbogen') and 6.30 a.m. (from the 'Krone'), arriving at 9.30 and 10 a.m. — From the Königs-See at 4 p.m., reaching the saltmines at 5 (stoppage of 1 hr.), and Salzburg at 9 p.m. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr., or 2 m.). Ornible from Berchtesgaden ('Bellevue') to the Königs-See thrice daily in 1 hr. (at 6, 12, and 2; returning at 9, 12, and 3.45 o'clock; fare 1 m.). — Carriage to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10, to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the saltmines included in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the saltworks, occupies 8 hrs.). The saltmine is generally visited on the returnjourney, but the driver may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining offices. The usual baiting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the 1nn Zur Almbach-Klamm. — Railway to Hallein, and thence on foot by Zill to Berchtesgaden, see R. 23.

Between Salzburg and (4½M.) Grödig (*Pölzl's Brewery) the Alm-Canal, conducted to Salzburg from the Albe or Alm, which drains the Königs-See, is crossed. On the hill to the right rises the old château of Glaneck (p. 70), behind which towers the pointed Hochstauffen (p. 17); on the left is the Schmidtenstein (5554 ft.), with a summit resembling a fortress. The Gosleier Felsen (1873 ft.), 1/2 hr. to the W., affords a good survey of the valley. The road skirts the base of the Untersberg, passing an iron-foundry and several cement works on the Alm-Canal, and reaches the Alm at Neuhaus (Zum Drachenloch). On the right, high up in the vertical side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch (see above). On the hill to the left is the château of Gartenau, now a

cement factory.

A narrow defile, traversed by the Alm, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the Hohe $G\bar{\nu}U$, which forms the background, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the Hangende Stein, a cliff rising above the Alm. The Austrian custom-station is just on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. Two reliefs on the rock serve to mark the frontier between the two states. The first, the Austrian, represents St. Leopold, the patron saint of the Archduchy (date 1818); the second, the Bavarian, is a crucifix with the inscription: Pax Intrantibus et Inhabitantibus (date 1514). The old market-town of (83/4 M.) Schellenberg (Amanhauser; articles in carved wood at F. Krieger's), possesses a tower built of marble. Adjoining the church is an iron column to the memory of natives of the place who fell in 1870-71. On the bridge over the Alm the height of an inundation in 1662 is indicated.

The road follows the left bank of the Alm, which it crosses by (2 M.) the Krautschneiderbrücke. The road to the Almbach-Klamm (see p. 74) diverges to the left before we reach the bridge. 10 min.

*Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm; 3/4 M. farther a direction-post on the left indicates the road to Hallein by Zill (p. 107); on the right rises the precipitous Rauhe Kopf. The valley expands, and the Grosse and Kleine Watzmann, between which lies the broad saddle of the Watzmannscharte, suddenly become visible. Crossing the Larosbach (Laroswacht, see below), and then the Alm by the Freimannbrücke (from this point to the Almbach-Klamm, see p. 74), we ascend the slope on the left bank, and in 10 min. obtain the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About 1/2 M. farther on, at a direction-post, 3/4 M. from Berchtesgaden, indicating the way to the 'Salzberg and Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the Goldenbach-Brücke, past the Pension Ney (*Restaurant and salt-baths), to (5 min.) the Salt Mine; on the right are the new mining-buildings, opposite which are the old

entrance to the salt-mine (date 1628) and the new shaft.

"VISIT TO THE SALT MINE. Tickets of admission (45 kr.), obtained at the mining-offices opposite the entrance-shaft, entitle visitors to enter the mine at stated hours (generally 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.; at other hours, admission for one person 2 fl.; for each additional pers. 45 kr.). Visitors of both sexes are then provided with appropriate miners' costumes. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feelby by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air with considerable velocity. The unwonted apparel having been discarded, specimens of the rock-salt may be purchased, and a trifling gratuity given to the attendant.— A visit to this mine is less expensive, and much less fatiguing than that of the Dürnberg (p. 251) near Hallein. The strata moreover contain a larger proportion of salt, and pure rock-salt not unfrequently occurs.

15 M. Berchtesgaden (1890 ft.). — Hotels. °Leuthaus, or Post, R. 2 m., B. 72, L. and A. 50 pf.; °Vier Jahreszeiten, at the upper end of the place, near the royal villa, with garden and view, table d'hôte 3 m.; °Watzmann, R. 1½-2 m.; °Neuhaus; 'Bellevue, with baths, R. from 1½. B. 1, pension 6 m.; Untersberg, R. 1½ m., A. 25 pf., the last two with gardens. For travellers of moderate requirements: Nonnthalem Wiethshaus; Bär; Löwe; Triembacher, well spoken of. — Pensions: Villa Geiger; Ehrensberger; Maderbühl; Schwarzenberg; Berghof; Meyer, on the way to the Königs-See; Malter-Lehen and Kohl-Lehen, in Schönau (see p. 77), 1½ m. from Berchtesgaden; Net, near the Salt Mine. — "Café Forstner, near the Post. — Fresh and salt-water Baths at the Bellevue hotel, and at the salt-baths by the Salt Mine (see above). River Baths ½ m. from the village, to the left of the Salzburg road. — The carved wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, may be seen in great variety at Kaserer's, Kerschbaumers, Zechmeister's, and Walch's. — Carriages (1878). To the

Königs-See and back with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 m., two-horse 11 m. 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 m. 20 pf. or 2 m. more); to Ramsau 8 m. or 11 m. 70, there and back (½ a day) 11 m. or 15 m. 70 pf.; Hintersee, 11 m. 20 or 17 m., there and back 13 m. 40 or 20 m. 40 pf.; Hirseböhli, two-horse carriage, including extra horse, 26 m. 40 pf.; Reichenhall via Hallthurm 11 m. 20 or 17 m., there and back 13 m. 40 and 22 m. 40 pf.; Reichenhall via Schwarzbachwacht 15 m. 40 or 22 m. 90 pf.; Reichenhall via Schwarzbachwacht 15 m. 40 or 22 m. 50 pf.; Reichenhall m. 50 or 26 m. 50 pf.; Saizburg 11 m. 40 or 18 m., there and back 13 m. 50 or 22 m. 50 pf.; Fees included, but tolls extra. — Guides: Georg, Jos., and Bapt. Graf, P. Hölt! ('Ecker Peter'), Joh. Illsanker ('Stanzl'), L. Gultmann, G. Wein ('Jager Rüpli').

Down to 1803 Berchtesgaden was the seat of an independent provostry, or spiritual principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad. One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. (Winkler's excellent relief map, on the scale of 1:25,000, should be consulted; it may be seen at the boatman's house on the Königs-See.) The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The Abbey Church, with its Romanesque cloisters and carved stalls, may be visited. The royal villa on the S. side of the village commands a fine view: to the E. the Schwarzort, Hohe-Göll, and Hoch-Brett, in the background the Stuhlgebirg and Schönfeldspitz, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the valley, on the Alm, are situated extensive Salt Works. The environs abound in charming walks and excursions.

Walks. The "Lockstein (2044 ft.; 1/2 hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, seen to greatest advantage by evening light. We turn to the right by the abbey church and ascend the Doctorberg by the old Reichenhall road; before reaching the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the Weinfeld farm, and then proceeding through the wood to the restaurant (where a fee of 20 pf. is exacted from those who do not order refreshments). — A few hundred paces before the point where the path to the Lockstein diverges to the right, another charming path to the left skirts the precipitous Kälberstein (see below) by means of the 'Soolen-leitung', or salt water conduit, passes the small château of Fürstenstein and the Caivarienberg, and joins the (½ hr.) high-road near the royal villa. — The finely wooded Kälberstein, which may be ascended in 3/4 hr., affords pretty views. — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road as far as the Rosthäust, and then turning to the right to (1½ hr.) the Rostweiher. Thence we may proceed by Aschauerichen and the Tanzbicht to (½ hr.) the new Reichenhall road, and back to (1½ hr.) Berchtesgaden; or to the E. along the Stapvand by Dietfeld and the Etzerschitsi to (1½ hr.) the new Reichenhall road, and back to (1½ hr.) Berchtesgaden; or to the E. along the Stapvand by Dietfeld and the Etzerschitsi to (1½ hr.) the new Reichenhall road, and back to (5¼ hr.) is reached from the Nonnthal by the Hilgerberg, or by turning into the valley to the left by the Weinfeld farm (see above); in the vicinity is the 'Schlösslbich' inn. A pleasant forest-path leads from this point to (½ hr.) the hamlet of Gern, with a pilgrimage-church (Inn), from which we may return by the Metzenleiten (1¼ hr.). — The Laroswacht (3 M.) lies on the level Salzburg road. Just before reaching the Goldenbach-Brücke (to the Salt mine, see above), a path, diverging to the right, follows the left bank of the Ache, crosses to the right bank a

brook descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion. We follow the Salzburg road to (2½ M.) the Freimann-Brücks (see p. 72), and there take the footpath to the left, which leads on the left bank of the Ache by Gartenau to (½ hr.) the Almbach-Mühle. By another route we follow the Salzburg road as far as (3½ M.) the "Almbach-Klamm Inn, cross the Ache by the Krautschneider-Brücke 10 min. beyond it, take the path to the left on the other side, cross the Almbach at (5 min.) the Almbach-Mühle, and ascend the right bank to the gorge. The finest point is the Gumpe, a rocky basin with a cascade 38 ft. in height falling into a dark green pool, about ½ hr. from the entrance of the gorge. (Those who are subject to giddiness will find the services of a guide useful at some points.)

The *Vordereck (2 hrs.) may be reached either by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range and proceeding by a path, shaded the greater part of the way, past the farms of Blassilehen and Baumgartner, or by ascending the cart-road from the Salt Mine. Refreshments at the forester's house (3080 ft.; also a pension). Shortly before reaching it a fine view of Salzburg and the Untersberg is disclosed. From this point to the Ecker-Alpe, 11/2 hr., to the Rossfeld-Alpe 21/2 hrs. (comp. p. 108). The ascent of the Göhlstein (6000 ft.), the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, is interesting and not difficult (21/2 hrs., with guide).

The "Scharitzkehl-Alp (3422 ft.) is attained by an ascent of $2^{1}/_{2}$ hrs. (guide). Leaving after $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. the road to the Königs-See to the left by the finger-post, we ascend through the Höllgraben, by a path which at parts is rather steep. The Alp (refreshments) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the Göhlstein and the Dürreck. About $^{3}/_{4}$ hr. farther up is the Endsthal, a desolate valley lying close to the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow.

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). The Kneufelspitze (3908 ft.), the highest peak of the Metzenleiten (see above), commands an excellent view. Its summit may be reached in 11/2 hr. from Gern (see above) by ascending to the left by the church and turning to the left in the wood (guide desirable). The ascent may also be made direct from Berchtesiguide desirable). The ascent may also be made direct from Berchtes-gaden in 2½ plrs.; the Salzburg road is followed to a point beyond the river baths, when we ascend to the left, cross to the right the second small brook, and proceed past the Freihof and Kasperlhof.— The Todie Mann (4554 ft.), a spur of the Lattengebirge, may be ascended via Bischofs-wics (3 M., on the Reichenhall road), or via the Soldenkopf (p. 77), in 2½ plrs.; pleasant view.— The ascent of the Jenner (6165 ft.), by the Königsberg-Alp (p. 77) in 4 hrs., is attractive and not difficult.— The ascent of the Hochbrett (7418 ft.), through the Krautkasergraben and by the Mitterkaser-Alpe, in 41/25 hrs., is fatiguing. — The Hohe Goll (8224 ft.) should be attempted by practised mountaineers only (5-6 hrs.). The ascent is best accomplished from the W. through the wild and grand Alpelthal, between the Dürreck and the Hochbrett; or, by tourists perfectly free from giddiness, from the Hochbrett across the Brettriedl and the Archenkopfe. — The Schneibstein (7464 ft.), an excellent point of view, is easily attained in 2 hrs. from the Torrener Joch (see below). — The Kahlersberg (7704 ft.; 7 hrs.) is ascended via the Königsbach-Alpe, the Priesberg-Alpe, (p. 76) and (5 hrs.) the Seelein-Alpe at the upper end of the Landthal (see below), whence a fatiguing climb of 2 hrs. brings us to the summit (splendid view). - Watzmann, Hundstod, and Steinerne Meer, see pp. 78, 77.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green **Königs-See (1978 ft.), or Lake of St. Bartholomew, 6 M. long, 1½ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, and vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 7000 ft. in height. Three routes lead to the lake (3½ M.) from Berchtesgaden: (1) the carriage-road on the right bank of the Ache vià

Schwöb; (2) the road on the left bank (which may be used only in going to the lake) by Unterstein (*Inn), with château and park of Count Arco (not accessible); (3) a footpath, for the most part shaded, which descends the steps to the left by the royal villa, passes the saltworks, crosses the Ramauer Ache (to the right on the slope lies Schloss Lustheim), and then leads first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the Königsseer-Ache. On the bank of the lake lies the village of Königssee (Zum Königs-See Inn, with tolerable restaurant; Zum Löwenstein).

Next door to the Königs-See Inn dwells the 'Schiffmelster', who presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on returning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. Half of the rowers are generally stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by many a hero of the Isis or the Cam. Between 1st July and 1st Oct. there are two regular trips round the lake, one starting at 8.30 a.m. and returning at 1.30 p.m., the other lasting from 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (fare for each person: to St. Bartholomew 50 pf., to the Salet Alp (at the upper end of the lake) 75 pf., trip round the whole lake with 1½ hr.'s stay at the Salet Alp and 1½ hr. at St. Bartholomew 1 m. 50 pf.). Small boat (1-4 pers.) without rowers: to the Kessel 1 m. 40, to St. Bartholomew 1 m. 90, 3 m., 3 m. 30, 4 m. 60 pf. — Larger boat (1-6 pers.) with three rowers, 3 m., 4½ m., 5 m., 7 m. 20 pf. — Larger boat (decked or undecked; up to 30 pers.) with a crew of five, 4 m. 90, 8 m. 10, 9 m., 12 m. 30 pf.; with six or seven rowers, 5 m. 60, 9 m. 20, 10 m. 20, 14 m. 10 pf. — For each additional hours halt beyond 2 hrs. 25 pf. extra per hr. and per rower has to be paid. — The trip to St. Bartholomew occupies 1-1½ hr. according to the wind, to the Salet Alp ½ hr. more. The best plan is to row direct to the Salet Alp, and call at St. Bartholomew in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

To the left on a promontory stands the villa of Baron Beust; in the lake lies the islet of Christlieger, or St. Johann, with a chapel. The boat passes between these and skirts the Falkenstein, a prominent rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the Sagereckwand, the Grünsee-Tauern, and the Funtensee-Tauern, and adjoining them on the right the Schönfeldspitz (8698 ft.). On the E. bank the Königsbach is precipitated over a red cliff into the lake. A little farther, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating Echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (Schallwand). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kesselfall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the Kuchler Loch on account of its being the supposed source (?) of the Kuchlor Golling waterfall (p. 108).

The boat stops at the Wallner Inset, a wooded promontory on the E. bank. Passengers disembark and ascend by a good path, passing an artificial hermitage, to two small waterfalls of the Kesselbach (5 min.) in a rocky ravine. In descending, a beautiful glimpse through the wooded foreground is obtained of the green lake, the opposite mountains, and the Watzmann.

The boat now proceeds W. to St. Bartholomew, a green promon-

tory, with a royal hunting château (restaurant), where a dish of Saibling (salmo salvelinus) may be had. (The same fish may be obtained at a more reasonable charge in the restaurant at Königssee.) The vestibule contains drawings of unusually large salmontrout caught in the lake during the last hundred years, and of a bearfight in which the 'Fischmeister' was engaged in 1675. In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish. The chapel attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires. — The 'Eiscapelle', which collapsed in 1862, a miniature glacier in a wild gully of the Watzmann, 1½ hr. to the W., and only 2755 ft. above the sealevel, now hardly merits a visit (guide necessary).

At the S.W. end of the lake the Schrainbach emerges from a rocky gorge. The Salet Alp (simple refreshments), a poor pasture 1/2 M. in breadth, strewn with moss-grown rocks, separates the Königs-See from the wild and bleak *Obersee (a visit to which should not be omitted), a lake 1/2 M. long, enclosed by lofty precipices of limestone. The Fischunkl Alp on its E. bank may be reached by the footpath on the S. bank, or by the boat, the key of which is procured from the 'Schiffmeister' at Königssee. The murmur of a waterfall descending from the Kaunerwand on the left alone disturbs the repose of this wilderness. Beyond it tower the Teufelshörner (7854 ft.), from which a brook descends over the Röthswand like silver threads from a height of 2000 ft. A survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kesselbach (see above) a well-constructed path ascends in long and fatiguing windings on the E. bank of the lake to the (3 hrs.) "Gotsenalp (5625 ft.), opposite St. Bartholomew. The chalets of Gotsenthal (184 hr.) and the Seeau (3/4 hr.) are passed on the way. Farther on, the path to the right is to be followed (that to the left leads to the Regenalp). Magnificent view, embracing the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. On the Alp there are three chalets (at the Springelhütte, refreshments and beds). The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the Feuerpalfen on the N.W. margin of the Alp, 10 min. from the chalets, and 200 ft. higher. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomew, 3300 ft. below the spectator, are visible. Descent to the Kesselfall in 2 hrs., where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting; or we may proceed from the Gotzenthal-Alp to the right by the 'Hohe Bahn' (Alpine path) to the Büchsen-Alpe, then cross the Königsbach, and descend direct to the village of (4-5 hrs.) Königssee (guide advisable on this route, 4 m.).

FROM THE GOTZEN-ALF TO THE SALET-ALF, recommended to experienced mountaineers only (guide necessary, 5 m.). The path passes above the Wasser-Kaser chalet, leads to the (1 hr.) Laafeld (used for battues), and in 10 min. more to the crest of the Landthalwand; descent to (25 min.) the Landthal-Alp and through the Landthal by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (21/2-3 hrs.) the Fischwalt-Alp (see above) and (1/2 hr.) the Salet-Alp. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois contained in this unused royal chasse. — A still better excursion is from Berchtesgaden direct to the (5 hrs.) Königsberg-Alp; 1 hr. Priesberg-Alp; then through the Hirschelau by the Gotzentauern to the Regenalp, which contains numerous nummulities, and to (2 hrs.) the Landthalwand (see above).

FROM THE KÖNIGS-SEE TO GOLLING (7 hrs.; with guide). Footpath over the Königsberg-Alp (clean chalet, whence the Jenner, 6155 ft., a fine point of view, may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 74) and the Torrener Joch (5870 ft.) between the Schneibstein and the Hochbrett; descent to the Joch-Alp and through the Bilintau-That, with the Kleine Goll (5745 ft.) rising on the 1eft, to Golling (p. 107).

Excursions in the Steinerne Meer, the wild mountain region to the S. of the Königs-See, are attended with considerable fatigue and require an experienced guide (provisions must be taken). A new path leads from 8t. Bartholomew along the margin of the lake to the Schrainbach-Pall (see above). Above the fall a track sacends to the right through wood to (1½ hr.) the Schrainbach-Alp (2932 ft.) and (½ hr.) the Unterlaner-Alp (3468 ft.). The steep Saugasse is then climbed by numerous zigzags leading to the (1¼ hr.) Oberlaner-Alp (4409 ft.). Here a path to Trischibi sacends to the right (p. 78). From the Alp a fatiguing ascent along the rocky slopes of the Gjaidköpfe and through the Ofenloch, a narrow gap between the Simetsberg on the left and the Schneiber and Hirschkopf on the right, to (½ hr.) the Funtensee-Alp (5250 ft.), where one of the chalets has been fitted up as a club-hut. — Another path (more interesting for those who have steady heads) starts from the Salet-Alp (see above) and is carried up the steep face of the Sagereckwand to (1½ hr.) the Sagereck-Alp (4395 ft.) and the (1 hr.) Hals-Alp (5157 ft.). It then passes the Schwarze See and (1½ hr.) the Grünsee-Alp (5279 ft.; below, on the right, the Grünsee); thence up the rugged wall of the Grünsee-Tauern to (1½ hr.) the Funten-See. [The ascent of the Viehkopl (7083 ft.; 1½ hr.) from this point is recommended. The top of the Funtensee-Tauern (8392 ft.) commands a magnificent view, but the ascent (3½ hr.) is fatiguing.] — Several passes (Buchauer, Ramseider, Weissbachel, Diessbach-Scharte) lead from the Funten-See to Saalfelden; the shortest (7 hrs.) and most interesting is the Ramseider Scharte (8896 ft.), between the Breithorn and the Sommerstein (new path opened in 1877, comp. p. 114). The routes on the plateau are indicated at places by direction-marks of red paint. — A very fatiguing track (11-12 hrs.); guide) leads from the Fischuntl-Alp (see above) across the Bilühnbachthöri (6673 ft.) to the Bilühnbachthöri and Werfen (p. 110).

To THE RAMSAU a carriage-road (which pedestrians only are permitted to use leads direct from the Königs-See by Unterstein (p. 75) and Schönau (Pensions Malterlehen and Kohllehen, p. 72) to (3 M.) the Illsank-Mühle

(see below) in the Ramsau.

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL $(13^1/2 \text{ M.})$. The road crosses the *Pass Hallthurm* (2224 ft.; *Inn), between the *Lattengebirge* and *Untersberg*. Fine retrospect towards Berchtesgaden, and afterwards a view of Reichenhall (diligence twice daily in $2^1/4$ hrs., fare 2 m.; one-horse carriage 11 m. 20 pf.).

A far preferable route, however, is by the *Bamsau and the Schwarzbachwacht (18 M.). The road passes the royal villa at the S. end of the village, and after 1/2 M. (direction-post) descends to the left to the Ramsau road. At the (3 M.) Illsank-Mühle a waterfall 400 ft. in height works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced upwards to the Söldenköpfl, 1300 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 18 M. (A flight of steps ascends hence to the Söldenköpfl, whence a good path with fine points of view leads to the Schwarzbachwacht, see below; a route recommended to pedestrians.) To the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg, and by our side flows the impetuous Ache. The Ramsau is remarkably picturesque

owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and beautifully formed grey mountains.

The road ascends gradually, and then descends. On the left (1½M.) a way-post indicates the road to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'. A footpath crossing the bridge to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle' leads to the (20 min.) * Wimbach-Klamm. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful waterfalls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines in the afternoon. The traveller should ascend the Klamm (i.e. 'defle'), at the upper end of which, above the path, is a bench commanding a good survey of the wild Wimbach-Thal, enclosed by gigantic mountains (the Watzmann on

the left, the Hochkalter on the right).

The traveller is recommended to visit the upper "Wimbach-Thal, penetrating at least for \(^{1}\sigma\) beyond the Jagdschloss, or still better to the Gries-Alp. A good bridle-path leads at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the brook through pine-wood, and afterwards traverses the broad mass of debrie from which the stream issues, to \(^{1}\sigma\) her royal Jagdschloss or hunting-box (refreshments). In \(^{1}\sigma\) hr. more we reach the Gries-Alp (4334 ft.), whence a magnificent view is obtained of the gigantic mountains closing the valley (from left to right, the Watzmann, Hundstod, Rothleiten, Palfelhorn, Alpelhorn, Hocheisspitze, Hochkalter, Steinberg).

— A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads S. from this point by the shooting-box of Trischibl (5750 ft.) and the Sigeret-Alp to \(^{3}\sigma\)_2 hrs.) the Oberlaner Alp (Steinerne Meer, see p. 77).

— The Grosse Hundstod (S464 ft.) may be ascended from Trischibl through the Hundstod-Grube, a fatiguing walk of S4 hrs., but free from danger; magnificent view from the summit.

The ascent of the Watzmann (nearer summit, or Hockeck, 8720 ft.) is fatiguing, but interesting (guide 7-8 m., see above; at Ramsau, Joh. Grill or 'Kederbacher' and Joh. Punz). Ascend in the afternoon from Illsank in 3, or from Ramsau in 4 hrs. to the Guglalp (5078 ft.), and sleep at one of the three chalets. Next morning traverse the Guglschneide and Watzmannanger by a rugged path in 3-4 hrs.; and finally ascend by a narrow arete to the summit, where there are a trigonometrical landmark, and two crosses, one of which contains a visitors' book. Another route leads from the Königs-See (p. 77) to the Herroint-Alp or Kühroint-Alp (beer) and to (3½ hrs.) the still higher Falz-Alp (5505 ft.), where the night may be passed; thence along the left side of the Watzmann-Anger to (3 hrs.) the summit (not suitable for persons liable to giddiness). The "View embraces the Grossglockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vest Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbachthal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the 8. — The ascent of the northern (8990 ft.) and of the southern summit (or Schönfeldspitze; 8990 ft.) is difficult.

On the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the way-post (see above), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm, and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter. Then $(\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Ramsau (2172 ft.; *Oberwirth), a favourite resort of

artists from Munich and Berlin.

Beyond Ramsau (³/₄ M.) the road divides, the way to the Hintersee and over the Hirschbühl to Ober-Weissbach (see below) leading to the left. The ROAD TO REIGHENHALL ascends straight on (right) past the small, marshy Taubensee (2871 ft.) through beautiful pine wood to the (2¹/₄ M.) Schwarzbachwacht (2920 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the conduit descending from the Söldenköpfi runs parallel with the road. Small inn ¹/₄ M. farther. The road then descends through the deep wooded valley

between the Reitalpgebirge on the left and the Lattengebirge on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the Schwarzbach. Facing the traveller appear the Müllnerhorn and Ristfeichthorn. At the (1 M.) Jettenberg pump-house, at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which falls into the Saalach immediately below. (The Staubbach-Fall, to which a path from the bridge descends in a few minutes, is only worth seeing after rain.) The road then leads on the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite Frohnau, a village at the foot of the Müllnerhorn on the other side, to (41/2 M.) Reichenhall (p. 80).

The OBER-WEISSBACH ROAD (see above) crosses the Ache (picturesque ravine) and skirts the (11/2 M.) sequestered green Hintersee (2549 ft.), overshadowed by the Hochkalter. Best point of view the small St. Antoni Chapel on the W. side. The royal shooting-lodge

(Inn, adjacent) is 3/4 M. farther.

EXCURSIONS from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the BLAURIS GLACIER, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatiguing but very interesting; time to the foot of the glacier (6112 ft.) 31/2 hrs. (guide 5 m.); chamois are often seen en route. — The Edelweisslahnerkopf (6821 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (guide 5 m.); beautiful 'edelweiss' at the top. — The Mühlsturzhorn (7746 ft.) which commands an admirable view of the Tauern, may be climbed by practised mountaineers in 5 hrs. (guide 8 m.). — The Hochkalter (8625 ft.) also affords a splendid view. The ascent demands considerable care at places, and should not be attempted except by experienced mountain-climbers (5-6 hrs.; guide 9 m.).

Those who desire to combine the route to Reichenhall with a visit to the Hintersee should return from the Hintersee inn to the (1 M.) way-post 'nach Maria-Kuntersweg'; here take the footpath to the left, passing after 5 min. to the left between the cottages. To the right a fine view of the Ramsau with the Watzmann; retrospect of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis Glacier. Farther on keep to the left, and in 1/2 hr. the Reichenhall

road is reached below the Taubensee.

The beautiful valley between the Hochkalter (left) and the Mühlsturzhorn (right), with their grotesque rocks, is now ascended to the (5 M.) Hirschbühl (3891 ft.; *Inn), the Austrian custom-house, formerly a fortified pass, for the possession of which a flerce struggle took place between the Austrians and Bavarians in 1809.

The *Kammerlinghorn (8176 ft.) is best ascended (3-4 hrs.) from the

Hirschbühl Inn, where the previous night should be passed. View similar to that from the Watzmann. Guide (4 m.) and provisions necessary.

By two huts on the road-side, ½ M. farther, a path to the right, commanding a striking view of the mountains which bound the valley of the Saale, descends to the (3 M.) Lofer road; 11/2 M. farther a way-post is reached, indicating the route to the *Seissenberg-Klamm, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the Weissbach, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. The narrow cleft above, through which the light falls, is overgrown with bushes entirely concealing the sky and imparting a peculiar colouring to the gorge.

At Ober-Weissbach (*Inn), 11/2 M. below the Klamm, the road reaches the Saglachthal and the road from Reichenhall to Saalfelden (p. 114). The *Inn Zur Frohnwies (2040 ft.) is 1/2 M. farther. — About 1/2 M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the road to Lofer, is the Lamprecht-Ofenloch, a huge cavern with a yawning mouth, a small part of which only is accessible, the rest being under water (tickets of admission from the innkeeper at Ober-Weissbach).

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carriage from Frohnwies 4, two-horse 7 fl.; omnibus daily at 9 a.m., 1 fl.) traverses a grand defile (Diesbucher Hohlwege), 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saale. Near the village of Diesbach a waterfall is passed on the left. The valley then expands, and the Tauern become visible towards the S.

Saalfelden, a station on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, 12 M. from Ober-Weissbach, see p. 114.

17. From Salzburg to Reichenhall.

Comp. Map, p. 70.

14 M. RAILWAY in 1 hr.; fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.

Journey to (4½ M.) Freilassing, see p. 59. The line here diverges to the left and ascends on the right bank of the Saalach. On the right rises the Högelberg, to the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (8 M.) Hammerau a shady forest-path leads to (3/4 hr.) the top of the Högelberg (St. Johanns-Högel; *Inn), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (11 M.) Piding, at the base of the perpendicular Hochstauffen, stands the ruin of Stauffeneck. The train crosses the Saalach and stops at the station of (14 M.) Reichenhall, ½ M. from the Curhaus.

The high road from Salzburg to (12 M.) Reichenhall leads from the suburb of Mülln by the village of Mazylan to (6 M.) Berg, the Austrian frontier; then over the Walserberg to Schwarzbach (on the slope to the left lies Marzoll, the Roman Marciola), Weissbach, St. Zeno, and Reichenhall

(one-horse carr. in 2 hrs., 5 fl., two-horse 71/2 fl.).

Reichenhall. — Hotels: "Kurhaus Achselmannstein; "Louisenbad, R. from 2 m., pension with E. 6-9 m.; Mack's Curanstalt; Maximilansbad; "Marinbad (Dr. Hess); "Bad Kirchere (see below); "Villa Kammerer; "Villa Schader, near the station, all for a prolonged stay only except the first two. — "Hôtel Burkert, opposite the Curhaus; "Löwe, R. 2, B. 1/2, D. 3, L. and A. 1 m.; "Russischere Hor; Post (or Krone), R. 21/2 m.; Diemer's Hotel, at the station; Hôtel Rinner; Goldder Hibsch, unpretending. — Café Mayr, also a restaurant, with garden; Statmer, at the Curgarten; Schiffmann, confectioner. — Visitors' tax (payable for a stay of more than eight days) 15 m. (less in proportion for members of a family). — Post Office, at the station; Telegraph Office, in the town. — Carriage to Grossgmain, Karlstein, Molkenbauer, with one horse, 5, with two-horses 8 m.; to Jettenberg 5 or 81/2; Thumsee 51/2 or 9; Mauthhäus! 7 or 101/2 (whole day 10 or 15); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); Schnaizireut 8 or 12 (whole day 10 or 16); The same, and the Königs-See 15 or 22; Ramsau 13 or 20; Ramsau and Berchtesgaden by Jettenberg 15 or 22; the same, with the addition of the Hintersee 20 or 30; the Königs-See by Jettenberg, Ramsau, and Berchtesgaden 17 or 27; Saizburg 12 or 17 m.; fee 1-1/2 m. per 1/2 day, 1/2-2/2 m. per qay. The return-fare is included in each case, and will not be deducted unless by special agreement.

Reichenhall (1571 ft.), a favourite watering-place, rebuilt after a fire in 1834, situated on the Saale, or Saalach, is very picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the Untersberg (6480 ft.), Lattengebirge (5833 ft.), Müllnerhorn (4465 ft.), and Hoch-Stauffen (5948 ft.). This is the great central point of union of the four principal Bavarian saltworks, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 50 M. The



surplus brine from the Berchtesgaden mines is conducted to Reichenhall, which in its turn supplies Traunstein (p. 58) and Rosenheim (p. 52). The spacious Salinengebäude, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four 'Sudhäuser' (i. e. boiling-houses, from 'sieden', Engl. seethe, suds) on the left. In the latter (second door) tickets of admission (80 pf.) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained. The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, fifteen in number, are about 50 ft. below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps.

Five of them are so strongly impregnated (Edelquelle, 24 per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradirpark. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 11/9 M. in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert. - The Principal Church, restored in the Romanesque style, was adorned in 1862 with frescoes by Schwind (in the Choir-niche, the Trinity with saints; above the pillars, the Stations of the Cross).

The Curhaus Achselmannstein is the principal rendezvous of the patients. A band plays in the Curgarten daily, 6-8 a.m. and 5-7 p.m. (on Tuesdays and Fridays at Kirchberg, see below). Opposite the Curhaus is the Gradirhaus (graduating house), 180 yds. long, used by many of the patients for inhaling the air, and the Gradirpark, with a salt-water fountain 40 ft. in height.

On the S.W. side of Reichenhall, on the left bank of the Saalach, is the *Kirchberg Bath-House (salt and mineral baths and whey cure: music on Tuesdays and Fridays, 5-7 p.m.).

Environs. On the Salzburg road, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the Curhaus, lies St. Zeno (Hofwirth), once an Augustinian monastery of very ancient origin, suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a ladies' school. The newly restored church, originally a Romanesque basilica, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient baptismal font, and finely carved choir-stalls. One of the pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an ancient marble relief of Charlemagne. The churchyard contains a few handsome monuments.

The Schöne Aussicht behind the Curgarten (1 M.; Inn) commands a good survey of the town. The Eichen-Allie (at the beginning of which is the 'Moltke Oak') leads from this point to the left to (1/4 hr.) the Klosterhofer (Inn). Hence we may either descend to the left through wood to (10 min.) St. Zeno, or proceed through the 'Kirchholz' and past the old Schanzen (entrenchments; on the right the Herzogsschanzen, thrown up in 1778 in the Bavarian war of succession; on the left the Heldenschanzen), to (25 min.) the circular Römerschanze (probably not of Roman origin) on the Königshöhe (view obstructed by trees). Return past the Steinbruch (quarry) to (1/2 hr.) St. Zeno.

Above the town on the S.E. is the old château of Gruttentein beword The Schöne Aussicht behind the Curgarten (1 M.; Inn) commands a

Above the town on the S.E. is the old château of Gruttenstein, beyond

which is (1/4 hr.) the Streitbühl, with a fine view.

A pleasant walk of 40 min. may be taken to Gross-Gmain. The route leads to the E. from the Curhaus, crosses the hill, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the Untersberg and Lattengebirge all the way. The pleasant-looking village, with its cates and wine-houses (Kaiser Karl; Untersberg), lies on the right bank of the Weissbach, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The church, which is in the degraded 18th century style, possesses a Gothic tower, and contains four paintings by Zeitblom (?) and a Madonna, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop Thiemo in the 11th century. -The picturesque ruined castle of Plain (popularly called Salsbüchsel) lies 11/2 M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. — The return (shady for the most part) may be made either through the Kirchholz by the Klosterhof (see above) and St. Zeno, or across the Streitbühl (see above).

Opposite Beichenhall, on the left bank of the Saslach, lies Non (refreshments at the Fuchsbauer), a village at the foot of the Hochstauffen, with an old church (reached in 25 min. by the Nonnersteg). The Nonner Auen afford pleasant drives and walks. — The Poschen-Mühle (refreshments), 11/2 M. from the Nonnersteg, affords a fine prospect. - The Padinger Alpe (2260 ft.), on the flank of the Hochstauffen, which may be reached from the Nonnersteg via Non, or directly by ascending in zigzags for 3/4 hr., also commands a pleasing view.

On the Berchtesgaden road, about 11/4 M. E. of Reichenhall (but a shorter route leads from the Curhaus to the old lime-tree, see above, and then to the right) is the Whey-Cure in connection with the Curhaus (refreshments), situated at the entrance of the Alpgarten, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (25 min.) the 'Klause'. — The road then leads to (3 M.) the Paus Hallthurm (p. 77, Inn); thence to the Unterstery (Berchtesgadener Hohethron), see p. 70.

The Molkenbauer (Inn), on the left bank of the Saalach, about 1 M. from Beichenhall, affords a good view of the valley of the Saalach. The path (shaded for the most part) continues to follow the left bank of the river (on the right is the carriage-road, p. 79), and leads to $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ hr.})$. Frohnau: it then crosses the Jettenberg foot-bridge, beyond which is (1/4 hr.) Jettenberg (Staubbach-Fall, see p. 79). - To reach the (1 hr.) Bürgermeister-Alp we ascend in sigzags from the Molkenbauer (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the bridge over the Saalach) through wood to a grotto called the Teufelshöhle, beyond which is the Vordere Aussicht, commanding a view of Reichenhall. We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left, leading to the Hintere Aussicht, whence we survey the Lattengebirge, the Saalach valler at On the N side to path leading direct to Vistebbare. valley, etc. On the N. side is a path leading direct to Kirchberg. The Lofer road (p. 154) leads W. from Reichenhall, past the baths of

Kirchberg to (11/2 M.) the Kaiti (refreshments), close to which is Fager, one of the 'Brunnhäuser' on the saline conduit between Reichenhall and Traunstein. About 1/2 M. farther, on the left bank of the Seebach, near the mill, is a flight of 277 steps leading on the right to (20 min.) the Chapel of St. Pancras, which lies 550 ft. above Reichenhall and commands an extensive view. On the somewhat higher eminence facing it on the W. stands the ruin of Karlstein (reached by the first footpath on the right beyond the steps to St. Pancras), which also affords a charming prospect. — Another 1/4 hr. brings us to (1 hr. from Reichenhall) the beautiful Thumsee, upwards of 1/2 M. in length and 1/4 M. broad (*Restaurant on the N.W. bank). After another 1/2 hr. the road divides: that to the left leads to Schnaizireut and Unken (Schwarzbergklamm, Staubfall, Sonntagshorn, see pp. 153, 154); that on the right leads to Inzell via (1/2 hr.) the *Mauthhäusel (p. 59), affording one of the most charming excursions from Reichenhall (the route may be pleasantly varied by returning through the Höllenbachthal).

The "Zwiesel (6030 ft.), the W. and highest peak of the Stauffengebirge, is one of the nearer mountains frequently ascended from Reichenhall (bridle-path, 3-4 hrs.; guide advisable, 5 m.). The traveller may drive as far as the restaurant at the foot of the Zwiesel (in 1½ hr.), ascend thence to the chalet (inn) in 11/2 hr., and reach the top in 3/4 hr. more. Extensive *View of mountains (the Tauern) and plain. — The ascent of the Hochstauffen (5948 ft.) is much more trying (from the N. side, through the Weitscharte); the summit is marked by a cross weighing half a ton.

The "Stoisser Alpe on the Teisenberg (4376 ft.), reached from stat. Piding in 31/2 hrs., forms the object of another very interesting excursion. The carriage-road leads by Mauthhausen, Anger, and Kohlhöusl to the chalet (refreshments). Descent to Siegsdorf (p. 61) or Teisendorf (p. 59).

Delightful drive of one day by Jettenberg, the Schwarzbachwacht, Ramsau, Wimbachklamm, and Königssee to Berchlesgaden, returning by Hallthurm. Drive of two days by Melleck, Unken, and Lofer to Ober-Weissbach, returning by Hirschbühl, Ramsau, the Schwarzbachwacht, and Jettenbera.

18. From Linz to Salzburg.

 $78^{1}/_{2}$ M. Railwax in $3\cdot4^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.; express fares 7 fl. 13, 5 fl. 35 kr.; ordinary 5 fl. 94, 4 fl. 46, 2 fl. 97 kr., Austr. currency.

Linz (*Erzherzog Carl; Goldner Adler; *Rother Krebs, etc.). see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria. Soon after starting, a number of the forts of Linz are seen on the low hills to the right: above them in the distance rises the Pöstlingberg with its church. Stations Hörsching, Marchtrenk.

17 M. Wels (1026 ft.; *Post; Kaiserin von Oesterreich, at the station), the Ovilabis of the Romans, is a handsome village with a modern Gothic church. Emp. Maximilian I. and Prince Charles of Lorraine died here in the old castle of Prince Auersperg. On

the right beyond the village are extensive cavalry barracks.

About 12 M. S. E. of Wels is situated the venerable and wealthy Benedictine Abbey of Kremsmiinster, with the village (*Kaiser Maximilian) of that name. The abbey, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, was presented by Charlemagne with the neighbouring Almsee (p. 88) and its bresented by Charlemagne with the neighbouring almost (p. 60) and the banks. The present palatial structure, of the 18th cent., contains a valuable library with a number of incunabula and MSS., and a lofty observatory, admirably fitted up, the lower floors of which contain a considerable natural history collection. The fish-ponds, with their two tame others, should not be overlooked. — Hall, with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies 41/2 M. to the E. (p. 319).

Beyond Wels the line traverses a wooded district. Stat. Gunskirchen; then (24 M.) Lambach (1100 ft.; *Railway Restaurant; Rössl), the junction for the Gmunden line, a small town with several important looking buildings. Among these is a Benedictine Abbey (founded in 1032), which contains a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by Sandrart. From a wooded eminence peeps a pilgrimage-church. triangular in form, surmounted by three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity.

FROM LAMBACH TO (17 M.) GMUNDEN, branch-line in 11/2 hr. (fares 1 fl. 38, 1 fl., 67 kr.). The railway crosses the *Traun* and proceeds towards the S., in view of the *Traunstein* (p. 88), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI.; to the left beyond it the

is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI.; to the left beyond it the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the right the Höllengebirge. Stations Roilbam and (71/2 M.) Traunfall, from which a path descends through wood (to the right from the station) to the (10 min.) "Falls of the Traun (Inn). A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends halfway across the river towards the left bank, over and through which barrier the clear green Traun is precipitated from a height of 43 ft. in several leaps. The fall is best seen from the bridge below it, and from the projecting rock that walling below the heider. On the right hank of the river is a with the railing below the bridge. On the right bank of the river is a Canal, 438 yds. in length, constructed in 1416, with a fall of 50 ft., by means of which the salt-barges are enabled to pass the waterfall. For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the men from the adjoining mill dams up this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the selt-boats (a favourite excursion; fee 1 fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made about 10 a.m. and the fall reached at 11.50 a.m.; passengers disembark about 1 M. lower down, whence they may return by railway.

Next stations Eichberg-Steyrermühle with a large paper factory, Lag-

birchen, Oberweis. Then Gmunden (Seebahnhof, $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 86).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the Ager. On the left are seen the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. From (28 M.) Beeitenschützing a coal railway runs to the right to Wolfsegg. 30½ M. Schvanenstadt (3 M. N.E. of the Fall of the Traun, see above); 34½ M. Attnang (1322 ft.; Railway Restaurant), junction for the Salzkammergut Railway, which runs N. from this point across the Hausruck to Ried, Schärding, and Passau, and S. to Gmunden, Ischl, Aussee, and Steinach (see R. 19).

To the left the old château of Puchheim; in the background the Höllengebirge (p. 104). $37!/_2$ M. Vöcklabruck (*Mohr; Post) is a pleasant little town on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of fortifications. On an eminence on the E. side stands the old Gothic church of Schöndorf. Route to the Attersee, see p. 104.

The line now crosses the Ager twice. On the right are the château and ruins of Wartenburg. At (40 M.) Timelkam the line enters the valley of the Vöckla, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M. Redl-Zipf, with a large brewery; $47^1/_2$ M. Vöcklamarkt; $50^1/_2$ M. Frankenmarkt (1758 ft.), a district town. The railway now quits the Vöckla, and winds through the hilly wooded district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. Just before reaching ($60^1/_2$ M.) Strasswalchen, the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober are seen on the left (route to the Mondsee, p. 106). 62 M. Steindorf, junction for Braunau; 63 M. Köstendorf ($^1/_2$ M. to the S. the small town of Neumarkt). The ascent of the Tannberg ($^1/_2$ ft.), $^1/_4$ hr. to the N.W. of the railway-station, is recommended. Beautiful view of the Alps (*Inn at the top).

Near $(69^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Seekirchen the line skirts the Wallersee, or Lake of Seekirchen, $4^{1}/2$ M. in length, which is bounded on the N. and W. by moorlands. It then enters a wooded tract, crosses the Fischach (outflow of the Wallersee) several times, and turns to the left into the valley of the Salzach (to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Untersberg and Watzmann; then Mariaplain, and beyond it the Stauffen). The handsome station of $(78^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Salzburg (p. 63) is 3/4 M. from the bridge over the Salzach.

From Salzburg to Ischl and Aussee. Salzkammergut.

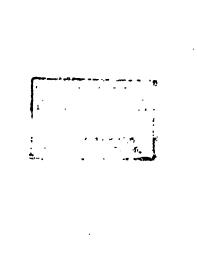
92½ M. RAILWAY to (43% M.) Attnang in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 33, 2 fl. 44, 1 fl. 66 kr.); from Attnang to (42% M.) Assece in 3½-5½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 84, 2 fl. 88, 1 fl. 92 kr.). — From Vienna to Ischl viå Attnang (179½ M.), railway in 11½ hrs.; viå Amstetten and Selethal (202 M.), express in 10½ hrs. (fares 17 fl. 6, 12 fl. 80, 8 fl. 53 kr.).

The *Salakammerget (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequerproperty', the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), a mountainous district lying between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with a population of 17,500 (3600 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green valleys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the Traun, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms near Lambach the waterfall mentioned at p. 84. The favourite baths of Ischl lie in the heart of this tract. No other district in Germany or Austria offers such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, in exploring which weeks or even months may be pleasantly spent. — The new Salskammergut Railway (from Schärding to Steinach, a distance of 109 M.), opened for traffic in 1877, is of great interest, not only on account of the beautiful scenery through which it passes, but also from the engineering difficulties which had to be overcome in its construction. There are no fewer than 11 tunnels, of an aggregate length of 21/4 M., 15 bridges, several viaducts, large embankments, and numerous gradients of considerable steepness.

Journey to (433/4 M.) Attnang, see p. 85. — The new Salz-kammergut Railway crosses the Ager (on the right the château of Puchheim, p. 85) and the Aurach, and then follows the smiling valley of the latter stream to (47 M.) Aurachkirchen (1525 ft.) and (511/4 M.) Gmunden; the station lies above the town to the W., 11/6 M. from the lake and halfway between Gmunden and Pinsdorf.

Gmundem. — Hotels, etc.: 'Hôtel Austria, 'Bellevue (Pl. a), both first-class, on the lake, with view; 'Hôtel Lauphuber, on the lake, near the Lambach station, with garden (see below), R. from 1 fl., L. and A. 50 kr.; 'Krone (Pl. c), on the lake, behind the Casino; Post; 'Goldene Sonne; 'Gaethaus, (Pl. c), on the lake, behind the Casino; Post; 'Goldene Sonne; 'Gaethaus and Kocl, 2 M. from the lake, fine view; Serbaldheus, on the lake; 'Goldene Hibsch (Pl. g), — Capés: 'Driethaller (Pl. 1), near the quay, fine view from the balcony; Zum Goldenen Schiff; Harringer; 'Casino (Pl. 1), with restaurant. Favourite garden-restaurant at the Hôtel Laufhuber (see above) on the lake; also at the Hôtel Bellevue, Koglördinduus, etc.; Lithuber, garden-café on the Esplanade, where there is also a kiosk fitted up as a café and confectioner's shop. — Baths of all kinds at the Bellevue and Hôtel Austria; Greimelmeyer's Theresienbad, Elisabeth-Str. 77; Swimming Baths for ladies and gentlemen near the Bellevue (bath with towel, etc. 30 kr.). — Trinkhalle for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — Theatre (Pl. 3), from June to September, in the Graben, adjoining the Casino. — Visitors' Tax. Visitors staying more than a week pay a tax of 4 fl. each, and 2 fl. to the band; additional members of the same family pay 1 fl. and 50 kr. — Carriages: Drive within the town, one-horse carriage 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the Falls of the Traum (1½ hr.), 3½ or 6 fl.; Weissenbach on the Attersee (6 hrs.) or 15 fl.; Almsee 9 or 15 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day. — Boats: to Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünbergergut 40 kr., Prillinger 60, Altmünster, Ebenzweier, Engelgut, Kleine Ramsau 90 kr., Holsengut 1 fl., Lainaustiege 1 fl. 30 kr., get lending illurary, etc., in the Seeplats.

Gmunden (1394 ft.), a busy town (6600 inhab.), the capital of the Salzkammergut, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee, is much frequented as a watering-place. The Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. The new Protestant Church is a handsome building. The Esplanade (band 12 to 1, and 6.30 to 8, Sundays 12-1), extending 3/4 M. along the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded Grünberg, then the Traunstein (5548 ft.), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the Erlakogi (5150 ft.); farther to the



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right, in the background, the Wilde Kogel (6867 ft.); the Kleine Sonnstein (3028 ft.), apparently terminating the lake, with Traunkirchen at its base; adjoining it on the right the Sonnstein-Höhe (3428 ft.), and in front the broad Fahrnau (3940 ft.); then the Kranabitsattel (p. 89), Höllengebirge (p. 104), and Hochlekengebirge (p. 104). - The environs contain numerous villas and pleasuregrounds.



SHORT WALKS. To the N. the (10 min.) Wunderburg and the (1/4 hr.) Calvarienberg; to the N.W. the (1/4 hr.) Hochkogel (1770 ft.), with the Koglbräuhaus at its foot (see p. 86); to the W. the (25 min.) Villa Satori, in a delightful park, which affords several admirable points of view, and contains a dairy where coffee and milk may be procured, and the (½ hr.) Villa Barber at the Annawäldchen, both on the road to Altmünster; to the S.W. the château of Ort (1½ M.), situated on the lake, and connected with the mainland by a bridge, 132 yds. in length.

LONGER WALKS. By the high-road to (2½ M.) Altmünster, (3 M.) Ebenzweier, and (7½ M.) Traunkirchen (see below). — Past the Villa Satori

(see above), and then by a path indicated by finger-posts and streaks of paint to the (1½ hr.) **mundener** Berg** (2687 ft.), whence a fine view is enjoyed (Inn at the top); descend thence to (1 hr.) the **Reindlmähle** (Inn) in the Aurachthal, returning by (1 hr.) **Ebenzweier (4½ hrs. in all).— Descend by the bank of the Traun to (2½ M.) **Alimühle** and (3¾ M.) **Ohistorf** (Inn).— By the Vöcklabruck road to **Pissdorf**, the (3¾ M.) **Dichtlmähle**, and (6 M.) the **Rabenmähle**.— The **Falls of the **Traun may be visited on foot (2 hrs.), but it is better to make this excursion by the Lambach railway (p. 84) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 84.— On the E. bank: the **Grünberger** Gut (20 min.), **Prillinger** (formerly called **Wimmer**; ½ hr.), **Engel (¾ hr.), **Kleine **Ramsau** (bb min.), the **Hoisengul** (1 hr.), **Steininger** (König von Hannover; 1½ hr.), all with restaurants; or the traveller may prefer to go one way (or both) by water, in which case a boat must be ordered at Gmunden (see above)

OTHER EXCURSIONS. Across the (1 hr) Himmelreich-Wiese, the (1/2 hr.) Schnee-Wiese, and the (1/2 hr.) Hochgeschirr (3140 ft.), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (1 hr.) Laudach-See (2890 ft.), romantically situated on the E. side of the Traunstein; return either by Frauzl im Holz (2 hrs.), or by (13/4 hr.) the Hoisengut and row thence across the lake to (3/4 hr.) Gmunden. As there are numerous finger-posts on the route, a guide may be dispensed with. — The ascent of the Traunstein (5545 ft.) is fatiguing, but repays the exertion (guide necessary; A. Beitter of Gmunden recommended). The lake is crossed to the Lainaustiege (to which also a new path leads along the bank), whence we ascend to the prettily-situated (1 hr.) Mairalm. About 10 min. before reaching the Mairalm we come to the path (on the left; steep, and indicated by red marks), which leads to the (3 hrs.) nearer summit, or Fahneskogei (with a mountain indicator), whence we ascend by a rocky arête to the (1/2 hr.) highest peak, or Pyramidenkogei. Magnificent view of the Dachstein, Todte Gebirge, and the Traunsee and Laudach lakes, lying immediately below.

An afternoon may be pleasantly devoted to an ascent of the Sonnatein (3028 ft.), which commands a charming view of the mountains encircling the lake, and of the valley of Ebensee. The Ebensee road is followed for 1 M., after which the path to the right leads to the top in 1½ hr.

(last 20 min. over rocks).

A visit to the Almsee occupies a day (drive of 41/2 hrs.). The road leads by (9 M.) Mühldorf ("Inn) in the picturesque Almthal, and (6 M.) Grünau, to (6 M.) the Almsee (1932 ft.), the property of the Abbey of Kremsminster (p. 84), lying amid magnificent scenery on the N. margin of the Todte Gebirge (fair accommodation at the 'Seehaus'). — From the lake through the Nesselpraben and by the Manger-Alpe to the Offensee (p. 89), 4 hrs. (guide 3 ft.); from the Manger-Alpe to the S., by the Wilden-See (6000 ft.), to (4 hrs.) Alt-Aussee (p. 94), fatiguing, with guide only.

FROM GMUNDEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fare 1 fl., preferable to the railway; tickets available for the train and vice versâ). The railway passes the back of the Villa Satori (p. 87) and skirts the beautiful *Traunsee (1384 ft.; 8 M. in length), running at first at a considerable height above the lake. On the opposite bank rises the Traunstein; on the left are the château of Ort (p. 86) and the villa of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany; farther on, also to the left, stands the castellated villa of the Duke of Wurtemberg. 541/2 M. (from Salzburg) Ebenzweier, with the château of the Duchess of Bordeaux (Comtesse de Chambord); 1/2 M. to the N. lies Altmünster, which possesses the oldest church in the district. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. On the E. the Traunstein towers majestically above the water, while farther on are the Hochkogel (4865 ft.) and the fine cone of

the Erlakogel (see below). 57 M. Traunkirchen; the village (Post; Café Fellner, close to the lake), charmingly situated on a projection of the Fahrnau, 3/4 M. from the station, is the most beautiful point on the lake. The train passes through four short tunnels, and then the Sonnstein-Tunnel, 1570 yds. in length. (On the road, between the Sonnstein and the lake, is a lion hewn in stone, not visible from the train.) The railway now runs parallel with the road. crosses the Traun at its influx into the lake, and reaches (61 M.) Ebensee (1394 ft.; Railway Restaurant); on the opposite (left) bank of the Traun lies the village of Langbath (*Post; *Krone), with extensive salt-works. Vast stores of wood for the supply of the salt-works lie in the Traun and on its banks. Numerous rafts are constructed here, and floated on the Traun down to the Danube. The salt-water evaporated at Ebensee is conducted from Ischl and Hallstadt (p. 95).

Pleasant walk along the salt-water conduit to (3/4 hr.) the Steinkogel (*Inn), a fine point of view, and (1 hr.) the *Fall of the Rinnbach (refresh-

ments at the mill).

The *Lakes of Langbath deserve a visit (21/2 hrs.). The road ascends the Langbath-Thal to (1 hr.) the Kreh-Alp (refreshments) and (1/2 hr.) the

the Langbath-Thal to (1 hr.) the Kreh-Alp (refreshments) and (½ hr.) the Vordere Langbath-See (2214 ft.), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but more beautiful (½ hr.) Histere See (2385 ft.).—To the Attersee, see p. 105.

The Kranabetsattel, the E. spur of the Höllengebirge, a range which extends for a distance of 24 M. between the Traunsee and Attersee, is easily ascended from Langbath in 3½ hrs. (guide 2 ft.; Jos. Stummer and Joh. Huber of Ebensee). The Feuerkogel (5220 ft.), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the Salzkammergut, comprising also the plains of Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest and the Styrian Alps; the view from the Alberfeldkogel (5600 ft.) is still more extensive. The usual route leads from Ebensee across the Calvarienberg and through the Gsoll, but the traveller may combine this excursion with the foregoing by making the ascent from the Kreh-Alp (steep and stony). Refresh-

ing by making the ascent from the Kreh-Alp (steep and stony). Refreshments at the two chalets near the summit.

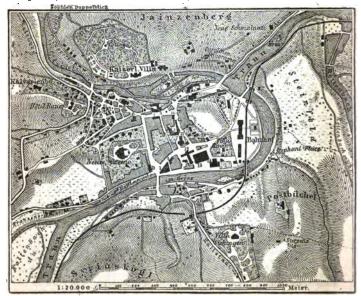
The Erlakogal (5150 ft.) is ascended from Ebensee without difficulty by the Spitzstein-Alpe and Müller-Alpe in 31/2 hrs. (guide).

The Offensee (2186 ft.) is reached by the road (9 M.) through the Frauenweissenbach-Thal. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat, is picturesquely situated in a verdant basin, overhung on the S. by the Todte Gebirge (p. 94). From this point a pass leads by the Manger-Alp to (4 hrs.) the Almsee (p. 88; guide 3 ft.); another (fatiguing; guide necessary) by the Wilden See (p. 88) to (6 hrs.) All-Aussee (p. 94).

The railway traverses the pretty valley of the Traun on the right bank of the river (on the left bank the road and salt-water conduit). Stat. Langwies; the village lies on the left bank. 68 M. Attersee-Weissenbach, where the road to (9 M.) Weissenbach, on the Attersee, diverges to the right (p. 105). Two rocks in the Traun are surmounted by lofty crosses. The train crosses the Traun.

70 M. Ischl (1535 ft.). — Hotels, etc.: *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); "HÔTEL BAUER (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Isch, both first-class, with correspondingly high charges; "Post (Pl. 3), R. from 1 fl., L. and A. 60 kr.; VICTORIA HOTEL (Pl. 4); "REEUZ (Pl. 5), R. 11/2-2 fl., L. 40, B. 60, A. 40 kr.; EZZHERZOG FRANZ CARL (Pl. 6). — "STERN (Pl. 7), "KROWE, and "BAYEISCHER HOF (Pl. 9), of the second class. — New Cuehaus, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. (see below). — Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment. 1/2 M. from the end of the Esplanade, well fitted-up, pension with room 25-32 fl. per week. — Café Ramanuer; Café Walter (also a confectioner). Esplanade. — Swimming Bath and Gymnasium on the left bank of the Ischl. — Mänhardt, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — Theatre during the season. — TARIFFS. Patients whose stay exceeds a week pay a tax of 8 or 6 fl. each, according to their means, each additional lady member of a family 2 fl., children, governesses, etc. 1 fl., servants ½ fl. each. Music-tax for more than a week 3 fl., each additional member of a family 1 fl. — CARRIAGES: to Strobi in 1½ hr., one-horse 4, two-horse 10 fl.; St. Wolfgang in 2½ hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; St. Gilgen in 3 hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; Gosau Mill in 2 hrs., 4½ or 8 fl.; Hallstadt in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; Vorder-Gosau in 3½ hrs., 6 or 10 fl.; Gosau-Schmied in 4 hrs., 6½ or 11 fl.; Weissenbach on the Attersee in 2½ hrs., 5 or 9 fl.; driver's fee for half a day 70-90 kr., for a whole day 1-1½ fl. Within the town 1½ fl. or 2½ fl. for a drive not exceeding an hour.

Ischl, the central point of the Salzkammergut, with 4000 inhab., beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the Traun and the Ischl, and surrounded by imposing Alpine scenery, first came into notice as a watering-place in 1822. Being now a fashionable resort of the Viennese, it is expensive, and it is sometimes difficult to procure accommodation in the height of the season. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), mud, sulphur, pinecone, vapour, and other baths are employed as curative agencies, to say nothing of the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Walks, well laid out, with resting-places at shady points, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.



Near the station, which lies on the E. side of the town, is the new Protestant Church. The Dampfbadgasse leads from the station past the Rudolfsgarten, containing a bust of Archduke Rudolf, and by the Rudolfsbad, to the Parish Church (Pl. 11), restored in 1852, and decorated with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser and modern ceiling-paintings (scenes from the life of St. Nicholas) by Mader. In the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz to the S. of the church are the Whey Cure Establishment (Pl. 12), and the Bath-House (music in the morning in bad weather). Adjacent on the E. are the royal Salt-Works (Pl. 13), adjoining which is the Salt-Water Vapour Bath (Pl. 14); on the W. is the Gisela-Bad.

The Pfarrgasse leads W. from the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz to the Market-Place and the Bridge over the Traun. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the Sophien-Esplanade, with rows of trees, a café, and a confectioner's shop, the favourite evening promenade of visitors (band 6.30 to 8.30 p.m., and also at noon on Sundays). The centre is embellished with a small bronze statue of Hygiea, with an inscription to the effect that 'it is a great

blessing to be healthy but a still greater to become so'.

On the W. side of the Wirer-Strasse, which leads out of the market-place on the N., stands the new Casino (Cursalon), containing a café-restaurant, reading and conversation rooms, a large concert saloon, etc.; a band often plays on the terrace in the evening. There is a small Bazaar in the N.W. part of the grounds. On the E., adjoining the Wirer-Strasse is a colossal bust of Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice.

— On the left bank of the Ischl, near the swimming-baths, is a Museum, founded in 1874, and containing specimens of natural

history and other objects from the Salzkammergut.

Walks. The 'Imperial Villa, with its beautiful garden and grounds (not open to the public during the residence of the family, usually from July to September).— The (½/4 M.) Karolinen-Panorama and (½/4 M.) the Neue Schmalnau, two cases on the left side of the road to Ebensee, asford good views of Ischl; in returning we may descend to the (1 M.) Galotten Inn, and follow the brine conduit to (1 M.) Ischl.— The (½/2 hr.) *Sophien-Doppelblick may be reached either through the imperial park, past the 'Cottage', or by crossing the upper bridge over the Ischl and ascending to the left (case; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the Wolfgang-Thal). This walk may be prolonged to the (¼/4 hr.) *Dachstein-Aussicht and the Hohenzollern Waterfall, and the return may be made either to the right by (½/2 hr.) Trenkelbach, or to the left through the Jainzenthal (1½/2 hr.).— To the W. by the (¼/4 hr.) *Caivarienberg to the (½/2 hr.) Ahornbühi, and thence by the dairy of Linden to the small Nussen-See on the slope of the Kattergebirge (1½/2 hr.).— By the Ischl road and across the Pfandl Bridge into the *Eimitz-Thal*, with the Zimitz-Wildniss (Inn) and the Zimitz-Graden (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl by the Trenkelbach Mill. From Pfandl by the St. Wolfgang road to the Branntvenhalus, and (with guide) past Wirer's Waterfall to the Schwarze See (3½/2 hrs. from Ischl; comp. p. 105).— From the Esplanade through the Franz-Karl-Allee to the Molkensieder (casé) and the (½/2 hr.) Kaiser-Franz-Josephlatz; or past the Hydropathic Establishment (p. 89) to the ruin of (hr.) Wildenstein, on the slope of the Kattergebirge. To (i hr.) Laufen by the shady promenade (Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg) and the pleasant foot-

path which runs by the side of the salt-water conduit (Franz-Kari-Promenade). - On the right bank of the Traun: to the top of the (3/4 hr.) "Syriuskogel or Hundskogel (Henriettenhöhe), which commands the best view of Isehl and its envirous. Across the lower bridge to (½ hr.) the Rettenbach Mill and (¼ hr.) the Rettenbach-Wildmiss (picturesque gorge);

back by Sterzen's Abendsitz (beautiful view) to (3/4 hr.) Ischl.

To the Ischl Salt Mine (Ischler Salzberg). We follow the Laufen high road (see below) as far as (1 M.) Reiterndorf (*Bachwirth), and there diverge to the left by a carriage-road through the Sulsthal to Perneck, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office; a steep footpath leads thence to (1/2 hr.) the mine. The mine consists of 12 shafts or galleries, which perforate the mountain horizontally, one above the other. The entrance is by the central shaft, named 'Empress Maria Ludovica' (3170 ft.). The visitor descends into the interior by wooden slides, regulating his speed by means of a rope held in the hand. A visit to this mine, or to those of Berchtesgaden (p. 72), or Hallein (p. 107), is interesting, but the veins of salt are too much intermingled with clay to present a brilliant appearance (as at Wieliczka). During the bathing season the mine is illuminated once weekly, but for the reason stated visitors are apt to be disappointed. (The illumination at other times costs about 5 fl.) The brine, which is conducted to Ebensee, and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. - From the salt-mine we may ascend to (11/2 hr.) the *Hütteneck-Alp, which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein and other peaks, with the Lake of Hallstadt below; the descent may be made to (2 hrs.) Goisern (see below).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS. (Grieshofer, Schatz, Graf, and Richer may be mentioned as good guides.) Ascent of the Zimitz (Leonsberg-Zinken, 5990 ft.), through the Zimitzikal and by the Schutt-Alp in 4 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 fl.); fine view, embracing the Dachstein, St. Wolfgangs-See, Mondsee, and Attersee. — The Hohe Schrott (6850 ft.), by the Kothalpe in 4 hrs., an interesting but fatiguing ascent (3 fl.). — The Hainzen (highest summit of the Kattergebirge; 5370 ft.), from the Molkensieder in 3 hrs. (3 fl.); back by the small Nussensee (see above). - The Predigistuhl (4186 ft.), the top of which is gained via Resterndorf and Obereck in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.), commands a view similar to that from the Hütteneck-Alp (see above); descent by the Rossmoos-Alp to (11/2 hr.) Goisern. - The Kahlenberg (6007 ft.), the highest peak of the Ramsauer Gebirge, is ascended from Goisern, via Ramsau, in 41/2 hrs. (from Gosau in 31/2 hrs.); it commands

an admirable view.

EXCURSIONS BY CARRIAGE OR RAILWAY. 1st. Hallstadt, one day (p. 95), - 2nd. Gosau (p. 97) and Hallstadt in one day. By railway to Steg; by carriage, by the Gosau Mill and Gosau, to the Gosau Schmied in 2½, hrs.; on foot to the Vordersee and back in 2 hrs.; carriage to the Gosau Mill in 1 hr.; by water in 1/2 hr. to Hallstadt; on foot to the Waldbach-Strub and back in 11/2 hr.; by steamer to Steg, and back to Ischl by railway. — 3rd. St. Wolfgang and the Schafberg (p. 100, 101): in the afternoon to St. Wolfgang by carriage in 2 hrs.; ascend the Schafbearg on foot in 3½ hrs., spend night at the top, descend to St. Wolfgang or St. Gilgen, and return thence to Ischl. — 4th. Traunsee and Traun Fall by railway and steamboat in one day, dining at Gmunden.—5th. To Weissenbach on the Attersee (p. 105) by carriage in 2½ hrs., by boat to Unterach in %, hr., and return to Ischl viå the Mondsee and St. Gilgen in one day (or ascend the Schafberg from St. Gilgen and descend to St. Wolfgang, 1½ day).—6th. Hallstadt and Aussee in two days.

FROM ISCHL TO AUSSEB. The train returns to the right bank of the Traun and skirts the suburb of Gries (short tunnel under the high-road). It then skirts the river, passing the base of the Syriuskogel (see above); opposite are the ruins of Wildenstein, on the flank of the Kattergebirge (p. 91). The valley becomes narrower.

The train crosses to the left bank, and reaches (741/2 M. from Salzburg) Laufen; the station is 3/4 M. to the N. of the picturesque village, which lies on the right bank (1572 ft.; *Gürtner, Post). The rapids of the Traun at this point are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. A picturesque footpath leads from Laufen to Ischl (see p. 91). — The line again crosses the Traun. 76 M. Anzenau; on the opposite bank lies Ober - Weissenbach, at the entrance of the Weissenbach Valley, with extensive stores of timber.

The Chorinsky-Klause (2007 ft.), a large dam with three sluice-gates, in the Weissenbachthal about 3 M. above the Traun, is used to accumulate the water of the Weissenbach sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a month, and visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. One-horse carriage from Ischl 3½, two horse 7 fl. (1½, hr.). — A good forest-path ascends to the left at the opening of the Weissenbachthal to (2/4 hr.) the Hochmuth, which commands an excellent view of the valley, the mountains round Aussee, and the Lake of Hallstadt.

The valley expands; on the right are the Ramsauer Gebirge, on the left the Sarstein (p. 96). 771/2 M. Goisern (1640 ft.; Zur Wartburg), the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut. From Stambach, 3/4 M. to the S., the old Potschen-Strasse ascends to the left by St. Agatha to (10 M.) Aussee. 791/2 M. Steg, at the N. end of the Lake of Hallstadt (p. 95). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake (on the W. the road to Hallstadt, p. 95) at a height of about 50 ft. above the water, on a track which has been partly formed by blasting the rocky side of the Sarstein. On the right are the Gosauhals and Gosau Mill, and farther on the Plassen and the mountains to the S. of the lake (the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz). Opposite Hallstadt (p. 95), above which towers the Rudolphsthurm, the train winds round the Sechserkogl, a spur of the Sarstein (short tunnel; to the right, on the lake, the château of Grub), and stops at (85 M.) Obertraun (Hinterer's Inn), at the S.E. angle of the lake (steamboat to Hallstadt see p. 95; small boat with two rowers 56 kr.).

FROM OBERTRAUN TO AUSSEE (3 hrs.). The road, which is shaded the greater part of the way, and is recommended to pedestrians, leads by the Koppen. A visit to the Kopperbrüller-Cavern (in the Brüllergraben, to the left below the road, 3 M. from Obertraun) may be conveniently combined with the walk to Aussee, but is not recommended except in spring, when the brook, which rushes in a subterranean course through the cavern, is swollen by the melting of the snow (guide and torches requi-

site). - Ascent of the Sarstein from Obertraun, see p. 96.

The following portion of the railway, which runs through the narrow Koppenthal, close to the foaming Traun, recalls in its wild grandeur the defile of Gesäuse in the Enns valley (p. 322). The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the river. The gorge expands, and the train reaches (921/2 M.) the station of Aussee (2132 ft.; Railway Restaurant), at Unter-Kainisch (salt-work), 1 M. to the S. of the town (emnibus, etc., at the station).

Aussee. - *Post; *Carl Hackl; Sonne; Joh. Stüger's; Neuper; LAMM; WILDER MANN. — CURHAUS, with newspapers, Mecsery Promenade. — Carriages to the Grundlsee (Schraml) or to Alt-Aussee and back, onehorse 2 fl. 40, two-horse 4 fl. 20 kr., fee included; without returning 1 fl. 90 or 3 fl. 40 kr.

Aussee (2145 ft.), a Styrian market-town, with extensive saltworks (yielding 25 tons daily), charmingly situated on the Traun, the three arms of which (Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, and Oedensee Traun) unite here, has become so popular a watering-place of late (salt-baths, whey-cure, etc.) that it has entirely lost its primitive character, and is now almost as dear a place as Vienna. The small Spitalkirche contains a good early German altar-piece with wings, date 1449.

About 1/4 M. to the W., on the way to Alt-Aussee (see below) stands the Bath-Hotel Elisabeth, a hydropathic establishment (high charges: R. per day 1 fl. 80 kr. to 3 fl., per week 101/2 to 171/2 fl., L. and A. 45, D. 1 fl. 50, pension without room from 2 fl. 50 kr.). — In the vicinity are numerous furnished villas to let for the season, in sheltered situations amid meadows and pine-woods.

SHORT WALKS (1/2-1 hr.). The Tauscherin, commanding a fine view

of the environs to the N. (Sarstein, Loser, Driesselwand, Todte Gebirge). The Fuchsbauer, with view of the Alt-Aussee Lake. The Schmidtgut, with view of the Dachstein. The Frozch, Waser, Lottzl, etc.

Excursion to (3 M.) *Alt-Aussee; carriage see above (3/4 hr.); omnibus from the Sonne daily at 1.30 p.m., 50 kr. The road passes the Hydropathic Establishment (see above) and follows the wooded valley of the All - Aussee Traun, which it crosses thrice, to All - Aussee (Kitzer) and Fischerndorf (Inn on the lake). Both lie on the beautiful Alt-Aussee Fischeradory ('Inn on the lake). Both he on the peauliful Ass-Aussec Lake (2820 ft.; 2 M. long and ½ M. broad), which is overshadowed by the Driesselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser, and Sandling on the N. The shooting-lodge at (1 hr.) the N. end commands a good view of the Dachstein. — From Alt-Aussec to the Phintsberg-Alpe, with waterfall and fine view, 1 hr. — To the Aussec Salt Mine at the Sandling, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at Ischl (p. 92). — The Loser (6023 ft.), a stiff climb of 3 hrs., viâ the Augster-Alpe, affords a beautiful view (guide necessary, 21/2-3 ft.).

FROM ISCHL TO ALT-AUSSEE direct (61/2 hrs.; guide), a fatiguing excursion. The Rettenbachthal (p. 92) is ascended to the (3 hrs.) Rettenbach-Alp, at the S. base of the Hohe Schrott; the Fludergraben is then traversed to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to the Brandwies-Hütten; finally through the Augstbachthal, between the Sandling and Loser,

to Fischerndorf (see above).

Another interesting excursion is that to the "Grundl-See (to the "Schraml' 11/2 hr.; carriage in 3/4 hr., fare see above; omnibus at 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. from the Sonne, 50 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the Seeklause, and then leads along the lake to the "Schraml Ina (pleasant for a prolonged stay; R. 1-11/2 ft.), whence the view is superb. The Grandisce (2326 ft.), 4 M. long by 1/2-3/4 M., is enclosed by wood-clad mountains, and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices to the Colle Gebirge. The road next leads past the (2 M.) Inn Zum Ladner to the ($1^{1}/2$ M.) Gössl at the upper end of the lake (boat with two rowers to the Ladner and back $1^{1}/2$ fl., to Gössl 1 fl. 80 kr.). From Gössl a road leads to (1 M.) the Toplitz-See, with two waterfalls, and (11/2 M.) the small Kammersee, lying in a bleak and desolate situation at the base of the Weisse Wand. [This tour of the three lakes or 'Drei-Seen-Tour' makes a very charming excursion. Boatmen are always to be found at the Schraml Inn who for 2 ft. 70 kr. will row the traveller to the upper end of the Grundlsee, cross with him to the (1 M.) Toplitz-See, row him across this lake (1/2 M.), point out the way to (1/4 M.) the Kammersee, and return by the same route. There and back 31/2 hrs.]

FROM ALT-AUSSEE TO THE GRUNDLSEE direct by a new footpath across the SattleIsteig, 11/2 hr. (guide 11/2 fl., unnecessary). The path (good, and

amply provided with finger-posts) leads to the right from the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends along the almost vertical Steigwand (for the most part blasted through the rock, but safe and easy) to the (1 hr.) Satteiwiese (3140 ft.), whence a capital view is enjoyed of Aussee and the mountains enclosing the Aussee basin. The path then descends through wood and meadow, past Lammersberg and Mosern, and regains the road at the W. end of the Grundlsee.

From Aussee to the Pfeiffer-Alpe (2 hrs.), an attractive excursion. The top of the Sarstein (p. 96) may be reached from Aussee in 5 hrs. (path lately improved by the German Alpine Club).

From Aussee to Stoder (by Klachau), see p. 325.

Railway from Aussee to Steinach and Selzthal, see pp. 324, 325.

20. From Ischl to Hallstadt, and to Abtenau and Golling viå Gosau.

Comp. Map, p. 86.

Ballway to (8 M.) Steg in $^{1}/_{2}$ - $^{3}/_{4}$ hr. (farcs 62, 47, 34 kr.). Stramboat from Steg to Gosau Mill in $^{1}/_{4}$ hr. (30 kr.), from Gosau Mill to Hallstadt in $^{1}/_{2}$ hr. (40 kr.), from Hallstadt to Obertraum in $^{1}/_{4}$ hr. (30 kr.).—Carriages for Gosau Mill, Hallstadt, and Gosau-Schmied in waiting at Steg station. — DILIGENCE from Gosau to Abtengu daily at 10 a.m. (returning at 3 p.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to Golling daily at 7 a.m. (returning at 11.30 a.m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carriage from Abtenau to Golling 4, two-horse 8 fl., with 1 fl. to driver.

Railway from Ischl to Steg, see pp. 92, 93. From the station a

road crosses the Traun, just where it emerges from the lake, to the hamlet of (1/2 M.) Steg (Inn), a steamboat-station at the N.W. end of the *Lake of Hallstadt (1620 ft.), which is 5 M. in length and 1/2-1 M. broad (railway on the E. bank to Obertraun and Aussee, see p. 93). The lake, the scenery of which is severe in character, is surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein, S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz, W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge). The finest combination of lake and mountain is between Hallstadt and Obertraun. Steamboat to Hallstadt, see above. The road on the W. bank leads from Steg to the (11/2 M.) Gosau Mill (*Inn), at the influx of the Gosaubach (p. 97), and to (2 M.) Hallstadt.

PEDESTRIANS are recommended to take the 'Fromenadenweg', which leads from Steg along the slope above the lake and by the side of the brine conduit, passing Gosau-Zwang (p. 97), and commanding fine views of the lake the whole way. After entering the ravine of the Mühlbach (see below) it becomes steeper, and ascends by flights of wooden steps to

the (11/2 hr.) Rudolphsthurm (descent to Hallstadt, 1/2 hr.).

Hallstadt (*Seeauer and *Post, *Grüner Baum, both on the lake), with a half Protestant community, lies at the N.W. extremity of the lake. The space between the mountains and the water is so confined that the houses appear to cling to the rock like birds' nests. In the middle of the village the Mühlbach forms a waterfall. The old Parish Church contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the crypt. The Protestant Church is modern. To the S., on the Lahn, a small headland formed by the alluvial deposits of the Waldbach, are the Salt Works.

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Hallstadt is so situated that it does not see the sun from the middle of November to the beginning of February.

The Rudolphsthurm (2920 ft. above the sea-level, 1300 ft. above the lake), now occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). An inscription by a bench, halfway up, bearing the date 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. A few paces farther is the entrance to the new 'Franz Joseph' shaft. The garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake.

Excavations were made in 1846, and subsequently, in an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which 600 were opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th century. Numerous relics, especially bronze articles used as ornaments, have been brought to light; the most important of these are now in the cabinet of antiquities at Vienna. The Rudolphsthurm also contains a small collection. — The mining-offices and the entrance to the Hallstadt Salt Mine are 754 ft. above the Rudolphsthurm, where tickets of admission are issued, and are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 92). Practised mountaineers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 ft.) across the hill and down the Gamssteig to the (1 hr.) Waldbach-Strub. — 'Promenadenweg' to the (1 1/4 hr.) Gosau-Zwang, see above.

The *Waldbach-Strub, in the Echernthal, 1 hr. S.W. of Hallstadt, resembling the waterfall of Golling (p. 107), is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330 ft. through a rift in the rocks. The Schleierfall, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both falls are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up are the Ursprung and Klaus Falls.

A path leads from Hallstadt along the S. bank of the lake, past the salt-works, to the (1/2 hr.) Hirschbrunn and the more loftly situated Kessel, two intermittent spri gs; thence to (1/2 hr.) Ober-

traun (see p. 93).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS. (Schupfer, Riezinger, and Seesuer, all of Hallstadt, are good guides.)— The Plassen, or Plassenstein (6404 ft.), a steep ascent of 2½ hrs. from the mine, to the W., commands a very extensive prospect, comprising the glaciers of the Thorstein and Dachstein, the mountains of Tyrol and Berchteegaden, the principal heighte near Salzburg, the Untersberg, Schafberg, and Traunstein, the Styrian Alps, the beautiful valleys of Gosau, Ischl, and Obertraun, and finally the Lake of Hallstadt. Guide (3 ft.) and provisions requisite for the excursion.— The Barstein (6478 ft.), which is best ascended from Obertraun, viā the Vordere and the Hohe Sarstein-Alp (5 hrs.; guide 3 ft.), commands one of the most extensive views in the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from St. Agatha (p. 93) by the hamlet of Sarstein and the Nieder Sarstein-Alp without difficulty. The route from Aussee (p. 94) has been lately improved.— The Dachstein (9830 ft.), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9910 ft., Zugspitze 9760 ft.), is usually ascended from Hallstadt (trying; guide 10 ft., as far as the Simony-Hütte 5 ft.). The route lies through the Echern (with the Waldbach-Strub

on the right), and then ascends by the Wies-Alp and Ochsenwies-Alp to the (6 hrs.) Simony-Hittle on the Ochsenwieshohe (1776 ft.), opened in 1877 and affording comfortable quarters for the night. The hut lies on the margin of the Carls-Eisfeld or Hallstadt Glacier, which slopes from the Dachstein to the N.E. between the Hohe Kreuz and the Gjaldstein, and affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein group. The base of the summit proper of the Dachstein is reached by a fatiguing walk of 11/x-2 hrs. across the glacier, which at places is full of crevasses. We then follow the new path, which avoids the 'Randkluft', or final chasm (formerly the most difficult point) by a circuit to the left, and lastly ascend by means of iron pegs driven into the rock, and with the aid of a wire-rope, to the (1 hr.) summit.

The view is superb, embracing the Schneeberg, Terglou, Canin, Tauern, Stubaier Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Descent to Hallstadt 6 hrs.— The ascent from Gosau (see below) is more difficult and requires two guides (I fl. each).— The route from the Hinter-See leads to (2 hrs.) the new refage-hut (see below) and then traverses the (1 hr.) Gosau Gaeier (numerous crevasses) to the (1½ hr.) Winditicke between the Dachstein and the Mitterspitze; thence to the summit, a very steep climb of 1 hr.— Ascent from Schladming (new path), see p. 327.— The Hohe Giaulstein (9140 ft.) is ascended without difficulty from the Simony-Hütte in

3 hrs., and commands a most striking view (guide 7 fl.).

The pedestrian proceeding towards Salzburg is recommended to select the route from the Lake of Hallstadt via Gosau, Abtenau, and Golling. From the Gosau Mill to Gosau about 6 M., Gosau to Abtenau 12 M., Abtenau to Golling 131/2 M. The road is practicable for light carriages, but between Gosau and the Lammer-Brücke it is very hilly, and walking is preferable. At the Gosau Mill (p. 95) it turns to the W. under the Gosau-Zwang (a kind of aqueduct, 150 yds. long and 150 ft. high at the highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the Gosau-Bach. Near the long village of (6 M.) Vorder-Gosau (2510 ft.; *Brandwirth; Zum Dachstein) the valley expands. An imposing background is formed towards the S. by the barron and precipitous walls of the Donnerkogeln (6732 ft.) with their numerous pinnacles. The carriage-road ends in (3 M.) Hinter-Gosau (2690 ft.), at the Gosau-Schmied (*Inn). We now ascend on foot through the wood (by a rough wooden pathway at places) to the (3/4 hr.) beautiful green Vorder-Gosau-See (2978 ft.), 11/2 M. long, 1/2 M. broad, surrounded by woods (refreshments at the sluice). To the S.E. in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the left is the Hohe Kreuz, to the right the Mitterspitze, Thorstein, and Donnerkogeln. Rowing to the S. end of the lake, or going round by the W. bank, we now proceed by a steep and stony path to the light-green (11/4 hr.) Hinter-Gosau-See (3792 ft.), which is about half the size of the Vordere See, and lies in the midst of wild and imposing scenery.

About 2 hrs. above the Hintere See, near the Gschlösskirchen Cavern, is a new Club-Hut, built by the German Alpine Club. It takes 1 hr. of laborious climbing to reach the Gosau-Glacier from the hut (guide 4 fl.). Ascent of the Dachstein, see above.

From the village of Vorder-Gosau the carriage-road ascends for 3 M. to the Pass Gschütt (3185 ft.), the boundary between the

Salzkammergut and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tännengebirge to the W., and Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the E. To the N. of the (11/2 M.) hamlet of Russbach rises the Haberfeld, or Gamsfeld (6644 ft.), which may be ascended without much difficulty in 3 hrs., and commands an extensive view. The road now descends the Russbachthal, a valley abounding in fossils, to the Lammerbrücke, passing on the left the road to Hönnk's Bath Establishment (see below), and then ascends to (71/2 M.) Abtenau (2336 ft.; Post; Rother Ochs), a considerable village. Near Abtenau are the pretty Schwarzbach Falls.

The route over the *Zwieselalp (5197 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above mentioned road: from Vorder-Gosau to the Zwieselalp 21/2 hrs. (guide 1 fl. 20 kr., to Abtenau 31/2 fl., scarcely necessary; chair-porters 11 or 16 fl.). The bridle-path, diverging to the right at (1 M.) the first group of houses on the way from Gosau to the Gosau-Schmied, ascends gradually, chiefly through wood, with fine views of the Gosau-Thal, the lakes, and the Dachstein. At the foot of the cone, beyond an enclosure, the path usually taken diverges to the right to the Edtalp (1/4 hr. from the top; Inn), and approaches the summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, leading to the summit from the E., is shorter and steeper. - The ascent from the Gosau-Schmied (11/2-2 hrs.; guide scarcely necessary) is by a path ascending to the right by a finger-post, 10 min. on the way to the Vorder-See, and hardly to be mistaken. Or we may ascend direct from the Vorder-See, passing close below the Donnerkogeln (2 hrs.; guide necessary). At the top are a table and bench. The Zwieselalp is deservedly one of the favourite points of view in the Salzkammergut. The panorama is grand and picturesque, but as little water is visible it is inferior to that from the Schafberg (p. 101).

View. To the S. in the distance, immediately behind the Donner-kogeln, rises the Hochalpspitze, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassfelder, Rogell, rises the Hochalpspitze, then the Carinthian Alps, the Nassielder, Rauriser, and Fuscher Tauern, and the conspicuous Grossglockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbach-Horn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partially visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tännengebirge; more distant, the Wetterwand and the Uebergossene Alp (Ewige-Schneeberg). To the W. the Hohe-Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E. above the Gosau-Thal rises the Dachstein, with its extensive glaciers; far below lies the small green Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces E., a n admirable survey is obtained of the Gosau-Thal with both the lakes.

The traveller bound for the Pinzgau proceeds to the W. (no defined path) in 1/2 hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwieselalp. Good path thence in 2 hrs. to Annaberg (two inns, the first the better; carriages to be had), whence a good road leads by (6 M.) St. Martin to (7 $^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Hüttau (p. 328). FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU (3 $^{1}/_{4}$ - 4 hrs.). The path descends

from the Edtalp (see above), always keeping to the right (N.W.), and passing at first through wood, at its (1 hr.) exit from which a magnificent view is obtained of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tannengebirge and Uebergossene Alp on the W. Then past several farms to a (1 hr.) bridge over the Linear. We may now either cross the bridge and proceed by the Annaberg road to $(4^{1}/_{2} M.)$ Abtenau; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right, to the $(1^{1}/_{2} M.)$ Zur Zwieselalm Baths (Hönuk's) with a mineral-spring (good accommodation for travellers; carriages for hire; two-horse carriage to Golling 10 fl.). The road hence to (3 M.) Abtenau descends the course of the Lammer as far as the influx of the Russbach, then turns to the left (the Gosau road, p. 98), crosses the Lammer, and ascends a steep hill. (From Abtenau to the Zwieselalp, guide advisable, $2^{1}/_{2}$ fl.)

FROM ABTERAU TO GOLLING (13½ M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 95). The road runs to the W., following the Schwarzbachthal, along the base of the Tünnengebirge, in the precipitous sides of which is a large cavern called the Frauenloch. It then ascends the Strubberg, crosses a small table-land (2612 ft.), and descends rapidly to a (2 hrs.) bridge over the Lammer. About ½ M. before the bridge is reached is an Inn. [Pedestrians are recommended to make a digression of 1 hr. to the Oefen (i.e. Gorges) of the Aubach and the Bichl Fall, indicated by way-posts, regaining the road at the Lammer bridge.] The road now follows the right bank of the Lammer to (3 M.) Scheffau and (3 M.) Golling; on the left is the Tämnengebirge; on the right, above Golling, the Hohe Göll (p. 108).

At the point (1/2 M. from Golling) where the road leaves the Lammer, a footpath leads to the left across the fields to a bridge over which the Salzburg and Gastein road passes. This bridge is about 1/2 M. from the entrance to the Ogém (p. 108), which the traveller not proceeding farther S. should now visit, instead of going first to Golling, thus effecting a

saving of 1 hr.

21. From Ischl to Salzburg viå St. Gilgen. Schafberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 86, 70.

34 M. DILIGENCE from Ischl by St. Gilgen to Salzburg in summer daily (in 1878 at 6.40 p.m.; from Salzburg at 10 p.m.) in 7½ hrs., fare 5 fl. 40 kr. — Omnibus to Strobl in summer at 6 a.m. in 1½ hr.; fare fl.; from Strobl by Steamboat to St. Gilgen; Omnibus from St. Gilgen to Salzburg in 4½ hrs. (in 1878, 9.15 a.m., arriving at 1.45 p.m.), fare 3 fl. (from Salzburg at 6 a.m., arr. at St. Gilgen at 10.30 a.m., Strobl 11.40 a.m., Ischl 1.30 p.m.). Carriages, see p. 90. — Steamboat from Strobl to St. Gilgen four times a day in 1 hr., fare 1 fl. 10 kr. (to St. Wolfgang in 10 min., 46 kr.); departure from Strobl (1878) at 7.45 and 10 a.m., 2.45 and 5. 15 p.m.; from St. Gilgen at 9 and 11 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m. No traveller should quit the Salzkammerrut without ascending the

No traveller should quit the Salzkammergut without ascending the "Schafberg, one of the finest points of view in the Austrian Alps. The usual route to the summit from Ischl leads by St. Wolfgang; the ascent from St. Gilgen is easier, and more convenient for travellers from the Attersee, Mondsee, and the N. generally. Those who spend the night at the top may easily descend next morning to St. Gilgen in time for the diligence to Salzburg which starts from St. Gilgen at 9.15 a.m. — Pleasant CIRCULAR TOUR: from Ischl to Weissenbach, cross the Attersee to Unterach, cross the Mondsee to Schärfling, ascend the Schafberg from Winkel, descend to St. Wolfgang, and return to Ischl by Strobl (11/2-2 days; circular ticket for omnibus and steamboats, available for five days, 5 fl.).

The road from Ischl to Salzburg follows the right bank of the Ischl, a brook descending from the Lake of St. Wolfgang, to (11/2 M.) Pfandl (Inn). Beyond the bridge the direct road to (8 M.) St. Wolfgang diverges to the right, passing Radau and Schwarzenbach. At the (11/2, M.) Wacht (Inn), on the boundary between Upper Austria and Salzburg, the road regains the right bank. Farther on, beyond Aigen, a large paper-mill is passed on the right. 41/2 M. Strobl (*Hôtel Saarsteiner), at the E. end of the beautiful Abersee, or *St. Wolfgang-See. A good road leads hence round the E. end of the lake to (41/2 M.) St. Wolfgang, but it is preferable to cross to that village by steamer or small boat (with one rower 50 kr.). The St. Wolfgang-See, a greenish-blue lake (1800 ft.), 71/2 M. long, 11/4 M. broad, and 374 ft. deep, is overshadowed on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sperber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely shaped mountains. At the narrowest part, above St. Wolfgang. rises a tower erected by a merchant of Vienna. About 1 M. beyond it is the villa of Frauenstein on a wooded promontory. At the Falkenstein farther on, there is a fine echo. Two crosses farther E., on the rocks on the same side, commemorate events which happened in the vicinity. The Hochzeitskreuz (wedding-cross) is to the memory of a wedding party, who were drowned in the lake in consequence of the breaking of the ice during their festivities. The Ochsenkreuz (ox - cross) commemorates the exploit of a butcher. whose ox became unmanageable and plunged into the lake. The bold butcher followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety.

St. Wolfgang (*Grömmer, at the steamboat-quay; *Zum Kortisen, also on the lake; *Peterbräu, moderate; Hirsch) is a village with a Gothic church containing a winged *Altar-piece in carved wood, executed in 1481 by M. Pacher, with old German paintings (by Wohlgemuth?) on the wings. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515. The finest view of the lake is from the Garden of Count Falkenhayn (open on Tuesdays

and Fridays).

Guide to the Schafberg 2 fl., with luggage (not exceeding 201bs.) $2^{1}/2$ fl.; over the Schafberg to St. Gilgen $2^{1}/2$ fl., with luggage $3^{1}/4$ fl.; to Schäffling $2^{3}/4$ fl., with luggage 3 fl. 20 kr.; chaise-4-porteurs to the top of the Schafberg (four bearers) 12 fl.; mule to the Schafberg 9, Schafberg and St. Gilgen 10 fl. 40 kr. — An agreement in each case should be made before starting.

The ASCENT OF THE SCHAFBERG (3½ hrs.) may be accomplished without a guide, if the following directions are observed. The ascent is rougher than that of the Rigi in Switzerland, whilst the view from the summit is as frequently obscured by clouds and fog. The early morning is the best time for starting, the path being then entirely in the shade. Beyond the village, near Count Falkenhayn's garden, opposite a notice regarding boats, the footpath ascends to the right.

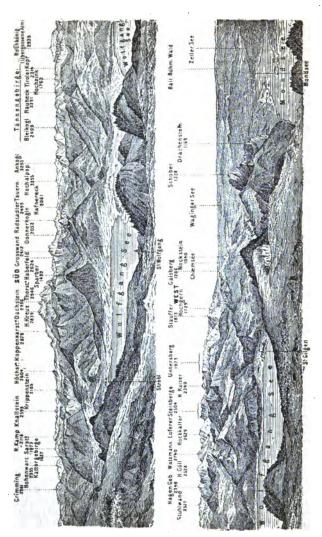
(Another path diverges from the road nearly opposite the Kortisen Inn, crosses the meadows, and unites with the Schafberg path in 10 min.) The path passes the last houses of St. Wolfgang, 5 min. from the inn; after 10 min, more a house is left to the right, and in 5 min. a second; 3 min., a mill to the left in the valley is passed. The last house but one in the valley, 5 min. farther, is next passed, and a small bridge crossed; 8 min., the highest house is left to the left; then by the good ascending path; 20 min., the broad path over the small wooden bridge; 25 min., the Dorner Alp, then ascend to the left (not to the right by the enclosure), up a fatiguing series of steps. Beyond a new wooden bridge the path winds up the bare slopes in zigzags to the chalets of the Schafbergalp, or Oberalp (4794 ft.), where on the right is the (25 min.) Lower Inn ('Zur Ramsauerin'), at the base of the highest peak. (Magnificent view to the W.: the Thorstein, Uebergossene Alm, Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg.) The path to the (1 hr.) summit is tolerable, but fatiguing. *Inn at the top.

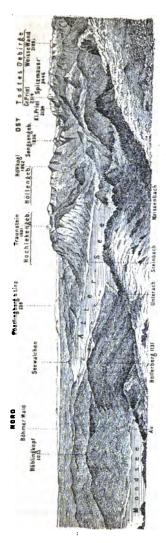
Charges: Bed in the common-room 80 kr., R. with two beds in the attics 2 fl., on the first or second floor 4 fl.; fire in room 1 fl.; table-wine 60 kr. per bottle; beer 65 kr. — A bed may be secured by taking a ticket

at Grömmer's Inn in St. Wolfgang.

The ** Schafberg (5340 ft. above the sea-level, 4038 ft. above the Wolfgang-See, and 65 ft. lower than the Rigi-Kulm) consists of Alpine limestone, which contains numerous fossils. The view is one of the finest in Germany. The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria, the mountains of Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys also frequently presents a remarkable spectacle. The most extensive sheet of water visible is the Attersee, 13 M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schafberg; to the right (E.) rises the Höllengebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogl, and Höllkogl; beyond, the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; next the Dachstein and Thorstein, the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Blutertauern, the Mallnitzertauern near the Gross-Glockner, the Herzog-Ernst and Hohenaar in the heart of Styria; S., over the Lake of St. Wolfgang, the long, indented Tännengebirge, the Uebergossene Alm (i.e. the buried pasture, so called from the tradition that its former occupants were so devoted to a life of ease and luxury, that God punished them by casting a huge mantle of ice over their land and habitations in a single night), or Ewige-Schneeberg; the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe-Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Hochkalser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the right, the Fuschlsee, and at the N.W. base of the Schafberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. Compare the accompanying panorama. A pleasant walk may be taken to the 'Adler-höhle', a cavern 122 ft. long, 30 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high, ½4 hr. from the in finger-posts); picturesque view from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

ASCENT FROM ST. GILGEN (3½ hrs.; guide 1 fl. 90 kr.; chairporters 10 fl. 80 kr.; over the mountain to St. Wolfgang 2½ fl., and 12½ fl. respectively.) The route is as follows: From St. Gilgen the Mondsee road on the W. side of the lake is followed to Winkel. At a (1½M.) lime-tree with benches the road is quitted (direction-post), and the cart-track in a straight direction followed (passing Schloss Hütlenstein on the left, p. 106) until the path divides by a





solitary pine-tree, where that to the right must be taken (that to the left leads to Hüttenstein, see p.106). A hundred paces farther a cart-track descending to the right (to Fürberg, see below) must be avoided, and the steep path to the left ascended. After 1/4 hr. a glimpse of the St. Wolfgang-See is obtained; 5 min. farther the path enters the wood and ascends gradually to the (1/4 hr.) bottom of the valley, where the broad straight path is quitted by a steep path ascending to the right to the (10 min.) first chalet (water bad). The slope to the right is now ascended and the wood entered: 20 min., at an angle above a deep ravine, a glimpse at the Mondsee; 20 min., the wood is quitted, and the Lake of St. Wolfgang is seen on the right; 1/4 hr., the Schafbergalp or Oberalp with its ten chalets; then to the left to the Lower Inn (p. 101), where the St. Gilgen and St. Wolfgang paths unite. - Travellers from Ischl who wish to ascend by the St. Gilgen route need not go to St. Gilgen, but may disembark at Fürberg, whence the Schafberg path is reached in 20 min. (see above).

15 M. (from Ischl) 8t. Gilgen (Post, with a dépendance at the steamboat quay) lies at the W. end of the Lake of St. Wolfgang. (Steamboat, see p. 99. Boat to St. Wolfgang in 1½ hr., 70 kr.; to Strobl, p. 100, in 2½ hrs., 1 fl. 5 kr., and fee. One-horse carriage to Schärfling 2½ fl., to Salzburg in 5 hrs., 4½ fl., not always to be had.) Beyond St. Gilgen the road ascends, commanding a fine retrospect of the lake, and then

enters a picturesque hilly district. Beyond Fuschl (Mohr) another fine retrospect, with the Schafberg in the background. The road passes near the S. bank of the narrow Fuschlsee (2170 ft.), 3 M. in length, at the N. end of which an old castle is situated.

24½ M. Hof (*Post). The road now traverses a pleasant undulating district. Towards Salzburg the road descends, and passes the Nockstein, a rocky protuberance of the Gaisberg (p. 69). On the last height (Guggenthal) before Salzburg stand a new church and a brewery. To the left, farther on, rises Schloss Neuhaus, erected in 1424 by an archbishop of that name, now the property of Count Thun, by whom it has been restored. The road then skirts the N. base of the Capuzinerberg to—

34 M. Salzburg (p. 63).

22. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Comp. Map, p. 86.

OMNIBUS thrice daily (in 1878 6.50 a.m., 1.30, and 6.10 p.m.) from stat. Vöcklabruck (p. 85) to Kammer in 11/4 hr. (50 kr.); from stat. Strasswatchen (p. 85) twice daily to Mondsee in 21/2 hrs; another from Salzburg to Mondsee in 41/4 hrs.; from Unterach (p. 105) twice daily in 11/2 hr. to See. — STEAMBOAT from Kammer to Unterach twice daily (8.30 and 3 o'clock) in 11/2 hr. (fares 1 fl. 33, and 84 kr.; on the Mondsee four times daily from See to Mondsee in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 10 kr.; to Schärsfing in 20 min., 62 kr.).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 85. The road (Salzburg diligence-route) leaves the town by the S. gate and turns to the right, and then to the left at a direction-post $(1^1/2 M.)$. Opposite the traveller rise the Hoghlekengebirge and the Schafberg. Pichelwang $(1^1/2 M.)$ is a prettily situated village on the Ager with an ancient church. At (3/4 M.) Pettighofen the road reaches its highest point (on the height opposite which is Schörsting, picturesquely situated), and then descends to the (3/4 M.) seven mills In der Au. The road on the left bank of the Ager is followed to the efflux of the stream from the lake, and then crosses to (1 M.) Kammer, a pleasant village with lake-baths, and a château of Count Khevenhüller on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee, with grounds and a charming view (Hôtel Attersee, with baths; lodgings also at the château and farm). The steamboat-quay is 1/4 M. from the hotel.

The *Attersee, or Kammersee (1525 ft.), about 13 M. in length, 2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria, is enclosed by picturesque banks of moderate height at the N. end, while towards the S. end the scenery assumes a grander character. To the right the finely shaped Schafberg rises immediately from the water; to the left is the broad range of the Hochleken and Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee. The steamboat trip up the lake (from Kammer to Unterach) is very picturesque, especially by evening light. The lake, which is of a pale green colour, contains fish in abundance. Along the E. bank runs a road from Kam-

mer to Weissenbach.

Pleasant retrospect of Kammer after starting; farther to the left is Seewalchen; to the right on the hill lies Schörfling. The steamer crosses to Attersee (* Hager), a charmingly situated village, with a pretty church in a conspicuous position, and then recrosses to Weyregg (Post), a village occupying the site of an ancient Roman settlement, where a mosaic pavement and other relics have been found. Nussdorf is the next station on the W., and Steinbach (Inn) on the E. bank, the latter picturesquely situated at the foot of the Hochleken-Gebirge. The steamer next steers close to the precipitous rocks which enclose the upper end of the lake, and stops at Weissenbach (*Post), at the mouth of the brook of that name, a favourite point for an excursion from Ischl (comp. p. 92; good road to Ischl through the sequestered Weissenbach-Thal, 12 M.; omnibus from Ischl daily at 2 p.m. in 2 hrs.; carriages, see p. 90). The steamer now crosses the lake, passing the solitary houses of Burgau at the base of the pine-clad Breitenberg on the left, to -

Unterach (Post, with a pavilion on the lake, at the landingplace; Mettendorfer; *Hofwirth, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache), beautifully situated at the mouth of the Ache,

and affording good opportunities for boating-excursions.

BOAT (with one rower) to Kaltenbruan (an excellent spring) 17 kr., to Burgau (with an interesting fish-pond) 35, Weissenbach 64, Steinbach 80, Nussdorf 1 fl. 5, Attersee 1 fl. 40 kr.

The shortest route to the top of the Schafberg (p. 101) leads by the Eisenauer Alpe in 3-31/2 hrs. (suitable for practised mountaineers only with a guide, 31/2 fl.). The longer route by Schärfling and Hüttenstein is easier through the Burggraben to the Moos-Alp and the (3 hrs.) Schwarzsee (2352 ft.), at the S.E. base of the Schafberg (which may be ascended from this point); then either down to the right through the gorge of the Schwarz-bach, and by the Kessel-Fall and the Hintere and Vordere Schwarz-bach Mill to (2 hrs.) 8t. Wolfgang; or past Wirer's Waterfall, to the Brannweinhäusl and the road from St. Wolfgang to Ischl (2 hrs. to the Pfandl bridge, comp. p. 91).

From Steinbach (see above) to the Langbath Lakes, a pleasant excursion of 3 hrs. The road leads round the N. side of the Hochlekengebirge to (3/4 hr.) Unterfeicht and (1/2 hr.) the Untere Klause. Then past a hut to the Aurachkar and the Taferl (or Obere) Klause; here to the right by the Spielberg or by the Grosse Alpe to the (11/4 hr.) Hinter-See (p. 89). This is the shortest way from the Attersee to the Traunsee, but

should not be attempted in wet weather.

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (Omnibus to See twice daily in 1/2 hr., 25 kr.) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the straggling houses of In der Au; pleasing retrospect of the Attersee, with the Schafberg on the left. The perpendicular Drachenstein soon comes in sight, and the (21/4 M.) *Am See Inn (steamboat-pier) at the W. end of the Mondsee (1570 ft.) is reached. The Schafberg here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the Drachenstein, and beyond it the Schober. The lake is 7 M. long and 11/4 M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. A road to Mondsee runs along the N. bank; on the S. bank there is a road from Schärfling to Mondsee only (St.

Gilgen post-route). Steamboat, see p. 104; boat with one rower to Mondsee (in 2 hrs.) 60, to Schärfling (1 hr.) 35 kr. — Travellers to the Schafberg or St. Gilgen cross to Schärfling (*Wesenauer), a picturesque trip; towards the end the rocks of the Schafberg rise perpendicularly from the lake.

To Sr. Gilokm (81/2 M.) from Schärfling a good road, ascending through a wooded ravine. Beyond the highest point (1995 ft.; 11/2 M.), the valley expands; below the road on the left lies the small and sombre Krotlensee, beyond which rises Prince Wrede's château of Huttenstein. Winket (p. 101) is 3/4 M. farther. Travellers bound for the Schafberg diverge from the road to the left near the château, and cross the meadows to a mill on the outskirts of the wood. Passing through a gate here, they will reach the St. Gilgen path at the pine-tree mentioned at p. 103.

The steamboat now skirts the S. bank. Retrospect of the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Höllengebirge; to the left the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top, then the double-peaked Schober; to the W. in the distance the Kolmspitz. Stations Plomberg and Loibichl. Near Mondsee the Traun-

stein appears in the distance to the right.

Mondsee (*Post; *Vincenz; Traube; *Königsbad, with inn and baths, on the lake, 1/3 M. distant), a considerable village (1500 inhab.) with a large church and a number of country-seats, is prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, and is much frequented as a summer residence. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The Maria-Hilf Chapel affords the best survey of the lake, the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, etc.

To Stranswalchem (p. 85), a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway, omnibus daily at 5.30 a.m. and 4 p.m., in 21/2 hrs. The road passes the picturesque Zeller See. 3 M. Zell am Moos (Bahn). Pleasing retrospect from the height at the end of the lake. At Oberhofen the road crosses the railway and turns to the left to Irratorf and Strasswalchen.

To Salzburg omnibus daily in 31/2 hrs., via Thalgau.

23. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

Comp. Map, p. 70.

18 M. RAILWAY (Gisela Bahn. comp. R. 24) to (111/4 M.) Hallein in 40 min., fares 83, 62, 41 kr.; to (18 M.) Golling in 11/4 hr., fares 1 fl. 33, 1 fl., 67 kr.

Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the line to Linz, and describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 68). Farther on, the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg rises on the right, and on the left is seen the château of Neuhaus (p. 104) on a spur of the Gaisberg. 4½ M. Aigen, with the château of that name (p. 68). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous Untersberg becomes more prominent. Several country-seats are passed, among them that of Anif (see below) to the right, on the opposite bank of the river. Beyond stat. Puch the train passes on the left the village of Oberalm (on the left bank of the Salzach the large brewery of Kaltenhausen at the base of the Barmsteinwände), and then crosses the Alm to —

111/4 M. Hallein (1453 ft.; *Bellini's Inn and Salt Baths, near the station; Post; Sonne; *Aubäck; Stampfibrau), an old town on the left bank of the Salzach, celebrated for its salt-works, which produce 16,500 tons of salt annually. The Dürnberg, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 92. About 350 miners are employed here. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity (the Berchtesgaden mine, however, is preferable, p. 72). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1½ fl. each). The path to the (3/4 hr.) Dürnberg ascends on the W. side of the town, through a narrow lane to the right before the church is reached, commanding several fine views. After 1/4 hr. the road turns into the valley to the right, and beyond the Inn Zur Gemse it turns to the left through the gateway; at the (12 min.) Inn Zum Jägergut, the path divides, that to the right leading to Berchtesgaden (see below), that to the left to the Dürnberg.

DÜRNBERG SALT MINE. At the foot of the hill, which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1508, is the superintendent's office, where visitors present themselves. The preliminary step of donning mining attire, and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 72). The total length of this mine is about 3000 yds., breadth 1200, depth 400. The visit occu-

pies 1-11/2 hr.

To Beechtesoaden (71/2 M.). The following road, recommended for pedestrians (steep at the beginning and end, and not very suitable for driving), is the shortest way from Hallein (and Salzburg) to Berchtesgaden. As far as the Jägergut (see above), the route is the same as that to the Dürnberg. The road here turns to the right (opposite rises the Untersberg), and passes the (½ M.) Austrian custom-house at the highest point of the route. About ½ M. farther is the Bavarian custom-house of Zill (*Inn). The road then traverses a hilly plateau, sprinkled with numerous farms and picturesque groups of trees (on the right the Untersberg, on the left, farther off, the Watzmann), and finally descends rapidly through the Essetthal Groben to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 71). — Besides this road a footpath, about 1 hr. longer, but very attractive, leads from the Dürnberg (ascending to the right by the church) to Berchtesgaden. It runs nearly all the way through wood, passes a fine waterfall and through two tunnels, and reaches the Berchtesgaden highroad on this side of the bridge mentioned at p. 71.

The railway follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the Taugelbach. From (164/4 M.) Kuchl (Auer), an old market-town with a Gothic church, a footpath leads to the right across the bridge (provided with finger-posts, and not to be mistaken) direct to the (2 M.) Schwarzbach Fall, the spray of which is seen rising from the gorge on the right. On the W. is the Hohe Göll

(see below); on the S. the Tännengebirge.

18 M. Golling (1442 ft.; *Railway Hotel, in an open situation near the station; *Alte Post, in the village), a market-town on a hill, ½ M. from the station, with an old Burg, the seat of a district court, derives its importance from the attractions of the environs. The route to the (2 M.) *Schwarzbach Fall cannot

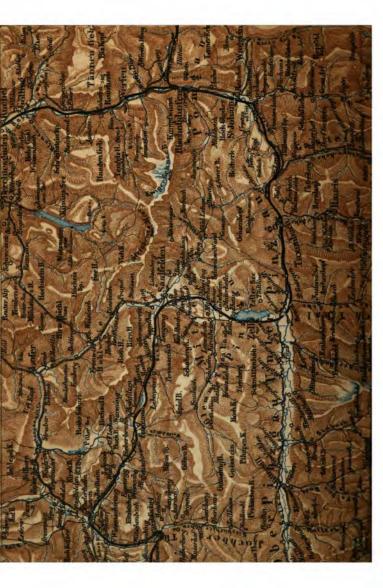
be mistaken. The road crosses the railway (to the right by the station) and then the Salzach, and leads in the direction of the white church of (1/2 hr.) St. Nicolaus on an eminence. A fingerpost on the left indicates the way beyond that point. From the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the Schwarzbach is precipitated from a cavern and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 300 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss meet so as to form a natural bridge. The Schwarzbach is said to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See, which lies 700 ft. higher. This is not improbable, as in January, 1823, when the surface of the lake was lower than the Kuchler Loch (p. 75), the Schwarzbach ceased to flow. The sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray between 10 and 11 a.m. Easy paths, protected by railings, lead past the lower to the upper fall and to the point where the Schwarzbach issues in a clear and copious stream from the rocks. At the foot of the falls is *Meidler's Inn, and about 1/4 M. farther on is a tolerable restaurant (one-horse carriage from Golling and back 1 fl. 80 kr.). Pedestrians on their way to Hallein save an hour, if, instead of returning to Golling, they proceed direct from the falls to (3/4 hr.) Kuchl (see above), crossing the Schwarzbach at the mill, a few hundred paces above Meidler's Inn; the route is amply provided with finger-posts.

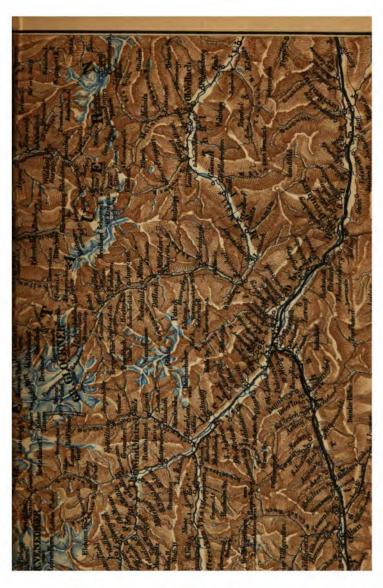
FROM THE SCHWARZBACH FALL TO BERCHTESGADEN (with guide, 31/2 fl.); first a somewhat fatiguing ascent of 3 hrs. to the N. of, and opposite the Hohe Göll, and by the Dirryfeichten-Alp, to the Eckeraatte! (A504 ft.) between the Eckerfirst and Mittenberg (view of the Hohe Göll, Tännengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzachthal); then a descent to the forester's house of Vordereck and $(2^{1}/2 \text{ hrs.})$ Berchtesgaden. A longer (by $1^{1}/4 \text{ hr.})$ but pleasanter route from the Dürrfeichten-Alp leads to the right across the Rossfeld (5040 ft.), which commands a view of the Salzachthal as far as Salzburg. — The Hohe Goll (8264 ft.) may be scaled from the Eckersatic! in 3½ hrs. (difficult, for practised mountaineers only); the route from Berchtesgaden by the Alpelthal (p. 74) is easier.

From Golling to the Königs-See, across the Torrener-Joch, see p. 77. The *Oefen, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high road to Werfen, are very remarkable ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for a distance of 11/2 M. These rocks, partially overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are direction-posts indicating the approach, and not 1/4 M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies about 1/9 hr. Onehorse carriage from Golling 1 fl. 80 kr.; we alight at the first entrance to the Oefen, and rejoin the carriage at the other, 10 min. from the Maria Brunneck chapel (1817 ft.), whence the best view is obtained of the Pass Lueg (see below) and the Hagengebirge. The footpath along the Salzach to the Croatenloch (see below) has been closed.

The *Pass Lueg, a grand rocky ravine of the Salzach, 6 M. in

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length, between the Tännengebirge on the E. and the Hagengebirge on the W., forms a fitting gateway between the lower and the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as Sulzau, see below.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809. At the entrance, 1/4 M. from the chapel of Maria Brunneck, are fortifications constructed in 1836. Opposite, in the slope of the Hagengebirge, is the Croatenloch, a cavern so called from having been occupied by Croatians in 1742. About 1/4 hr. farther, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the Gisela Railway (see below).

From Salzburg to Wörgl. Salzburg and Tyrol Railway.

120 M. Rallway in 9 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 17, 6 fl. 88, 4 fl. 58 kr.). — The Satzburg-Tyrol Railway, or Gizela-Bahn, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, constructed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and thus between Vienna also) and Innsbruck, running through Austrian territory the whole way (by Rosenheim, 28 M. shorter, see RR. 13, 12), and greatly facilitates a visit to the Tauern (RR. 25-29). — Good railway restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; a kind of picnic dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriages at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard of the train. — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage, with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations by taking a supplementary fourth-class ticket for that distance.

From Salzburg to (18 M.) Golling, see pp. 106, 107. The railway traverses the broad floor of the valley in a S. direction, passing on the right the entrance to the Blüntau-Thal (p. 77) and on the left that of the Lammer-Thal (p. 99). It then crosses the Lammer and Salzach (the Oefen, p. 108, are not visible), and enters a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the Ofenauer Berg, a spur of the Hagengebirge. Beyond the tunnel the Salzach is again crossed by a slanting iron bridge of 70 yds. span, and the right bank followed through *Pass Lueg (see abovo). The railway and the road, which here runs by its side, are hemmed in on both sides by huge masses of rock, piled one above another. On the left bank, above (24½ M.) Sulzau (1660 ft.), stands the foundry of Blahhaus, at the entrance of the Blühnbach-Thal, which stretches W. from this point to the Uebergossene Alp (see below).

A cart-track leads through the Blühnbach-Thal on the left bank of the Blühnbach, between the Imlauer Gebirge on the left and the Hagengebirge on the right, to the (3 hrs.) Shooting-Lodge (2886 ft.), where, except during the shooting-season, accommodation and a guide may be procured. From the upper end of the valley (Dennboden), which is enclosed by the imposing peaks of the Uebergossene Alp and Steinerne Meer, a fatiguing pass leads to the W. across the Blühnbach-Thört (6673 ft.) to the (9 hrs.) Obersee (p. 77); another, also tollsome, leads to the S. and crosses the Thorscharte, or Hinter Urschlauer Scharte (7490 ft.) to (1 hrs.) Hinterthal, in

the upper Urschlauer Thal, and (3 hrs) Saulfelden (p. 114).

The line follows the right bank of the river, and crosses several mountain torrents. On the left rises the precipitous Tännengebirge

with the Raucheck and Tiroler Kopf. On the right, farther on, picturesquely perched on a rock rising from the Salzach to a height of 345 ft., is the château of Hohenwerfen, built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and still in a good state of preservation.

283/4 M. Werfen; the handsome little town (*Post) lies on the opposite bank of the river, and is overshadowed by the jagged ridge of the Uebergossene Alp. The valley expands. The train crosses the Fritzbach (p. 328), a torrent issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. Bischofshofen (1794 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant, with beds; Post, moderate; *Böcklinger's Inn), an old town with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (Bischofshofen-Selzthal, R. 66). The Fall of the Gainsfeldbach, 3/4 M. off. is easily reached and worth seeing. On the W. rises the Hockkönig (9640 ft.), locally called the Wetterwand, the loftiest peak of the group known as Ewiger Schnee ('perpetual snow'), or Uebergossene Alp.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group, which is united with the Steinerne Meer on the W. by the narrow ridge of the Urschlauer Scharte (see above), lies a glacier, about 3½ M. long and 2½ M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the Hochkönig (9640 ft.). The ascent presents no difficulty, now that the German Alpine Club and the managers of the Mühlbach mines have improved the path (Jos. and Joh. Aigner of Mühlbach are recommended as guides, 7 fl.; also the Mühlbach miners, apply to the manager). About 1½ M. to the S. of Bischofshofen is the beginning of the Mühlbachtai, through which a road runs towards the W. to (2 hrs.) Mühlbach (2800 ft.; *Inn), and then ascends to the right to (2 hrs.) Mitterberg (4964 ft.) with a copper mine (small inn). Thence in ¾ hr. to the Mitterfeld-Alp (5840 ft.), and by a good path, indicated by red crosses, to the arête. The ascent from this point to the summit lies across the glacier and finally over tracts of rubble. At the top (4 hrs.) is a small stone hut. The *Panorama is extensive and magnificent. — The Hochkail 6736 ft.), which may be ascended from Mitterberg in ¾ hr., commands an admirable view of the Tauern and (E.) the Dachstein. Another interesting ascent is that of the Schneeberg (6290 ft.), accomplished from Mühlbach in 3½ hrs. (guide 4 ft.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and rugged peaks and precipices of the Tannengebirge, which form the entire background to the N. 30 M. St. Johann im Pongau (1847 ft.; *Post; *Zum Andrā'l; Kreuz; Rossian's Inn; Franz Prem; Botenwirth, moderate), a market-town, almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1857, with a fine modern Gothic church. A road leads E. from this point to Wagrain and (20 M.) Radstadt.

Above St. Johann, to the S., is the entrance to the Grossarl-Thal, through which a tollsome pass leads over the Arlscharte (1385 ft.) to the Malta-Thal in Carinthia (p. 329). — A very pleasant excursion may be made to the Grossarler or "Liechtenstein Klammen (one-horse carriage from the station to Plankenau and back, including a stay of 1-11/2 hr., 1 ft. 80 kr.; two-horse carriage 3 ft.). The road leads from the station across the Salzach (brewery near the bridge), and after 1/4 M. turns to the right over the Wagrainer Bach and passes a chapel. The Grossarl road at the base of the mountain is now followed to the village of (2 M.) Plankenau (Restaurant zur Liechtenstein-Klamm). The carriage-road ends 1/4 M. farther on, beyond a second restaurant (rooms to let). A broad path is now ascended for 3 min., and then a narrow path descending to

the right is taken; 10 min., descend to the right beyond the hut; 15 min., the Grossarler Ache is crossed, and the wild defile ascended by the path on the left bank of the stream, which was constructed by the German Alpine Club. The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. At the end of the first gorge is a huge caldron with rocky sides, 330 ft. high. The path here winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second *Gorge, one of the finest in the Alps, only three or four yards broad, and apparently closed overhead. The path crosses the Ache and leads through a tunnel, on this side of which the best view of the gully is obtained, and beyond which is a "Waterfall, 175 ft. in height (1/4 hr. from the beginning of the gorge; the visitor should now turn back). The path, which was in great part formed by blasting the rocks, and is 960 yds. in length from the entrance of the defile to the tunnel, is to be continued to $(1)_2$ hr. farther) a second series of gorges, which contain hot springs, like those of Gastein. The excursion is entirely free from danger, as the path is upwards of a yard wide, and provided throughout with a railing. A visit to the gorge from St. Johann takes 3 hrs. in all (walk to the waterfall and back, 13/4-2 hrs.), and if a carriage be taken to Plankenau it may he accomplished between the arrival of one train and the departure of the next.

43 M. Schwarzach - St. Veit; the picturesquely situated village of Schwarzach (*Inn) lies about 1 M. to the W. of the station. In 1731 the Protestant peasantry and miners held their last meeting here, in consequence of which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from the precincts of his jurisdiction. The inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of eating salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book on the table bears the inscription: 'Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. e. 3, v. 19.'

A carriage-road leads from Schwarzach to (21/4 M.) Goldegg (2700 ft.; two primitive inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with an ancient château (partially destroyed by fire), long the seat of the family which derived its name from the place, and containing an interesting room with painted coats-of-arms. There is also a small lake here. The road leads then past the Lang-See and the Schetbling-See, and through the ravine of the Dientnerbach, to (12 M.) Dienten (p. 114).

The line crosses the Salzach, and continues to follow the narrow valley; on the right is the river, dashing through its confined, rocky bed. Then a short tunnel; several portions of the line here were formed by blasting the rock. The train again crosses the Salz-

ach, and reaches the station of -

47 M. Lend (2070 ft.); the village (*Straubinger; *Post). which contains the works formerly employed in smelting the ores of the Rauris and Böckstein mines, lies on the opposite side of the river. - Road to Gastein, see p. 115. Below the village is a fine *Waterfall formed by the Gasteiner Ache just before it joins the Salzach.

The bridge over the Ache is the boundary between the Pongau and Pinzgau. Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid first the Eschenauer Plaike and afterwards the Embacher Plaike (a slope of loose stones), and is then carried through the Unterstein, a projecting spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by means of a tunnel, 180 yds. in length. The line now skirts the Salzach, passes the entrance of the Rauristhal (p. 123), and penetrates the Taxenbach Schlossberg by a tunnel 300 yds. in length. Beyond the tunnel is the station of (53 M.) Taxenbach (2332 ft.; *Taxwirth; Post; Kitzloch Restaurant at the station). The village, which is 3/4 M. from the station (omnibus 20 kr.), possesses two castles, the more modern of which, rising on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district court. To Rauris (and Heiligenblut) see p. 123.

*Eitsleeh-Klamm. A visit to this magnificent ravine (11/2-2 hrs. there and back; guide unnecessary), which was first rendered accessible in 1877, is strongly recommended, especially after an inspection of the widely dissimilar Liechtenstein-Klamm. The road is followed to the E. from the church to (1/4 M.) the district court; at the finger-post we descend to the right, cross the Salzach and the Rawriser Ache, and ascend the right bank of the latter (turning to the right beyond the bridge) through a wild valley, which soon contracts. The path then crosses to the left bank and leads to the (25 min.) Kessel, into which the Ache is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (*Kitsloch-Full). We cross the bridge and ascend a flight of 150 wooden steps, from the top of which (5 min) we obtain a good survey of the seething abyss. The new path now passes through three tunnels in one of which, 60 yds. long, visitors are lighted by a man with a lantern (10 kr.); at the exit from the tunnel, a magnificent view of the chasm, and of the Oedwandspitze in front. Thence by 8 good path, gradually ascending along the right bank of the foaming Ache, to the (40 min.) Landsteg (Inn), on the road (p. 123) to (3 M.) the village of Rauris. — Travellers who do not wish to go to Rauris had better retrace their steps from the end of the leng tunnel to the upper end of the wooden steps, where they ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and steps, where they ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good footpath. which soon joins the cart-track from Embach (p. 123) to Taxenbach. At the entrances to the tunnels are some interesting traces of shaft-cutting, attributed to the Romans. The 'Tropfsteinhöhle' (stalactite eavern) is not worth visiting.

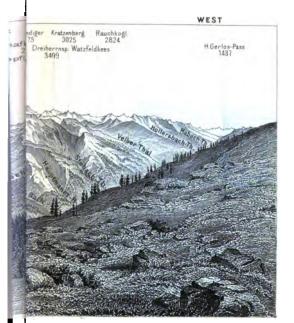
Above Taxenbach the valley expands. On an eminence to the right stands the church of St. Georgen (2706 ft.), whence a fine view may be enjoyed. On the left the Hohe Tenn (11,050 ft.), ribbed with glaciers, rises from the Fuscherthal. The train crosses

the Salzach and the Fuscher Ache.

59 M. Bruck (2470 ft.; Mayr's Inn Zum Lukashaml; Gmachl's Inn Zum Bräu; Zum Kronprinsen von Oesterreich, at the station, pens. from 2 ft.) lies in a beautiful situation facing the entrance to the Fuscherthal (to *Ferleiten and Heiligenblut, see p. 124). About ³/₄ M. to the N.W. stands the castle of *Fischhorn, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, lately restored in a tasteful manner by Schmidt of Vienna, and commanding a fine view of the Zeller See and the Tauern.

The train now crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the Zeller Moos, and reaches the Zeller See, running on an embankment partly built out into the lake.

621/2 M. Zell am See (2475 ft.; *Krone, on the lake; Post; Flögl, on the lake; Christon, near the station; Lebzelter, Metzger, moderate), picturesquely situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is much frequented as a summer resort, and is frequently overcrowded. The choir of the old church contains some interesting



ACT CALLERY AND TILLER SOUNDATIONS.

sculpture; the castle is now occupied by the forestry authorities. The Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop during an insurrection in 1626, and as a reward for their loyalty that prelate permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at

the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The "Zeller Bee is 31/2 M. long, 11/2 M. broad, and 250 ft. deep. The water is pleasant for bathing, being usually about 5° warmer than the atmosphere owing to several warm springs rising within its basin (bathhouse). The lake is also well adapted for boating-excursions, the favourite objects for which are Thumersbach with the beautifully situated Villa Riemann on the E. bank, and the château of Prielas at the N. end. A complete "Panoramic View of the surrounding scenery is best obtained from a boat in the middle of the lake: to the S. rise the Tauern (due S., between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, to the left of which are the Brennkogl and Schwarzkopf, to the right the Bärenkopf, Johannisberg, Hohe Riffel, Grieskogel, Hohe Eiser, and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kitzsteinhorn with the Schmiedinger Kees); on the W., above Zell, extends the broad ridge of the Schmittener Höhe; N. the Birnhorn group, the Steinerne Meer, with the Kammerlinghorn, Hundstod, Breithorn, and in the background, clustering round the hollow of the road, the three Mühlsturzhörner; E., at the end of the Thumersbach-Thal, the bald Hundstein. Evening light is the most advantageous; the phenomenon known as the 'Alpglühen' is often witnessed. — A good view of the lake is afforded by a small pavilion, the way (1/4 hr.) to which is indicated by a finger-post at the S. end of the village.

The Schmittener Höhe (6348 ft.) is one of the best and most easily attained points of view in the Austrian Alps (3-4 hrs.; guide 2½ ft., unnecessary; horse 7 ft., there and back 9½ ft.). The route leads W. from Zell through the Schmittener-Thal to (½ hr.) Schmitten; here we turn to the left. and follow an easy, but in wet weather very dirty and disagreeable bridle-path, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, and finally leads across the crest of the hill to the broad summit (*Hubinger's Inn. 40 beds from 80 kr. to 1 ft. 80 kr.). The superb panorama embraces on the S. the whole of the Tauern range from the Ankogl to the Gross-Venediger (particularly fine the view of the Kapruner-Thal, the whole of which is seen, surrounded by the Hohe Tenn, Wiesbachhorn, Glockerin, Bärenkopf, Grossglockner, Glocknerwand, Johannisberg, and Kitzsteinhorn); on the W. the saddle of the Hohe Gerlos; on the N. the limestone 2-2ps from the Kaisergebirge to the Dachstein (on the right, adjoining the Hundstod, the Watsmann); on the E. the Kleine Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpspitze, etc.; immediately below us the Zeller See. Comp. the Panorama. The Schmittenhöhe Ranklfest (wrestling matches), celebrated on the third Sunday of August, is accompanied by many interesting old customs.— The bridle-path is being continued along the top of the hill to the (7 hrs.) Gaisstein (p. 151; the so-called 'Pinzerge Gaisstein (p. 151; the so-called 'Pinzerge

gauer Spaziergang').

The Hundstein (6940 ft.), ascended in 4 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.), and the Hönigkogi (6062 ft.), ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.), both to the E. of the Zeller See, afford views similar to that from the Schmittener Höhe.

From Zell am See to the *Kapruner-Thal, see p. 128; to Mittersill and

*Krimml (Ober-Pinzgau), see p. 130.

After leaving Zell the train skirts the lake for some time, then quits it (on the right the castle of Prielau, see above), and crosses the flat watershed (2496 ft.) between the Salzach and the Saalach. The latter stream, which issues from the Glemmthal (p. 114) on the W., is reached near the château of Saathof, on the left. The wide, grassy valley of the Mitter-Pinzgau, with a fine view of the Steinerne Meer (see below) on the right, is next

traversed, and the Saalach again crossed, 701/2 M. Saalfelden (2378 ft.; *Railway Restaurant; Inn by the station). The markettown (*Neuwirth, *Post), 3/4 M. E. of the railway, with its lately restored church, is prettily situated on the Urschlauer Ache, in the middle of the broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery above the town (or from the station): N.W. the Leoganger Steinberge, N. the Steinerne Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hohe Tenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc.

The tower on the Kühbühel, 11/2 M. to the S. (on the way to which is a peat-bath-house), commands a still more extensive view. — To the N., upon a spur of the Steinerne Meer at the base of the towering Persathorn, stands the (*/4 hr.) castle of Lichtenberg (2996 ft.); adjacent are a hermitage with four cells hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George with a rock-hewn pulpit ("View of the Zeller See and the Tauern). Below in the valley, to the W. of Saalfelden, lies the castle of Dorfheim, to the S.E. that of Farmach. — About 1½ M. to the E. are the prettily

situated baths of Fieberbrusn (Restaurant).

The Steinerne Meer (comp. p. 77) is most conveniently visited from Saalfelden (G. Fuchslechner is a good guide). A new path across the Ramseider Scharte (1896 ft.) was opened in 1877 (to the Funtensee 7 hrs.). The Breithorn (8190 ft.), easily scaled from the Scharte in 3-31/2 hrs., commands a splendid prospect (pavilion at the top). From the Funtensee to the Königs-See, see p. 77. Other passes to the Funtensee are the Hoch or Weissbachl Scharte (1865 ft.) and the Buchauer Scharte (1884 ft.), to the E. of the Schönfeldspitze (Hochzink, 8698 ft.), the highest peak in the Steinerne Meer (difficult to ascend).

A carriage-road, on the whole uninteresting, ascends the Urschlau-Thal to the E. to (41/2 M.) Alm (2810 ft.) and (6 M.) Hinterthal (3425 ft.; Bath Establishment), picturesquely situated at the base of the Uebergossene Alm; it then turns to the right and crosses the Filzensattel (4288 ft.) to (6 M.) Dienten and (101/2 M.) Lend (p. 111). From Hinterthal across the Thor-Scharte or Hintere Urschlauer-Scharte (7162 ft.) to the Blühnbachthal (to the hunting-lodge 7 hrs., fatiguing), see p. 109. — Another pass, also of little attraction, leads to the S.W. from Saalfelden through the Glemmthal (see above) by (5 hrs.) Saalbach and the Alte Schanze (.270 ft.) to (4 hrs.) Reberbrunn (see below),

From Saslfelden by Ober-Weissbach to Reichenhall, see pp. 79, 80, 153; to Berchtesgaden, see p. 80. Diligence to Lofer daily in 4 hrs., 1½ fl. One-horse carriage to Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to Lofer 6 and 9 fl. Carriage for two persons (including trace-horse) across the Hirschbühl to Berchlesgaden 24, for four persons 40 fl. (driver extra). — The *Seissenbergklamm (p. 79) and the Lamprecht-Ofenloch (p. 80) are within a walk

of 31/2 hrs., or a drive of 2 hrs., from Saalfelden.

Beyond Saalfelden the train turns to the W. across the Salzach into the Leoyanger-That, and ascends a sharp incline along the foot of the Birnhorn (8628 ft.) to (751/2 M.) Leogang (2.48 ft.; Wolfartstätten). It then crosses the Weissbach and Griessenbach, skirts the small and marshy Griessensee, and beyond Pass Griessen (2834 ft.), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. 82 M. Hochfilzen (3170 ft.; Inn), the highest point of the railway, lies on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn.

From Hochfilzen and Fieberbrunn (see below) carriage-roads lead by St. Jakob im Haus to St. Ulrich in the Pillersee and to (12 M.) Waidring

(a pleasant excursion; see p. 152).

The line now descends a sharp gradient (1:44) on the right side of the Pramau or Pillersee Achenthal, crossing several lateral ravines. 871/2 M. Fieberbrunn (2608 ft.); the village (Obermayr;

Post) lies below on the left. The train then passes the castle of Rosenberg and the Pillersee iron-works (on the right the Loferer Steinberge, Flachhorn, Ochsenhorn, etc.), and continues its rapid descent through the somewhat monotonous valley. The Pillersee

Ache is crossed.

921/2 M. St. Johann in Tirol, or im Leukenthal (2165 ft.; *Post; Bar; Zum Hohen Kaiser), pleasantly situated in the Leukenthal, or valley of the Grosse Ache, which is here formed by the confluence of the Pillersee, Kitzbühel, and Rhein Ache, is commanded by the rugged Kaisergebirge (p. 152) on the W., and the Kitzbühler Horn (6542 ft.) on the S. (better ascended from Kitzbühel. see p. 151). - To Waidring and Lofer, see pp. 152, 153.

The right bank of the Kitzbühler Ache (on the left the Kitz-

bühler Horn) is now followed to -

98 M. Kitzbühel (2418 ft.; *Tiefenbrunner; *Hinterbräu; Haas, near the station). For an account of Kitzbühel, and of the railway journey thence to (1201/2 M.) Wörgl, see pp. 149, 148.

25. The Gastein Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 108.

DILIGENCE from Lend (p. 111) to (21 M.) Wildbad Gastein thrice daily (9.30 a.m., 1.30 and 2.45 p.m.) in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Two-horse Carriage to Hof-Gastein 10, to Wildbad Gastein 12-15 fl., with fee to driver (from Hof-Gastein to Wildbad one-horse carriage 2, two-horse 3½ fl.).— The Gasteiner-Thal, or Gastein Valley, below Wildbad is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian, and driving is therefore preferable. During the season accommodation is not easily procured at Wildbad. An excursion to it from Lend and back may be made by carriage (see

above) in a single day.

Lend (2070 ft.; *Straubinger; Post), see p. 111. Just below the village is the *Fall of the Gasteiner Ache (p. 111). The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post', and carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. The road was formerly carried at a dizzy height along the face of the precipice, being supported at places by frail wooden galleries and swaying chain-bridges, but it was reconstructed in 1836, and is now exposed to no danger except that of avalanches in spring. A Chapel (2 M.) stands at the top of the hill (2476 ft.), near the most dangerous point.

The *Klamm Pass, a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage, is now entered. Down to 1821 the defile was closed by a gate and railing, and guarded by a small fort; but the latter was destroyed by a landslip, and an inundation afterwards swept away the rest of the works. A fragment of the old wall still stands near the (1 M.) Klammstein-Brücke (2552 ft.), at the end of the pass. To the right the Bernkogt (p. 123), with its double peak, stands prominently forth from the chain which separates the valley of

Gastein from the Rauris.

The smiling valley of Gastein, 30 M. in length and $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. in width, watered by the Ache, is now entered, and the villages of Mayrhofen and (33/4 M.) Dorf Gastein (2742 ft.; Edler) are passed.

141/2 M. Hof-Gastein (2850 ft.; Meissl, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Goldener Adler, R. 11/9 fl.; Müller; Gruber; Kreuz; Blaue Traube; Café Viehauser), a market-town, the capital of the valley, was in the 16th cent., next to Salzburg, the wealthiest place in this district. At that period the mines yielded 1175 lbs. of pure gold and 9,500 lbs. of silver annually. Most of the miners (chiefly Saxons), as well as the inhabitants of the valley, were formerly Protestants, and of the 22,151 persons expatriated in 1731 by the intolerant Archbishop of Salzburg (p. 111) no fewer than 1000 were natives of this region. Since that tyrannical proceeding the mines have gradually become neglected, many of the old shafts being now covered by glaciers. Those of the Radhausberg alone (p. 121) are now worked. The population of the valley, once about 7500, has dwindled down to half that number.

Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still bear testimony to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of Moser with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the baker Embacher, are two richly ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. The Churchyard contains handsome monuments of the Strasser, Weitmoser, and other families of the district

(16th cent.).

The Military Hospital, with the two corner-turrets, once a guildhouse, was fitted up for its present use in 1832, by Lad. Pyrker, Archbishop of Erlau. - The open space in front of it is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 5 M. long, by which the thermal water is conducted hither from the springs at Wildbad. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths at the 'Goldener Adler', the Gutenbrunn Curhaus, etc. Living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad, but there is a lack of shady walks. At the S. end of the village, on the right side of the road, is the charming Villa Herrmann (formerly Carolina).

CARRIAGES. One-horse carriage to the Wildbad 3 fl., two-horse 5; to the Kötschachthal and Böckstein 5 or 9; Dorf Gastein 3 or 5 fl.; driver's the Roberts and all and acceptant of the contract of the contr

(in 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl.; horse with guide 9 fl.). A guide may be dispensed with by practised climbers. After an ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we leave the chapel to the right, and a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the right. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the Rastezen-Alp (refreshments at the lower chalet) is reached. To the summit 2 hrs. more. The hut on the top affords shelter in bad weather. Those who require provisions must bring them from Gastein. The view embraces the surrounding mountains only; little or no vegetation is to be seen except in the small part of the valley of Gastein which is visible. The ice and snow-mountains of the Ankogi and Tischikar are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lafty double pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhorn; N. the Ewige Schnee-

gebirge; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling.

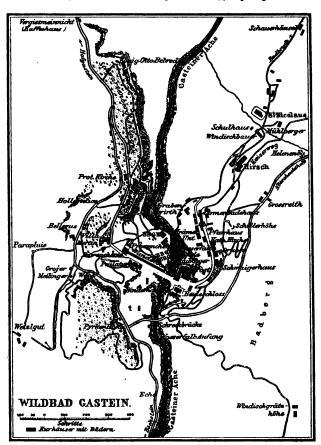
The road to Wildbad $(4^{1}/_{2} M., by carriage in 1 hr.)$ now traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the right is the entrance of the Angerthal. (By the Stanz to Bucheben, see p. 123.) On the left we have a view of the Kötschachthal, commanded by the Bocksteinkogl and Tischlkar Kees, to the left of which rises the Gamskarkogl; on the right the Graukogl, Feuerseng, and the pyramidal Kreuzkogl (to the extreme right). On the road lies the Schweizerhütte (cafe), and farther on the Englische Kaffehaus, two favourite resorts.

21 M. Wildbad Gastein (3430 ft.). — Hotels. *Straubinger (postoffice), with dependance and restaurant, conveniently situated by the bridge over the Ache, R. from 1 fl., table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 1 fl. 40 kr., at 2 o'cl. 2 fl. 40 kr., a BADESCHLOSS, opposite Straubinger's (patronised by the Emperor of Germany); "HIRSOR, 1/4 M. from Straubinger's, in a picturesque situation (attendance complained of); "GRABERWIERH, opposite the lower fall of the Ache; OBERER KRAMER; ZUM MOSER; MUHLBERGER; all these with baths (75 pf.) and restaurants (table d'hôte). - Lodging Houses with baths (no table d'hôte): *GRUBER, just below Straubinger's; PROVENCHERES; PRAELATER; SOLITUDE; VILLA HOLLANDIA; LAINER; BAUER; WINDISCHBAUER; the new Logir-und Curhäuser, Nos. 1 and 2, below the Wandelbahn. Lodgings without baths: Bellevuer; Warla; Grojer; Mellinger. During the season, rooms cannot be obtained at Wildhad with certainty unless previously ordered; a list of lodgings is to be seen at the entrance to Straubinger's. - Windischbauer's Bazaar on the Schloss-Platz. - Post-Office at Straubinger's Hotel. - Bath physician. Dr. G. Proll. - Visitors' Tax, 3 fl.

Guides (Joh. Freiberger, A. Gstöttner, A. Seitner, Joh. Niederreiter, J. Herber). To the top of the Gamskarkogl 4 fl.; the Nassfeld 3 fl. 40 kr.; Mallnitz 7; to the gold-mines over the Riffelscharte 5; the gold-mines and to Döllach 14; the Kötschachthal as far as the Himmelwand $1^{1}/_{2}$; to Prossau 3; across the Elendscharte to Gmund 16; the Graukogl 4; the Anlaufthal as far as the Rudeck-Alp 3½; the Ankogl (two guides, each) 10; the Schareck 10; by the Stanz to Bucheben 5½ fl. — Carriages. One-horse carriage to Hof-Gastein 3, two-horse 5½; Dorf Gastein 5 or 8; Böckstein 3 or 5; to the 'Aufzug' 41/2 or 7 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 11/2 fl.; if the carriage is kept the whole day 80 kr. or 11/2 fl. extra. - Horsen. To the Kötschachthal as far as the Himmelwand 2 fl. 40 kr.; Prossau 5 fl.; Rudolphshöhe, Windischgrätzböhe, Anlaufthal 1½; Nassfeld 4½; Radeck-Alp 5½; from Böckstein to the Nassfeld 3, the Tauernhaus 6½, Mallnitz 9 fl.; fee 20 kr. for each fl. of the fare.

Most of the older houses of Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of late years, however, chiefly owing to the annual visit of the German Emperor, building enterprise has been much stimulated, and numerous handsome villas, which impart a modern and prosperous aspect to the place, have sprung up. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the open space between Straubinger's and the Badeschloss hotels, and the Wandelbahn (at the W. end of the bridge), a long covered glass-gallery, used in cloudy or rainy weather, which usually predominates here in June and July, as a Cursaal and promenade. The new Roman Catholic Church, a handsome Gothic building, consecrated in 1875, stands on the right side of the valley (Protestant Church, see below).

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here



through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent *Waterfalls, the upper 207 ft., the lower 280 ft. high, vying in grandeur with those of Krimml (p. 132). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge,

the lower from an open pavilion near the Grabenwirth; a point at the summit (on the Schreckbrücke, see below), and another at the foot of the falls also afford a good survey. The spectator desirous of witnessing them in all their grandeur must be prepared for a sprinkling from the spray. Nervous persons will find it difficult to habituate themselves to the perpetual thunder of the falls.

The springs (ranging from 77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent., rise in the E. slope of the valley at the foot of the Graukogl, and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains extremely small proportions of mineral ingredients, but possesses exhilarating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c. The visitors to the baths (about 3000 annually) belong almost exclusively to the higher ranks. The usual routine consists of 17 baths. The season lasts from 15th May to the end of

September.

*WALKS. The road to Hof-Gastein leads along the W. side of the valley, passing the Wandelbahn and the unpretending Villa Meran. Higher up, on the left is the Bellevue (favourite café; fine prospect), to which a path ascends through the grounds of the Pralatur, and beyond it is the Villa Hollandia. The road next reaches the Solitude (right), the property of Count Lehndorf, and the small Protestant Church, which belongs to the Emperor of Germany (public worship during the season at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.). At this point, on the right, below the road, begin the Schwarzenberg Grounds. commanding various views of the waterfalls, and containing the König-Otto Belvedere, whence a fine prospect of the valley is enjoyed. On the road, farther down, are the cafes Vergissmeinnicht, Englische Kaffehaus, and Schweizerhütte (p. 117). - The road to Böckstein ascends to the left, 1/4 M. beyond the Protestant Church, passing the villas Hollandia and Bellevue, and skirting the Pyrkerhöhe (see below), to a (1 M.) Saw-Mill, where the road divides: the branch to the left leads to the Schreckbrücke (and into the Kötschachthal, see below), that on the right to Böckstein (p. 120). From the latter, 1/4 M. farther on, a footpath diverges to the right to the (10 min.) Pyrkerhöhe, which commands a view of the Gastein and Böckstein valleys, and of the Uebergossene Alp with the Hochkönig towards the N.

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the new *Kaiserweg, which leads along the slope above the Hirsch Inn and past the Church of St. Nicholas, and commands a good survey of the Gasteiner Thal. After 1/4 hr. we ascend to the right to the (10 min.) *Schwarze List, a café with a fine view, on the road to the Kötschachthal (see below). - A shady path with steps ascends to the left from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (10 min.) Schreckbrücke (see above), with a view of the upper fall. - The best

ascent to the (5 min.) Schillerhöhe is from Gruber's.

LONGER WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. Past the church of St. Nicholas to Badbruck and (3/4 hr.) Kötschach (café); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the Englische Kaffehaus (p. 117); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all). — The Rudolphshöhe (11/2 hr.) commands a view similar to that from the Schwarze Lisl, to the right of which the path to it ascends. - The *Windischgrätz-Höhe (3/4 hr.), situated on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein, of the Schareck with the Schlapperebenkees, and of (N.) the Wetterwand with the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Schreckbrücke (right bank); a less steep route, however, leads from the Patschker (to the left by the small chapel). — The Patschker (Inn), on the road to Böckstein (1/2 hr.).

The Kötschachthal is frequently visited. The road leads from the Schreckbrücke past the Villa Helenenburg and the Schwarze Lisl, and round the angle of the hill; it then descends between trees to the (3/4 hr.) Café zum Grünen Baum, whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the vertical cliffs of the *Himmelwand*, with a good view of the Tischlkar, Bocksteinkogl, and Ankogl (on the extreme right), to the foot of the barren and towering *Bocksteinkogl* (to the left the *Kees-Falt*). The path then turns to the right and leads to the (11/2 hr.) last Alp, Prossau (4222 ft.; refreshments); 25 min. farther is the end of the valley, shut in by huge rocky walls, above which lie the snow-fields of the Tischlkar. — A fati-guing pass, rarely used, leads honce to the left across the and the Klein-Elend-Scharte (8222 ft.) to the Malla-Thal in Carinthia (p. 329). — A pleasant excursion may be made from the Café zum Grünen Baum to the Reedsee (5988 ft.), 21/2 hrs. (guide necessary). The "Gamskarkogl (8087) is frequently ascended from Bad-Gastein;

the route is longer but more interesting than that from Hof-Gastein (p. 116); guide requisite. — The Graukogl (8172 ft.; from Wildhad by the Reihaben-Alp in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide) affords a view similar to that from the Gams-karkogl, the glaciers, however, being much nearer; the two lakes (*Reed*see and Palfner-See) at its E. base form a pleasing object in the landscape. — The ascent of the Tisch (8077 ft.) is another good excursion; the route leads W. from the Wildbad by the Zitterauer-Alpe (6130 ft.), through the Hirschkaar, and across the arete to the summit in 4½ hrs. (guide 4 ft.). The Kreuzkogl (the highest summit of the Radhausberg, 8800 ft.)
 commands an extensive panorama; the path leads from the Böckstein bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (Hieronymus-Bergbau, 6235 ft.), and thence in 21/2 hrs. to the summit, the last part fatiguing (guide from Böckstein 31/2 fl.).

Böckstein and the Nassfeld are two favourite points for excursions from Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached on foot in 3/4 hr., or by carriage in 1/2 hr. (omnibus from the Badeschloss every afternoon, there and back 1 fl.). The road leads from the Schreckbrücke (see above), following first the left, then the right bank of the Ache, and passes the Patschker (see above). Opposite the traveller rises the snow-clad Schareck. Böckstein (3700 ft.; * Inn), at the mouth of the Anlaufthal (see below), possesses a new Bath Establishment (good drinking - water), well fitted up, and works for smelting the auriferous ore of the Radhausberg. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766.

The route to the Nassfeld (from Böckstein to the Kramerhütte 13/4, to the Schweizer Hütte 21/2 hrs.) cannot be mistaken (guide

unnecessary, 2 fl. 40 kr.). The road leads in a straight direction up the valley by the stamping-mill (retrospect of the Ankogl at the first bend), and in 1/2 hr. reaches the point (carriage-road thus far) formerly occupied by the 'Aufzug', a kind of wooden tramway, 720 yds. in length, on which the miners and the ore were lowered or drawn up by means of machinery at the gold mine on the Radhausberg above. The path ascends through a rocky gorge about 11/2 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the Kesselfall, at the end the Bärenfall. Below the latter the stream which drains the Bockhart-See (see below), on the height above, falls into the ravine over a precipice 260 ft. high, forming the graceful Schleierfall (i. e. 'veil-fall').

At the bridge, 5 min. farther, the path enters the *Massfeld (5390 ft.), a sequestered green valley, 3 M. in length, $1^1/2$ M. in breadth, through which winds the Ache, formed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains. The most prominent points in this amphitheatre are, from left to right, the Geiselkopf, Murauer Kopf, Sparanger Kopf, Schlapperebenspitz with the Schlapperebenkees, Strabelebenkopf, and the lofty, pyramidal Schareck; to the right the Bockhartgebirge rises over the Siglitzthal. Three chalets here afford refreshments to those disposed to pay liberally: the Kramer-Hütte, 10 min. from the beginning of the Nassfeld; the Moser-Hütte, to the right, in the Siglitz-Thal, 10 min. farther (the usual destination of excursionists from Gastein); and (3/4 hr.) the Reck-Hütte (Schweizer or Straubinger Hütte) at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld. As, however, nothing more is to be seen at the upper than at the lower end of the valley, the traveller need not proceed beyond the first or second hut. - Over the Nassfelder Tauern to Ober-Vellach, see p. 122.

A visit to the Bockhart-Thal is also enjoyable (guide not indispensable). We ascend by a tolerable path to the right, either from the Schleierfall (see above), or better from the Moser-Hütte, to the (1 hr.) Untere Bockhart-See (6072 ft.), the overflow of which forms the Schleierfall; on its N. side is the Straubinger-Alp. Thence past deserted mines to the (5/4 hr.) Obere Bockhart-See (6762 ft.), between the Kolbenhaar on the left and the Silbernfamig on the sight and the silbernfamig on the the left and the Silberpfennig on the right, and to the (*/4 hr.) Bockhart-Scharte (7342 ft.), whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the Ankogl. We now descend by the Filten-Alpe and the Durchgang-Alpe to the Kolben (p. 123) in the Rauriser Hüttwinkel (11/2 hr.;

guide desirable).

To the S.E. of Böckstein is the entrance to the picturesque Anlaufthal, through which an attractive path leads over the Hochtauern, or Korntauern (6806) ft.), to Mallatiz (p. 122). From Böckstein to the summit of the pass, whence a fine view is enjoyed, 5 hrs.; descent by the Seethal 3 hrs. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Böckstein past two waterfalls (by the second, the Tauern Fall, the path to the Hochlauern diverges to the right) to the (3 hrs.) Radeck-Alp (4970 ft.; refreshments), the loftiest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (Ankog!, Höllthorspitze, etc.). The Ankog! (10,673 ft.) is occasionally ascended from the Radeck (in 6 hrs., difficult, by experienced mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides). Magnificent prospect from the summit.

FROM GASTEIN TO THE RAURIS GOLD MINE (Döllach and Heiligenblut), by the Verwaltersteig and the Riffischarte in 51/2-6 hrs., rugged, but repaying the fatigue; guide not absolutely necessary, but desirable for the part of the way between the top of the pass and the Berghaus; charge according to agreement (to the mines about 51/2. Döllach 12-14 fl.).

according to agreement (to the mines about 51/2, Döllach 12-14 fl.).

Route as far as the Nassfeld, see above. The path here enters the Siglitz-Thai to the right, passing the Moserhätte. To the right of the path, 10 min. farther, is a deserted mine, or 'Freischurf' (a word importing that any one may now search for minerals there). The traveller now ascends the 'Verwaltersteig' (i. e. superintendent's path), steep and stony, but well defined, and occasionally provided with stakes to indicate its direction when covered with snow, to the (2 hrs.) Riffusharts (7890 ft.). Magnificent prospect: to the left (W.), above the Rauriser Goldberg Glacier (Ochsenkarkees), rises the Goldbergspitze, to the right of it the Hintere Sonnblick, at the base of which is the Neubau (p. 122) with the 'Aufung'; then the glacier-clad Hohennar; to the N.W. the Birnkopf, Steinerne Meer, and Uebergossene Alp; to the N.E. the Tannengebirge; to the E. the Ankogl, and Hochalpspitze; to the S. the Mallnitzer Tauern, and near the spectator the Schareck with its thick mantle of ice. The path descends to the left, somewhat precipitous at places, and above the Neubau reaches the path to the gold-mine. The latter now ascends to the (1 hr. from the Riffischarte) Rauriser Berghaus am hohen Goldberg (1889 ft.). Thence over the Kleine Eirknits or the Tramerscharte to Döllach, see p. 124; over the Goldzechscharte and the Fleiss to Heiligenblut, see p. 306.

FRON WILDBAD GASTEIN TO OBER-VELLACH by the Nassfelder or Mall-

nitzer Tauern, 10 hrs., an easy bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Horse incl. fee 12 fl., or, to the Tauernhaus only, 7 fl. 80 kr.; the steep descent beyond the latter is disagreeable on horseback. To the Schweizerhülte (5397 ft.) in the Nassfeld (31/4 hrs.), see p. 121 (haybeds; refreshments dear). The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be mistaken, winds up a steep mountain slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the valley (behind us the Hohenaar and Bockhartsee) to the (2½ hrs.) Nassfelder or Mallnitzer Tauern (7920 ft.), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is sometimes rung as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the Tauernhaus (refreshments; hay-beds); farther down, a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glockner, while the Mallnitzer-Thal lies below. The path passes a chapel, reaches the uppermost chalets (Mannhart-Alp), and crosses to the right bank of the brook. It then descends, at first steeply, but afterwards more gradually through wood and meadows, passing the mouth of the Seebach-Thal (view of the Ankogl to the left), to the picturesquely situated village of (21/2 hrs.) Malinitz (3800 ft.; Zur Gemse). (Ascent of the Ankogi (p. 121) from this point, in 6 hrs., fatiguing; guide.) The narrow and often rough road next leads to (3/4 hr.) Lassach (to the left, forming the background of the Dössener Thal, the Säuleck, p. 329); it then descends, crossing the brook and traversing several tracts of forest, to (1 hr.) Ober-Vellach (p. 301) in the Möllthal.

Travellers on their way to Heiligenblut (p. 301) need not go to Ober-Vellach, but proceed to the right from Lassach (see above) to (3 hrs.) Flattach, skirting the flank of the hill, and passing above the restored castle of Kroppenstein (view of the Möllthal), thus saving an hour. From Fragant (Inn tolerable), ½ hr. W. of Flattach, an interesting route crosses the Schober-Thöri (1730 ft.) to Döllach (p. 301) in 7 hrs.; but it is preferable to drive from Ober-Vellach through the Möllthal; good road and moderate ascent (one-horse carriage to Winklern, 6 fl.; thence to Heiligenblut 5 fl.)

26. The Rauris.

Comp. Map, p. 108.

The Rauris Valley, which opens to the S. of Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous road leading across the Heiligenbluter Tauern to Heiligenblut. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher-Thab by the Fuscher-Thörl, p. 126.) The head of the Hültwinkel-Thal (see below), or

S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magniopportunity for a number of interesting excursions. Good head-quarters at the Kolben and the Berghaus am Hohen Goldberg, p. 124.

Taxenbach (2332 ft.), see p. 112. The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads through the Kitzlochklamm (p. 112; 21/2 hrs. to the village of Rauris). The CARRIAGE-ROAD ascends steeply to the left beyond the bridge over the Rauriser Ache (p. 112), and leads to the loftily situated village of (41/4 M.) Embach (3323 ft.; *Inn), whence a fine view of the Pinzgau is obtained, especially from the tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria im Elend. Embach may also be reached by a road from (41/2 M.) Lend (p. 111). The road then descends, and crosses the Ache by the Landsteg (Inn).

41/2 M. Rauris, or Gaisbach (2992 ft.; *Brau), the chief place in the valley, prettily situated, has of late been frequented as a

summer resort.

Pleasant excursion from Rauris to the top of the 'Bernkogel (7615 ft.), which commands an admirable view of the Tauern, Uebergossene Alp, etc.

(4 hrs.; a new and easy path opened in 1878).

At Wörth, 3 M. farther, the valley divides into two branches. the Seitenwinkel-Thal, or Seidlwinkel-Thal, stretching to the right, and the Hüttwinkel-Thal to the left. (Over the Weichselbach-Höhe

to Bad Fusch see p. 125.)

The TAUERNWEG, monotonous and destitute of views, skirts the Seitenwinkel, and leads past the Maschel-Alp and the Fall of the Spritzbach to the (9 M.) Rauriser Tauernhaus (4967 ft.; accommodation). It then ascends more steeply, past the Tüchl-Alp, and (guide necessary; one of the attendants at the Tauernhaus will act as such) across tracts of slaty debris and snow to the (2 hrs.) finger-post, where the path from the Fuscher-Thörl joins ours on the right (p. 127). The route then passes a deserted miners' house, and reaches the (3/4 hr.) Hochthor des Heiligenbluter - Rauriser Tauerns (8438 ft.; limited view). Descent to (13/4 hr.) Heiligenblut, see p. 127.

The first place reached in the Hüttwinkel after leaving Wörth is (3 M.) Bucheben (3750 ft.; *Inn), from which a tolerably easy path (guide desirable, 4-5 fl.) leads over the Stanz (6900 ft.) and through the Angerthal to (51/2 hrs.) Hof-Gastein (p. 117). The road crosses the Ache twice, and afterwards the Krumelbach. is then continued by a bridle-path, which ascends in windings past the last farms and through wood to the Grieswies-Alp (5170 ft.), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the Hohenaar and Goldbergspitze, on the left the Herzog Ernst), and thence leads to the (3 hrs.) Kolm Saigurn, or Kolben (5240 ft.), the head-quarters of the overseer of the mine, where the gold is extracted from the ore by amalgamation (good quarters). From this point an ascent of 2 hrs. brings us to the Neubau (7146 ft.), which may also be reached in 12 min. by means of the slide (not recommended to persons predisposed to giddiness). About $^{3}/_{4}$ hr. farther up is the *Knappenkaus am hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.; accommodation), situated amid magnificent scenery, on a moraine by the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier*, which has covered part of the ancient workings. The mines have been given up by Government,

and are now in private hands.

The Herzog Ernst (7680 ft.) may be ascended from the miners' house in 2 hrs. (a pleasant excursion). — The Schareck (10,272 ft.), the top of which commands a magnificent view, may be reached from the Herzog Ernst by a new path across the arête in 1 hr., or may be ascended from the mining-house by the Fraganter Tauern and the Wartenkees in 3 hrs. (not difficult). — The ascent of the Hinter Somblick (10,180 ft.), accomplished by the Goldberg Glacier in 3 hrs., is easy and interesting. — The ascent of the Hohenaar (10,690 ft.), the highest summit of the Goldberg group, from the Kolben, takes 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing; better from Heiligen-

blut, p. 305).

From the Berghaus over the Kleine Zirknitz-Scharte to Döllach, with guide and rope, in 6-7 hrs. (the miners act as guides). Ascend to the left over loose stones and past deserted shafts (fine survey of the Schareck), then across the Goldberg glacier to the (2 hrs.) summit of the pass (8855 ft.), whence the view is limited. [Before it is attained, a path to the Reganter of Goldberg Tauerin (9068 ft.) diverges to the left; to Fragant 8-9 hrs., p. 301.] Descent to the right by the Wurten and Kleine Zirknitz glacier into the Kleine Zirknitzhal, and to the right again, past two small lakes, to the (2 hrs.) Maxhütten, chalets belonging to Döllach. The Kleine and Grosse Zirknitz unite about 1/2 hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bridle-path) past the Neun Brunnen (waterfall) and across the Hohe Brücke to (2 hrs.) Döllach (p. 301).

From the Berghaus over the Windisch or Tramer Scharte (8947 ft.) and the Grosse Zirknitzkees to Döllach in 6 hrs., or across the Trogereck Scharte direct to Heiligenblut in 11-12 hrs. (guide necessary), routes offer-

ing no special attractions.

Over the Riffel-Scharte or the Bockhart-Scharte to Gastein, see p. 122; over the Goldzech-Scharte and the Fleiss to Heiligenblut, see p. 305.

27. The Fusch. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Map, p. 300.

A visit to the beautiful "Fusch Valley has been greatly facilitated by the construction of the Gisela Railway, and should not be omitted. In no other valley of the R. Alps does the traveller find himself so quickly and so easily in the midst of the grandest Alpine scenery. Carriage Road as far as the Bär Inn, 21/4 M. above Fusch (one-horse carriage from Bruck 31/2, from Zell 6fl), whence a steep and rough road, practicable for driving, but more suitable for walking, leads to Ferleiten (good road from the Bear Inn to the baths of Fusch, see below). — Of the passes approaching Helligenblut from the N. the best are the two from the Fusch, the one leading by the Pfandt-Scharte and the other by the Fuscher Thörl and the Hochthor (in going to Heligenblut the first is recoming from Helligenblut the second should be chosen for the sake of the grand view in descending). Comp. pp. 300 and 126.

Bruck (2470 ft.), see p. 112. The road follows the left bank of the Fuscher-Ache (the Brennkogl occupies the background of the valley) to Judendorf and (6 M.) Fusch (2665 ft.; Schernthaner), the chief place in the valley; beyond the church (1/4 hr.) the Hirzbach

forms a fine Waterfall.

A stony path ascends the Hirzbach-Thal, which opens here on the W., to the $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$ Hirzbach-Alp (5636 ft.), whence a pleasant ascent

may be made in 21/2 hrs. (guide) to the top of the Imbachhorn (8100 ft.). At the end of the valley, which takes a southward bend at the Alp, is the Hirzbach Glacier, above which rises the Hohe Tenn (11,050 ft.); ascent better from Ferleiten, see below.

The road now follows the left bank of the Ache, and then crosses it twice, passing Embach on the left, and leading to (2 M.)

the *Bär Inn.

TOn the E. opens the Weichselbacher-Thal, in which a winding road ascends to (3 M.) Bad Fusch, or St. Wolfgangs-Bad (3750 ft.; *Weilguni; *Flatscher), noted for its excellent drinking-water. — A good footpath leads direct from Fusch to the Bad in 11/2 hr., crossing the Ache to the left immediately above the village, and then gradually ascending the slope of the mountain (view of the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn). Another footpath leads direct from the Bad on the right bank of the Ache, chiefly through wood, to (11/2 hr.) Ferleiten; guide desirable for the inexperienced traveller, 1 fl.

Excursions from Bad Fusch (guide, Joh. Untersalmberger). Kasereck (5200 ft.), ascended in 1 hr. (guide 80 kr.), affords a fine view; steep ascent along the right bank of the brook to the Reiter-Alpe, then to the left (W.). — A more extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is gained from the Kühkarlköpf (1428 ft.), the top of which is reached by turning to the right at the Reiter-Alpe (3 hrs.; guide 2½ ft.). — The *56hwarkopf (9085 ft.), 4½ hrs. (guide 4½ ft.), a very interesting (7270 ft.) to Worth in the Rauris (p. 123), 6 hrs. (with guide), an easy and attractive route.

The valley now contracts. The road, which so far has been good, becomes narrow and rough, ascending, at first rather abruptly, to (11/2 hr.) Ferleiten (3760 ft.; *Lukashanslwirth, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache; *Tauernhaus, unpretending), a hamlet with a chapel situated on a small plateau. It commands a fine view of the imposing scenery of the head of the valley, particularly of the Sonnenwelleck and Fuscherkarkopf. (These who wish to go to the 'Lukashanslwirth' descend to the left across the Ache about 1/2 M. before reaching Ferleiten, and then follow a good footpath direct to the inn; travellers from Heiligenblut cross the Ache to the right, 1/4 M. above Ferleiten.)

EXCURSIONS. (Guides may be procured through Anton Hutter, the pre-EXCURSIONS. (Guides may be produced through anton numer, and prosident of the guides' association.) The "Käferthal (guide, desirable for novices, 1½ fi.). The road on the left bank of the Ache is followed as far as the (2 M.) finger-post opposite the Hundsdorfer-Alp (see below); after 10 min. we diverge to the right from the path to the Trauner-Alp, and follow a broad cart-track across meadows (marshy at places; the narrow footpath ascending to the right, through wood and over grass, is drier) to the (4/4 hr.) Juden-Alp (4870 ft.). Passing round the slope of the hill, we may now ascend the valley, either as far as a small glacier (3 hrs. from Ferleiten), or to the waterfall at the head of the valley, enjoying, as we proceed, a series of fine views of the imposing amphitheatre mentioned below, whence, on hot days especially, waterfalls are preci-pitated in every direction. — The Trauner-Alp (Lukashansi-Alp, 5010 ft.), on the way to the Pfandlscharte (13/4 hr.; see p. 127), also commands a

fine prospect. - A more extensive view is obtained from the *Durcheck-Alp (5445 ft.), 2 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 1½ ft.); a good winding path ascends the E. side of the valley from Ferleiten (ascent of the Schwarzkopf, and the E. side of the valley from Ferleiten (ascent of the Schwarzkopf, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above). — Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, is the Walcher-Alp (6060 ft.), reached in 2 hrs.; the path to it passes the pretty Falls of the Walcherbach (3/4 hr. from Ferleiten). MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The Hohe Tenn (11,006 ft.), by the Walcher-Alp and Ferleiten Glacier in 7 hrs., guide 8 ft.; fatiguing. — The Grosse Wiesbachhorn (11,735 ft.), 9-10 hrs., guide 10 ft.; difficult, better from Kaprun (p. 130). — The Brennkogl (9892 ft.), 7 hrs., guide 6 ft.; see below.

Two passes lead from Ferleiten to Heiligenblut, one over the Fuscher Thörl and the Heiligenbluter Tauern (8-9 hrs.), the other over the Pfandlscharte (9 hrs.; including a visit to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, 11 hrs.). The Tauernweg affords magnificent views as far as the Fuscher-Thörl, after which it becomes monotonous. Travellers who have not seen the Pasterze should by all means select the Pfandlscharte route, coupled with a visit to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, especially as they thus save the whole day which a visit to the Pasterze from Heiligenblut occupies. (Those whose destination is Kals should pass the night in the Glockner Haus on the Elisabethrast, and proceed thence direct to the Berger Thörl.) Guide and provisions are necessary on both routes; on the Pfandischarte route, however, refreshments may be procured at the Elisabethrast.

a. To Heiligenblut over the Tauern (guide 51/2 fl.). A broad track along the left bank of the Ache is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to the Käferthal (see above) straight on, and that to Heiligenblut to the left. Here we cross the brook to the left, passing the three chalets of the Hundsdorfer-Alp, and then ascend to the right by an easily traceable path (marked by stakes), somewhat steep at places, and commanding a magnificent view of the head of the valley. The path finally turns sharply to the left and leads through the Untere Nassfeld to the Petersbrunnen (7010 ft.), a spring of clear water, 3 hrs. from Ferleiten. From this point a superb **View is obtained of the imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers: from E. to W., the Brennkogl, Kloben, Spielmann, Sonnenwelleck, Fuscherkarkopf, Fuscherkarscharte, Breitkopf, Bockkarscharte, Eiswandbühel, Hohe Docke, Hochgruber Glacier, Grosser Bärenkopf, Bratschenkopf, Glockerin, Grosse and Kleine Wiesbachhorn, Hohe Tenn. We next ascend through the Obere Nassfeld, at first in zigzags over rubble, to the (3/4 hr.) *Fuscher Thörl (7900 ft.), the pass between the Brennkogl (9892 ft.) on the right, and the Bergerkogl (8445 ft.) on the left, before reaching which the Gross-Glockner suddenly comes into view on the S.W., near the Sonnenwelleck. The route now descends to the right, and skirts the N. base of the Brennkogl and the head of the Rauris Valley. It then remounts to the (11/4 hr.) Mitter-Thörl (7828 ft.), a depression in the ridge which stretches down from the Brennkogl, and crosses stony slopes (Beinkarl) as far as (3/4 hr.) a

finger-post, where it is joined on the left by the path coming from Rauris (p. 123). The route here turns to the right past a deserted miners' house, and ascends, in some seasons over small tracts of snow, to the (3/4 hr.) Hochthor des Heiligenbluter Tauerns (8438 ft.), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia; the view is limited (to the E. the Weissenbachköpfe; to the N., in the distance, the Uebergossene Alp). A fair bridle-path descends from the Hochthor to the (1/4 hr.) Samerbrunnen (7924 ft.), a good spring, crosses the brook, and leads to the left along the slope, whence a fine view of the Gross-Glockner is soon obtained. At the (3/4 hr.) Kasereck (6285 ft.), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the right by an old chapel to (3/4 hr.) Heiligenblut. (A longer but easier path descends to the right about 1/4 hr. before the Kasereck is reached, and crosses meadow-land to the Gutthal-Alp; it then passes the Mariahilf chapel, and leads to the left to Heiligenblut, p. 301.)

Experienced mountaineers may without much difficulty combine an ascent of the Brennkogl (9892 ft.) with the passage over the Hochthor: the route ascends over stones S.W. from the Mitter-Third (see above), and then crosses the W. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit (very beautiful

view); the descent may be made into the Gutthat (see above).

b. To Helligenelut over the Pfandlscharte (guide to the Elisabethrast 5, including the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, 5½ fi.). To the (40 min.) finger-post, see above; thence straight on for 20 min., then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) Trauner Alp (5010 ft:), which affords a fine view of the Käferthal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see above). We now keep to the right, descend slightly through a basin, where we cross the brook descending from the Brennkogl, and then ascend abruptly by a good path, enjoying fine retrospects of the Fuscher-Thal; to the right, far below, is the Pfandlbach.

After an ascent of $1^{1}/_{2}$ -2 hrs. we reach the *Pfandlscharte Glacier*, the lower part of which is steep, but sprinkled with stones, which facilitate its passage. In $1^{1}/_{2}$ hr. more the summit of the **Pfandlscharte** (8760 ft.), to the right of the *Spielmann* (9928 ft.), is attained. Fine view in both directions: left the Gross-Glockner.

right the Wiesbachhorn, N. the Steinerne Meer.

Travellers bound for the Elisabethrast cross the glacier from the pass in a S. direction, and then descend over grassy slopes to the (1½ hr.) Glocknerhaus. A digression to the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe is, however, strongly recommended. To effect this we turn sharply to the right at the top of the pass, quit the glacier after 20 min., and descend by the lateral moraine on the right, and afterwards by a narrow and steep path over slopes of stone and grass to the (1 hr.) Nassfeld, a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the Pfandlschartenbach flowing down to the Pasterze. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to the Schäferloch, a shepherd's hut, where the path divides; that on the left

leads to the (20 min.) Wallnerhütte, that on the right ascends to the (3/4 hr.) Frans-Josephs-Höhe (1 hr. farther on, the Hofmannshütte, p. 303), whence an exquisite view is enjoyed. — From the Franz-Josephs-Höhe to the Elisabethrast 1 hr. From the Glockner-

haus to Heiligenblut, see p. 302; to Kals, see p. 304.

Two other passes lead from Ferleiten to Heiligenblut, viz., over the Fuscherrare and over the Bockrasscharte to the Pasterze (imposing glacier routes, but difficult, and suitable for experienced mountaineers only, accompanied by able guides, and provided with ropes and ice-axes). The route by the first of these ascends steeply to the left from the Juden-Alp (see p. 120) to the Fuscherkees; the glacier, which contains numerous crevasses, is crossed with considerable toil, and in some parts with danger also, to the Fuscherkarscharte (9496 ft.), the opening between the Bereitkopf and the Euscherkarkopf. Descent to the highest part of the Pasterze, and along the slope of the Freiwand to the Gamsgrube and Hofmannshütte (8-9 hrs.). — The Bockkarscharte (9790 ft.) lies to the N. of the Fuscherkarscharte, between the Breitkopf and the Eusvandbühel. The route ascends abruptly from the Vögal-Alp or Juden-Alp to the right to the Remsköpf (a N. spur of the Hohe Docke, 10,709 ft.), and then crosses the Hohe Gang, a narrow ledge covered with detritus, to the Bockkar Glacier and the saddle. Descent to the head of the Pasterze and the Hofmannshütte (p. 303; or by the Riffithor to Kaprun, comp. p. 130).

28. The Kaprun Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 300.

The Kapruner Thal, one of the grandest valleys of the Tauern, about 18 M. in length, is wooded in its lower part, and contains numerous waterfalls. The "Mooserboden at the head of the valley presents a view of glacier scenery, the grandeur of which is paralleled in the E. Alps by the Pasterze (p. 303) alone. It may easily be visited from Zell am See or Bruck, and should by no means be overlooked. Omnibus daily from Zell to Kaprun at 2. 30 p.m. (from Kaprun at 11 a.m.) in 1½ hr. (1 fi.); one-horse carriage 3 fi. — There is a good bridle-path from Kaprun to the (4-4½ hrs.) Rainerhütte, whence a footpath leads to the Mooserboden (guide unnecessary). — Application for guides should be made to Joseph Hetz, president of the Kaprun Guides' Association. Excerpt from the tariff: Imbachhorn 4 fi., Kitzsteinhorn 8, Rainerhütte 3½, Mooserboden 4½, Höhenburg 4½, Kaprunerthörl 6½; over the Kaprunerthörl to Uttendorf 8½ (to Kals 13); over the Riffithor to Heiligenblut (1½ day) 12½ (to Kals in 2 days 14 fi.); Kaindlhütte on the Fochezkopf 6; Wiesbachhorn 10; by the Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, and Bockkarscharte to Ferleiten 13; by the same route to the Hofmannshütte and Heiligenblut (or by the Pfandlscharte to Ferleiten) 15 fl. — Charges for overweight, food, and returnjourney, the same as at Heiligenblut (p. 301).

From Zell am See by the Mittersill read to (4½ M.) Fürth, see p. 131. Here the road to the left is followed, leading across the Salzach and over the Kapruner Moos, and then crossing the Kapruner Ache to (1½ M.) the village of Kaprun (2464 ft.; Neuwirth Orgler, at the bridge; Neumayer, both unpretending), prettily situated at the entrance to the valley. On the right towers the Kitzsteinhorn (see below), on the left is an eminence crowned by the ruins of an old château, now occupied by peasants. — The railway-station of Bruck (p. 112) is also connected with Kaprun, by a road running at first on the left, and then on the right bank

of the Salzach (31/2 M.).

A rough cart-track on the right bank of the Ache ascends the valley from Kaprun, crossing the Kesselbühl, which forms a barrier across the valley. (The footpath on the left bank, passing a fine gorge formed by the Ache, is preferable.) It then passes several farm-houses lying on the broad and smiling floor of the valley, and reaches (11/4 hr.) the last farm in the Wüstelau (2946 ft.; refreshments); on the right is the fine Fall of the Grubbach p. 130). After 1/4 hr. the track enters the Ebenwald, and ascends gradually, passing (20 min.) a grotto called the Käskeller ('cheesecellar'). Near this point, below the path, is a wild gorge (Kesselklamm) with an imposing waterfall, a view of which is afforded by a platform with railings. The end of the wood is soon afterwards reached; the path becomes steeper and climbs a grassy slope strewn with blocks of rock, keeping close to the Ache, which precipitates itself down the incline in a series of small cascades. Above the (3/4 hr.) Stegfeld Bridge (3840 ft.), the Ache issues from a narrow cleft and forms a fine waterfall of considerable size. Lower down it dashes below the Devil's Bridge, a huge rock lying across the stream. The steep left bank is now ascended by a zigzag path on the Hochstegfeld; the plateau, which it reaches in 1 hr., affords a pleasing retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, far above its rocky bed and at first nearly level, to the (20 min.) Limberg-Alpe (5138 ft.), at the beginning of the Wasserfallboden (on the left the majestic Wiesbachhorn), as the wider part of this upper plateau is named; it then leads past the Bauern-Alp (on the right bank) to the (1/2 hr.)Rainerhutte (5240 ft.; Inn, belonging to the Neuwirth at Kaprun, rough but not cheap, admission 30 kr., bed 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr., hay-bed 50 kr.). Opposite, on the right bank of the stream, is the Wasserfall-Alp. Fine view of the Hohe Tenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf (high up on the arête the Kaindlhütte, see p. 130), Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe; to the right, in the background of the valley, the falls of the Ache and the Ehmatbach.

The **Mooserboden, 1 hr. from the Rainerhütte, is the chief attraction in the Kapruner Thal, and should on no account be left unvisited (guide from the Rainerhütte 1 fl., unnecessary for practised mountaineers). After crossing the brook to the Wasserfall-Alpe we have a choice of two routes: the first traverses the meadow to the right, crosses the brook after 10 min., and ascends in zigzags on the left bank, being very rough and steep at places; the second and preferable path ascends to the left from the Wasserfall-Alp over the hill to the N. of the Höhenburg (see below), the brow of which it then skirts, at first descending a little (so far coinciding with the way to the Kaindhütte, see p. 130), and then ascending gently to the right through the grassy valley. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the Mooserboden (6332 ft.), the highest part of the Kapruner Thal, presents

a singularly impressive spectacle. Named from left to right, the principal peaks are the Hohe Tenn, Fochezkopf, Wiesbachhorn, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Riffithor, Hohe Riffi, Todtenkopf, Thorkopf, Grieskogl, and Kitzsteinhorn. In the centre is the imposing Karlinger Glacier, descending from the Riffithor. A path on the left bank of the stream leads over detritus to the end of the glacier.

The best survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the Höhenburg (6990 ft.), a barrier which separates the Wasserfallboden from the Mooser-boden (ascend to the left from the Wasserfall-Alp, 1 hr., guide unneces-sary). The Johannesberg (11,578 ft.), rising beyond the Riffiltor, is also

visible from this point.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from the Kapruner Thal:

Kitssteinhorn (10,489 ft.), 8 hrs.; from the Wüstelau (see above), past the fall of the Grubbach, and through the Grubalm Valley, to the (4 hrs.)

Häuslhütte, where the night is spent; then across the extensive Schmiedinger Glacter without difficulty to the (3 hrs.) summit. View very striking.

Ascent from the Rainerhätte, or through the Zefferet Valley, more difficult.

Grosses Wiesbachhorn (11,735 ft.), better ascended from this point than from Fusch (comp. p. 126), especially since the erection of the Kaindlhütte on the Fochezkopf (bed of hay for 6 persons, but damp and uncomfortable). From the Rainerhütte to this hut (9075 ft.), a laborious ascent of 4 hrs.; then across the Kaindlyrat, a sharp arête of névé with abrupt sides, between the lower (left), and upper (right) Weisinger Glacier (a steady head necessary), and over the neve on the upper part of the the glacier to the (3 hrs.) Wielingerscharte; now to the left to the (3/4 hr.). summit, which commands a most imposing view. Descent by the Glockerin, the Grosse Bärenkopf, and the Pasterze glacier to the Hofmannshütte (p. 303), or over the 'Hohe Gang' to Ferleiten (comp. p. 128).

Passes. Over the Rifflitor (10,138 ft.) to the Hofmannshütte (8-9 hrs.), see

p. 304. Over the Rifflithor and the Bockkarscharte (9790 ft.) to Ferleiten (10-11 hrs.), see p. 128. Both these are imposing glacier routes, but difficult, particularly the passage of the Karlinger glacier with its numerous crevasses.

Over the Kaprunerthörl (8640 ft.) to the Stubachthal (to the Rudolfshütte 6 hrs.), not difficult. From the Mooserboden across the lower end of the Karlinger glacier and the Thori Glacier, which is covered with debris, to the (7½ hrs.) Thörl, between the Thortopy on the left and the Kleine Eiser on the right (fine retrospect of the Moserboden, Wiesbachhorn, etc.). Descent over the Riff Glacier to the Tauernmoos; then across the brook issuing from the Oedenwinkel glacier to the depression S. of the Schafbühel and to the (21/2 hrs.) Rudolfshutte (p. 297). — Over the Geralscharte (9120 ft.) to the Stubachthal (13 hrs. to Uttendorf), fatiguing,

29. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 108, 142, 288, 300.

311/2 M. DILIGENCE from Zell am See to Mittersill daily at 11 a.m. in 4 hrs.; from Mittersill to Neukirchen daily at 3.15 p.m. in 3 hrs. - Onehorse carriage from Zell to Mittersill 5½, two-horse 10 fi.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7, or 12 fi. — The Upper Pinzgau possesses too little variety to reward the pedestrian, but the Krimml waterfalls are highly interesting.

Zell am See (2474 ft.), see p. 112. The road runs parallel to the railway for 3/4 M. along the lake, and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on by that between Bruck and Mittersill. The valley of the Salzach is here upwards of $1^{1/2}$ M. broad, with extensive awamps at places. The road leads on the N. side, skirting the base of the mountain, to Aufhausen and (33/4 M.) Furth (to the Kapruner-Thal see p. 128).

Farther on, at (1 M.) Piesendorf (Inn), the range between the Kaprun and Fusch valleys comes into view on the S.E., with the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn (see above) standing out conspicuously. Thence past Walchen, on the boundary between the upper and lower Pinzgau, to $(4^{1}/_{2} M.)$ Lengdorf (*Obernhauser). Opposite, on the right bank of the Salzach, lies the hamlet of Niedernsill, at the entrance to the Mühlbachthal, from which in 1798 three torrents of mud descended into the valley of the Salzach. causing fearful devastation. At (3 M.) Uttendorf (2536 ft.; Inn) another mud-torrent, descending from the N., caused great damage in 1868. The Stubachthal opens here to the S., backed by the lefty Schneewinkelkopf (11.590 ft.: route over the Kalser Tauern to Kals. see p. 297). Above Uttendorf the river formerly occupied almost the whole floor of the valley, leaving a number of stony islands only uncovered, but of late much of this area has been reclaimed for cultivation. The road leads by Stuhlfelden and the small sulphur baths of Burgwies to $(4^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$ —

Mittersiil (2562 ft.; *Grundmer; *Schwaiger; *Post, on the left bank of the Salzach), the principal village in the valley, and the seat of a district court of justice, which is established in the well-preserved old castle on an eminence 500 ft. above the river on the left bank (fine view from the summit; to the S. the Velber-Thal extends to the Tauernkogl, 9783 ft.). Mittersill, standing in the midst of marshes, has been named the 'Venice of the Pinzgau'.

Post-road across Pass Thurn to Kitsbühel, see p. 151; bridle-path over the Velber Tauern to Windisch-Matrei, see p. 291. — Two enjoyable ascents from this point are those of the *Gaisstein (7146 ft.), vià the Enzinger Alpe, in 5 hrs. (not difficult, comp. p. 151), and the Pihapper-Spitze (8235 ft.), by the Lach-Alpe, in 5 hrs. (guide).

The road then crosses to the right bank of the Salzach. 3 M. Hollersbach (2712 ft.), at the mouth of the valley of the same name; in the background rises the snow-covered Kratzenberg (9940 ft.).

Through the Hollersbachthal, which is about 12 M. in length, a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, past a waterfall (230 ft. high), to the Leimer-Alp and the (2½ hrs.) Rossgrub-Alp (4290 ft.), at the N.E. base of the Liensinger (Saaltahn-Spitze, 9042 ft.). After another hour the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the Rasberg-See (7005 ft.) and over the Pienits-Scharte (8800 ft.), a glacier-pass, to (5-6 hrs.) Inner-Gschlöss (p. 290). In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the Ochsen-Alpe over grass (Weissenegger-Alp), and then toils over tracts of detritus to the (3 hrs.) Weissenegger-Scharte, to the E. of the Dichtenkogi (9252 ft.). The steep descent leads past as small iec-tarn to the Veiber-Tauern route, where we may turn either to the left to the (2½ hrs.) Matreier Tauernhaus (p. 290), or to the right to (2 hrs.) Ausser-Gschlöss (p. 290). Johann Stöger of Hollersbach is a good guide,

Beyond Hollersbach the road returns to the left bank of the Salzach. $2^{l}/_{4}$ M. Mühlbach, with sulphur-works (footpath thence to Pass Thurn, see p. 151). We next come to $(^{l}/_{4}$ M.) Picheln, $(1^{l}/_{2}$ M.) Bramberg, and $(1^{l}/_{2}$ M.) Weierhof, with a ruined castle (Inn, good wine). Opposite is the mouth of the Habachthal, the

background of which is formed by the Habach Glacier, the Hohe

Fürlegg (Keeskopf, 10,660 ft.), and the Grün-Habachkopf.

A difficult pass leads through the wild Habachthal over the Habach and Viltragen (p. 290) glaciers to Gechlöss (p. 290). The path leads from Weierhof across the Salzach to the hamlet of Habach, and ascends first on the W., and then on the E. bank of the brook to the (3 hrs.) Mayer-Alp (4690 ft.); thence in 1 hr. to the Keesau, and in another hour to the Grossweid-Alp (7200 ft.), which affords a fine view of the Habach glacier. - Over the Kesselscharte (8740 ft.) to the Lower Sulzbachthal, not dificult,

On the left, beyond (3 M.) Neukirchen (2803 ft.; *Schett; Kammerlander), a considerable village in the 'Rosenthal', is the Sulzau, a district at the junction of the Unter and Ober Sulzbach-

thal, which are separated by the Mitterkopf.

Pleasant walk of 3/4 hr. to the "Unter-Sulzbach Waterfall. At the finger-post 3/4 M. to the W. of Neukirchen, the road is quitted to the left, and the Salzach crossed; the Sulzau is then traversed to the entrance of the Unter-Sulzbachthal, where our path ascends to the left across the wooden bridge to the (1/2 hr.) Kanzel, the best point of view for surveying the imposing fall. - A steep path ascends the valley from the waterfall, past an abandoned copper-mine, first on the right, and then on the left bank of the brook, to the (3½ hrs.) Innere Hochalp or Ascham Alp (5518 ft.; indifferent accommodation), ¾ hr. below the end of the crevassed Unter-Sulzbach Glacier. The Venediger (see below) may be ascended from this point in 8-9 hrs., but the route is arduous and not recommended. Over the Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl (9265 ft.) to Gschlöss (p. 290), difficult and not unattended with danger.

A rough bridle-path ascends the Ober-Sulzbachthal on the right bank of the stream, past several Alps and waterfalls (one at the Weyer-Alp is upwards of 300 ft. high), to the (31/2 hrs. from Neukirchen) uppermost Hofer or Ascham Alp (5390 ft.). Then a steep ascent over rocks and snow to the (3 hrs.) Kürsinger Hütte (8714 ft.) in the Keeskar, built and comfortably fitted up by the German Alpine Club (bed 50 kr.). Here we obtain a magnificent view of the great Ober-Sulzbach Glacier surrounded by the snow-clad peaks of the Venediger group, consisting of the Gross-Venediger, Grosse Geiger, Maurerkeeskopfe, Sonntagskopf, and Schlieferspitze. Venediger, Grosse Geiger, Maurerkeesköpfe, Sonnlagskopf, and Schlieferspitze. The top of the Venediger (12,050 ft.) may be reached from the hut in 4-5 hrs., the ascent being somewhat fatiguing (descent to Prägraten or Gschlöss, see pp. 290, 292). Over the Ober-Sulsbach Thörl to Prägraten, see p. 293; over the Zwischen-Sulsbach-Thörl and the Uniter-Sulsbach-Thörl to Gschlöss, see p. 290; over the Krimmler-Thörl to the Kar-Alpe in the Krimmler-Thal, s. 293. — Anton Rainer, Anton Dreier, and Lorenz Leitgeb of Neukirchen are recommended as guides.

The road leads past the ruins of Hieburg to (3 M.) Wald (2864 ft.; Inn), where the direct route to (13 M.) Gerlos, via Ronach, diverges to the right (p. 143), crosses the (11/2 M.) Salza, which here unites with the Krimmler Ache to form the Salzach, and ascends

to (3 M.) ---

Krimml (3412 ft.; *Bachmaier, R. 60, D. 54, B. 42 kr.; guides. Joseph Höck and Friedrich Bachmaier), a pleasant village, visited principally on account of its magnificent **Waterfalls, the most picturesque and imposing among the Alps of Germany, and perhaps the finest in Europe. The Krimmler Ache, the discharge of the Krimmler-Tauern Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1000 ft. The three falls are not seen simultaneously except from a distance; the highest only is visible from the inn. Those who desire to view the falls as quickly and advantageously as possible are recommended to take a guide (to the lowest fall 30, to the middle fall 60, to the highest 80 kr.), but the route presents no difficulty. The well trodden path leads from the back of the inn in the direction of the falls; after ½ https://doi.org/1/4 ht

On the E. side of the falls a fatiguing bridle-path, the Tauernroute (see below), ascends over rugged slabs of stone and fragments of rocks; 20 min. the Jägersprung, a projecting platform by the path, whence the water as it descends towards the lowest fall is viewed to advantage. About 5 min. farther, is a second projection commanding a view of the Second Fall. In a meadow strewn with stones, \(^1/4\) hr. farther, there are two chalets (Schönanger-Alpe) and an excellent spring by the side of the path. At the lower chalet (refreshments) we proceed to the right in the direction of the Ache, cross the river, and ascend on the left bank to the Highest Fall, an unbroken column of water 600 ft. in height. The best point, reached by scrambling over the wet, mossy stones, is to the left. (Descent

Over the Krimml 3/4 hr.; the excursion takes 21/2 hrs. in all.)

Over the Krimmler Tauern to Karen, 10 hrs. (guide as far as the Tauernthörl advisable; comp. Map, p. 285). The path leads from the foot of the upper fall (see above) to the (3/4 hr.) rocky ledge (4400 ft.) from which it descends and then gradually ascends the sequestered Krimmler Achenthal to the (31/2 hrs. from Krimml) Krimmler Tauernhaus (3818 ft.; Inn, with plain fare and rough night-quarters). At the Uniass-Aip, 1/2 hr. farther, the path quits the Achenthal (in which, 1 hr. higher up, is the Karaipe, whence the route described at p. 293 leads over the Krimmler-Thôri and Obersuisbach-Thôri to Prägraten), and ascends somewhat steeply in the bleak Windbachthal to the S.W. Fine view of the extensive Krimmler Glacier, enclosed by a semicircle of imposing mountains, the Schliefer-Spitzs (10,768 ft.), the Maurerkeeskopfe (10,646), the Simony-Spitze (11,488 ft.), and the Dreiherrn-Spitze (11,480 ft.), to the W. of the Windbachthal is the triple-peaked Windthalkopf (8295 ft.). From the (8 hrs.) Tauern-Thôri (8645 ft.) a splendid "View is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrn-Spitze, the Rödtspitze, and the Rieserferner. Then follows appl descent to (2 hrs.) Kasern (6300 ft.; Abner, poor), the highest village in the Prettau, or upper Abrenthal. From Kasern to Taufers, see B. 56; to Prägraten and Windisch-Matrie over the Umbalthôri, see p. 294.

FROM KRIMML TO GERLOS OVER THE PLATTE (3½ hrs.), see p. 144; guide (2 fl. 20 kr., with 18 lbs. of luggage 2 fl. 60 kr.) unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the way as far as the ascent through the wood. Over the PLATTENKOGI TO GERLOS, guide advisable (3 fl., with luggage 3½ fl.). Horse to the summit of the Plattenkogl 4 fl., over the Platte to Gerlos 7,

to Zell 13 fl.

THE TYROL.

30. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *Tiroler Hor (Pl. s), B. 1-11/2 fl., L. and A. 60, B. 70, D. 2 fl. 50 kr.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b.), B. 1 fl. and upwards, L. and 1. D. O. KT.; "HOTEL BE I BURDTE (FI. D.), R. I H. and Upwards L. and A. 50, B. 40 kr., both near the station; "GOLDENE SONNE (Pl. c), R. from I fl., B. 40 kr., L. and A. 40 kr.; "GOLDENEE ADLEE (Pl. d; visited by Gothe and Heine), R. I fl. 15, B. 30 kr.; STADT MÜNCHEN (Pl. e), second-class, R. I fl., L. 20, B. 40, A. 20 kr.; "HIRSCH (Pl. f), MONDSCHEIN, both at the bridge, moderate. — On the left bank of the Inn: "PENSION KAYSER, in the State of the Control of the C in the Schloss Cederfeld (p. 140), charmingly situated about 1/2 M. from the bridge, 2-3 fl. per day (also café-restaurant); *Goldener Stern (Pl. g), moderate, second-class.

Cafés. Bilger, Kraft, both in the Museum-Strasse; Grabhofer, Gilm-Str.; Katzung, Herzog-Friedrich-Str., opposite the Rathhaus; Ect. Maria-Theresien-Str.; *Café in the Hofgarten (p. 138), a favourite resort on summer evenings. — Beer. Breinössel, with shady garden, Maria-Theresien-Str.; Bierwastl, Ursulinergraben; at the Hofgarten and other cafés; * Rail. Restaurant.

Carriages (driver included). To the Berg Isel, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Amras 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; Isel, Amras, and back 4 fl. or 5 fl. 80; Lans (two-horse) 8 fl.; Martinswand 3 fl. 50 or 5 fl. 80; Weierburg 2 fl. 40 or 3 fl. 60; the Stefansbrücke 3 fl. or 4 fl. 80; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 or 9 fl.; Heiligwasser 5 fl. 60 or 9 fl.; Zirl 4 fl. 10 or 7 fl.; Mühlau 1 fl. 90 kr. or 3 fl. — Cab within the town, first hour 1 fl. 30 or 2 fl. 50 kr., each additional hour 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr.; to or from the station 80 kr. or 1 fl. 30 kr.

Stellwagen (comp. Introduction) to Landeck daily, from the 'Goldner Adler' at 5 a.m., from the 'Stern' at 6 a.m.; to Silz daily at noon (from the 'Adler' and 'Mondschein'); to Vulpmes daily at 2 p.m. (from the 'Rothe

Adler, behind the Goldene Adler).

Railway to Munich, see R. 12; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, see R. 32; 34; to Botzen see R. 40. As the station is often crowded.

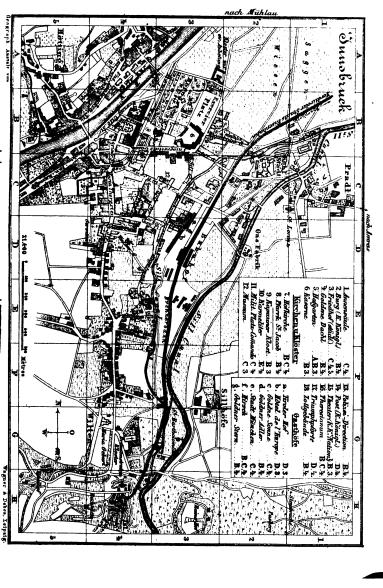
Baths. Kaiserkrone, on the Inn-Quai (restaurant); at the Pension Kayser (see above); new "Swimming and other baths at the Giessen, on the left bank of the Inn, above the rifle-range; also at Büchsenhausen (p. 140) and Mühlau (p. 141).

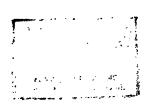
Summer Theatre (plays composed and acted by the peasants) at

Pradl (p. 139).

Post Office (Pl. 14), Maria-Theresien-Str. - Telegraph Office, Museum-Str., next to the Museum. — Articles in carved wood at F. Unterberger's, Museum-Str., and elsewhere. — Antiquities at Ettel's, Pfarrgasse 15.

Innsbruck (1912 ft.), the capital of the Tyrol, with 18,000 inhab. and a garrison of 2000 men, occupies a delightful situation on the Inn, not far from the influx of the Sill, and competes with Salzburg for the distinction of being the most beautiful town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by picturesque groups of bold and fissured limestone





mountains (Solstein, Brandjoch, Frauhütt, Hohe Sattel), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded Iselberg, rise the noble outlines of the Saile-Spitze. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the Lanser Köpfe, peeps the rounded summit of the Patscher Kofl. The best survey is obtained from the Bridge, which connects the town on the right bank of the Inn with the suburbs of St. Nicolaus and Mariahilf on the left.

The handsome iron bridge, resting on two granite buttresses, was constructed in 1871-72 on the site of an older wooden bridge, the possession of which was contested in several fierce engagements between the Bavarians and the Tyrolese in 1809. On the first of these occasions the Bavarians were compelled to yield after the Tyrolese riflemen had picked off almost all their gunners, and twice subsequently during the same year the Tyrolese again succeeded in forcing an entrance into their capital.

The banks of the river both above and below the bridge have recently been widened and planted with trees. On the right bank, opposite the Hofgarten, new pleasure-grounds have been laid out, at the lower end of which the river is crossed by an iron footbridge. (About ½ M. lower down is the Mühlau suspension-bridge, p. 141.) The grounds on the left bank are embellished with a bronze Statue of Watther von der Vogetweide (p. 202). The town contains broad and handsome streets, most of the buildings in which date from the 17th and 18th centuries, and a number of large new houses have lately sprung up near the railway station.

In the Margarethen-Platz, on the way from the station into the town, stands the Rudolfsbrunnen, in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1863). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., 10 ft. in height, by Grissemans; round the water-basin below are four water-spouting

dragons and four griffins supporting coats of arms.

The *Franciscan Church, or Hofkirche (Pl. 7), in the Renaissance style, was erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the last will of Emp. Maximilian I., whose sumptuous * Monument occupies the centre of the nave. (The emperor's remains, however, were interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 308.) Maximilian (in bronze by L. del Duca, 1582) is represented in a kneeling posture on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 colossal statues in bronze of his heroic ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. Several generations passed away before this imposing work was completed. The emperor himself is found urging its execution as early as 1509. The general superintendence of the work was entrusted to Gilg Sesselschreiber of Augsburg, the court-painter, who himself designed more than half of the statues. The casting of the figures was executed by Stephan Godl (who succeeded Sesselschreiber in 1518), Bernhard Godl, Gregor Löffler, Hans Lendenstreich, and others; Peter Vischer of Nuremberg also lent his services, and the figure of King Arthur, the finest of all, is attributed to him.

On the right: 1. Clovis of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 8. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; 4. Duke Albert the Wise; *5. Theodo-

rich, King of the Ostrogoths, 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theodobert, Duke of Burgundy; *8. Arthur, King of England; 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Mar-

Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of the last.

On the left: 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of the Tyrol, with the empty pockets (p. 138); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

The sides of the sarcophagus are adorned with 24 reliefs in marble, the 1st to the 20th by Alex. Colin (1558-66), pronounced by Thorvaldsen to be the most perfect work of its kind, the 21st to the 24th by Bernhard and Albert Abel, two masters of Cologne (?), representing the principal events in the emperor's life. Many of the heads are portraits; the resemblance of the features of the different figures of Maximilian at different periods of his life is unmistakable; the distinctive characteristics of the different nationalities are likewise faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass, and enclosed by a railing. The sacristan shows the monument and the

Silberkapelle (50 kr.).

1st Relief. Nuptials of the Emperor with Maria of Burgundy, 1477; 2. Victory over the French at Guinegate, 1479; 3. Taking of Arras, 1432; 4. Coronation as Roman king at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1486; 5. Victory of the Tyrolese over the Venetians at Calliano on the Adige, 1487; 6. Entry into lese over the Venetians at Calliano on the Adige, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna, after its abandonment by the Hungarians, 1490; 7. Taking of Stuhlweissenburg; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Expulsion of the Turks from Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alex. VI., the Republic of Venice, and the Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Investment of Ludovico Sforza with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Philip le Bel, son of Maximilian, with Johanna of Arragon; 13. Victory over the Bohemians at Ratisbon, 1504; 14. Siege of Kufstein (p. 53); 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Guelders, 1505; 16. League of Cambrai; 17. Surrender of Padua to Maximilian, 1509; 18. Maximilian Storya minetal as Duke of Milan; 19. Second hattle of 18. Maximilian Sforza reinstated as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate, 1515; 20. Meeting of Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England at the siege of Tournai, 1513; 21. Battle of Vicenza against the Venetians; 22. Attack of the Venetian camp at Marano; 23. Marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand and his granddaughter Maria, with Maria and Lewis, children of Vladislaw, King of Hungary, 1515; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, 1516.

The steps to the right by the entrance lead to the Silberne Capelle, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colin during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with the arms of the Austrian provinces inlaid in stone, and with four scenes in relief from the life of the archduke. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke, is also by Colin. The organ, an old instrument, is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius III.

On the left of the entrance to the church is the *Monument of Andrew Hofer, in Tyrolese marble, executed by Schaller, with reliefs by Klieber. Hofer was shot by the French at Mantua, 20th Feb. 1810; and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of the Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of Speckbacher and Haspinger with memorial tablets. — Opposite these memorials is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their native country since 1796, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'. — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

Andrew Hoper, born in 1767 at the Wirthshaus am Sand (p. 215), near St. Leonhard in the Passeyr, was originally an innkeeper and dealer in wine and horses. In 1796 he began his public career as the leader of a corps of riflemen against the French on the banks of the Lago di Garda. In 1803 he promoted the reorganisation of the militia, in 1806 he took an active part, under Hormayr, in a rising against the Bavarians, and in 1809 took the command of the Tyrolese, whose struggle for liberty was crowned with marked success on three occasions at Innsbruck (see above), as well as elsewhere. Hofer now assumed the position of civil and military governor of the Tyrol, and resided at Schloss Tyrol for about six weeks, during which period he conducted the administration with his characteristic simplicity and shrewdness. After the Peace of Vienna, on 14th Oct., the Emperor of Austria himself exhorted the Tyrolese to submit to the foreign yoke; but Hofer, misled by false reports, was induced once more to lead his countrymen against the French and their Bavarian allies. His patriotic efforts, however, being speedily crushed, he dismissed his followers and retired to his native mountains, where he sought refuge in the Kellerlahn chalet (p. 215). His hiding-place was betrayed to the French by one Raff, whose secret was extorted by threats of death, and on 20th Jan., 1810, Hofer and his family were taken prisoners. He was conveyed to Mantua and tried by court-martial, the majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Not-withstanding this he was shot on 20th Feb., by order of Nanoleon himself.

majority of the judges in which were opposed to his execution. Notwithstanding this he was shot on 20th Feb., by order of Napoleon himself. Hofer's most undaunted coadjutors were the Capuchin monk Haspinger (b. 1776, d. 1868), who distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as in his sacred office, and Speckbacher (b. 1758, d. 1820), another Tyrolese, who was originally a farmer and chamois-hunter, but afterwards took up arms in defence of his native country, and terminated his career

as a major in the Austrian service.

The **Pfarrkirche** (Pl. 8), re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high altar by *L. Cranach*, presented by Elector George of Saxony to Archduke Leopold; the painting surround-

ing it is by Schöpf.

The Capuchin Monastery (Pl. 9), begun in 1593, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), and annually occupied by him for a period which he spent according to the rules of the order, still contains several reminiscences of the founder.

The imperial **Burg** (Pl. 2) was erected in 1771 in the degraded taste of the period. In the Platz in front of the theatre, opposite the Burg, is a small equestrian *Statue* in bronze, on a disproportionately

large pedestal, erected by Claudia de' Medici to the memory of her husband Archduke Leopold V. To the N. of this point is the well

kept *Hofgarten (with restaurant, p. 134).

The 'Goldne Dachl' (Pl. 4), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony of 1500, is part of a palace which Count Frederick of the Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', erected in order to prove that the sobriquet was unmerited. This substantial refutation cost him 30,000 ducats (about 14,000l.). On the external wall Emp. Maximilian and his two wives are represented; beneath them the emperor's seven different coats-of-arms. — The top of the adjoining Stadtthurm or Feuerthurm, a handsome and ancient tower, commands a fine view. — In the neighbouring Universitäts-Strasse is the University, founded by Emp. Ferdinand I., containing several collections (630 students).

The *Museum (Pl. 12), or Ferdinandeum, open daily 9-12 and (except on Sundays) 3-5 o'clock (admission 30 kr.; Catalogue 20 kr.), is a private institution, founded and maintained by about 500 members.

It contains a valuable collection of curiosities found in, or relating to the Tyrol, antiquities, sculptures, Tyrolese animals, wood-carving from the Grödener Thal (p. 202), paintings and drawings by Tyrolese masters; portraits of Hofer, Haspinger, and Speckbacher; Hofer's sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Speckbacher's sabre and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students; busts of Hofer and Hormayr; two water-colour paintings representing the skirmishes at the bridge of Innsbruck and the Isel hill (p. 139). The Radetiky-Album, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — Tschaper's Picture Gallery, bequeathed to the Museum, is preserved in a separate apartment, lighted from the roof. The following are among the best works (beginning on the left): 36, 37. Holbein (P. Portraits; 118, 153. J. A. Koch. Landscapes; 112. Cranach. St. Jerome; 57, 58. Ostade, Genre pieces; 69. Ruysdael (?), Landscape; 90, 98. Rachel Ruysch, Flowers; 39, 113. De Heem, Fruits; 61. A. van de Velde, Cattle; *423. Defregger, Speckbacher and his son; 40. Van Dyck, Portrait of a lady; 35. Terburg, Portrait of a man; 84. Rembrandt, A. jew; 148. A. Kaufmann, Portrait of herself; 67. Van der Helst, Dutch family at dinner; 75. G. Dou, Fluteplayer; 76, 87. W. Mieris, Portraits; 93. Rubens, Warrior; 21, Jan Victor, Landscape; 50. Teniers, Kitchen; 46. Tintoretto, A doge. Among the more modern works of art in the Ferdinandeum the following deserve mention: 421. Wörndle, Oriental landscape; 395. Blaaa, Visitation of the Virgin; Unterberger, Porto di Capri; 335. 422. Two scenes from the revolution of 1848, by Reisacher and Schöm; 334. Mahlknecht, Philippina Welser before Emperor Ferdinand; 117. Blaas, Attack of pirates; Bronze statues of Terpsichore and Venus, by Mahlknecht.

In the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (formerly called the Neustadt) is the Annensäule (Pl. 1), or Column of St. Anne, erected in 1706 to commemorate the expulsion of the Bavarian and French invaders. Adjacent is the house in which the Tyrolese poet Herman v. Gilm (d. 1864) was born, with a marble bust.

At the S. end of this broad street is a "Triumphal Gate, erected

Schloss Ameas. INNSBRUCK.

by the citizens in 1765 on the occasion of the marriage of Emp. Leopold II, with the Infanta Maria Ludovica.

On the S. side are emblems of marriage above, over which in medallions are Francis I. and Maria Theresa; on the left their son Leopold and Ludovica, on the right their granddaughter Maria Anna and their daughter Maria Christina; on the side towards the town Maria Theresa and Joseph II., above them Francis I. with emblems of mourning, the emperor having died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, is the Tyrolese Glass-Painting Establishment, the products of which are well worth inspection. The villa of the director, Herr Jele, contains a small collection of pictures by old masters. A few hundred paces to the W., nearer the Inn, lies the well-kept Cemetery, which contains a number of handsome modern monuments, and that of A. Colin, the sculptor (p. 136), in the Renaissance style. (The shortest way to the cemetery is from the Marktgraben through the Innrain, past the Church of St. John.)

About 3/4 M. beyond the triumphal gate, on the Brenner road (p. 181), is situated the wealthy Premonstratensian Abbey of Wilten, or Wiltau, the Roman Veldidena. By the church-portal are statues of the giants Haimon and Thyrsus, the traditional founders of the abbey. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, marble, and gilding.

About 1/9 M. to the S. of the church (2 M. from the bridge), is the Berg Isel (2454 ft.), the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). At the sides are two obelisks, commemorative of the various wars in which the Tyrolese have been engaged. One of them bears the inscription: 'Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt'. The smaller Pyramid of white marble, erected in 1860, records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 1849, 1859, and 1866 in Hungary and Italy.

On a spur of the Patscher Koff, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Amras, or Ambras (2047 ft.), once the favourite residence of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595) and his wife Philippina Welser, erected in the 13th cent., greatly enlarged in the 16th, and retaining its ancient exterior almost unaltered. Of the two carriage-roads which lead to it, that by Pradl is the shorter, that by Wilten the longer and pleasanter. The latter road crosses the Sill Canal, and the Sill itself, to the left at the foot of the Berg Isel (farther up is a weir and on the left bank is seen the mouth of the first funnel of the Brenner railway), and then leads straight along the base of the mountains to the château (Restaurant at the foot of the hill). A footpath, shorter than either of the roads, crosses the Sill, to the right below the railway-station, to the gasworks, proceeds a few hundred paces to the right, crosses a field to the left, and in 10 min, joins the first-mentioned road. - The court contains Roman milestones, found on the road from Wilten to SchönINNSBRUCK.

berg (p. 181). A celebrated collection of antiquities, armour, &c., once preserved here, was transferred to Vienna in 1806. A number of curiosities, however, are still shown (daily 9-12 and 3-6 in summer, 10-4 from October to May; tickets of admission obtained gratis at the Burg at Innsbruck, p. 137): Chinese objects, carving, antique furniture, a few suits of armour, mosaics, Roman antiquities, portraits of Archduke Ferdinand and his consort at different periods, and those of other princes, the battles of Kolin (1757) and Maxen (1759), two large pictures in oils, &c. The panelling of the ceiling in all the rooms deserves notice, especially in the Spanish Hall, 132 ft. long and 40 ft. broad. The Gothic *Chapel on the ground-floor has recently been restored and embellished with mural paintings by Wörndle. The beautiful park with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible, and as the gate at the lower end is generally open, it is not necessary to return to the château.

About ²/₄ M. nearer the town than the castle, a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. into the wood to the *Tummelplatz* (i.e. tournament-ground), a small open space where a number of chapels, crosses, and votive offerings have been erected. This was the burialplace of about 8000 soldiers who perished during the wars of 1797-1806, when Schloss Amras was employed as a military hospital.

The finest excursion that can be made from Innsbruck is a visit to the *Lanser Köpfe (3100 ft.). Beyond the bridge over the Sill at Wilten the footpath turns to the right by the finger-post and ascends the Paschberg, soon affording a fine view of the Inn valley; at the (12 min.) red cross, where the route to Vill diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left; at the (1/4 hr.) finger-post we keep to the right by the enclosure; at the (5 min). farm-house, we ascend to the left by pleasant forest-paths, the route being indicated by red marks on the trees (not to be mistaken); at the top of the hill we turn to the left at the (1/4 hr.) fingerpost and reach the N.W. summit (400 ft. above the Mittelgebirge), whence we enjoy a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaisergebirge, and of the Stubaier Ferner, Habicht, Waldrasterspitz, Saile, and other mountains towards the S. — We may return past the small round Lanser-See (with bath-establishment) to (20 min.) Vill (*Inn) and (1 hr.) Innsbruck; or we may turn to the left to (20 min.) Lans (*Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 134) by Aldrans to (21/4 M.) Amras (p. 139; a footpath leading directly N. from Lans saves 3/4 M.).

The Patscher Kofel (7264 ft.), commanding an admirable panoramic view, is ascended without difficulty. The route leads by (11/4 hr.) Vill (see above) to (1/4 hr.) Igls, and then, crossing the 'Salzstrasse' from Matrei to Hall, to the small pilgrimage-church of (11/2 hr.) Heiliguasser (4042 ft.; Inn). From this point (guide 2 fl.), the path, which is steep at places, leads in 21/2-3 hrs. to the broad and rounded summit. — The descent to

Patsch (p. 193) is steep and unpleasant.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the left bank of the Inn, past St. Nikolaus and the castles of Büchsenhausen and Cederfeld (hotel, see p. 134), to the (1/2 hr.) château of Weierburg (2208 ft.), which commands a pleasing view of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, and neighbouring mountains (lodgings; restaurant). In returning the route may be varied by descending to (20 min.) Mühlau (*Pension Schlechter, with baths and café-restaurant; *Stern). Nearly 800 ft. higher than the Weierburg (a climb of 40 min.) stands the farm-house of Maria-Brunn (known as the 'Hungerburg'; *Inn), which commands a *View extending to the Stubaier Ferner. - About 1/4 M. from Mühlau is the wild Mühlauer Klamm, or gorge. Thence across the handsome suspension-bridge and back to (1/2 hr.) Innsbruck.

The village of Hötting constitutes the W. suburb of Innsbruck. The church contains the monument of Gregory Löffler (p. 135), the famous bronze-founder. The road then leads across the Höttinger Au to (11/4 hr.) Kranebitten (Inn), at the mouth of the picturesque Kranebitter or Harter Klamm (worth a visit; to the Kerschbuchhof 20 min., thence to the so-

called Hundskirche, or 'dog's church', ½ hr.).

At the entrance to the Selrainer That (p. 171), 71/2 M. W. of Innsbruck, on the Mittelgebirge which bounds the Inn Valley on the S., lies the village of Oberperfuss with a small bath (inexpensive), which affords pleasant summer quarters.

A charming excursion may be made to (6 M.) Schönberg, at the entrance to the Stubaithal (p. 181; carriage to the Stefansbrücke, see above);

most favourable light in the early morning.

31. The Zillerthal.

From Jendach (p. 56) to Zell, 161/2 M. — STELLWAGEN from Jendach (Toleranz) to Zell (Post) daily at 8.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. in 33/4 hrs. (1 fl.); from Zell to Jendach at 3.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. in 31/s hrs. Carriage from Jendach to Fügen with one horse 2 fl. 50, with two horses

4 fl. 60 kr.; to Zell 6 fl. 30 or 9 fl. 60 kr.

The Zillerthal is at first broad, fertile, and somewhat monotonous, enclosed by wooded heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green Ziller, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. The inhabitants are remarkable for their vivacity of disposition, their peculiar customs, and picturesque dress (fast disappearing). The holiday-attire of the women consists of a velvet boddice and blue apron, that of the men of a brown leathern jacket, red waistcoat, embroidered leathern girdle, knee-breeches of black leather, and white stockings. Pointed hats with broad brims adorned with gold tassels, are worn by both sexes. Zell presents a busy scene on market-days and festivals. On all grand occasions processions of riflemen form an invariable feature in the proceedings. The natives of this valley are much infected with a love of travel. Many of the itinerant Tyrolese glove-dealers, who are met with in different parts of the continent, are Zillerthalers, but their wares have never seen the Zillerthal.

Jenbach, see p. 55. The road to the Zillerthal crosses the Inn by the Rothholz bridge, leads through the court of the castle of that name, and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. Strass (1700 ft.; Neuwirth), at the entrance to the Zillerthal. (To the left, at the foot of the Reitherkogel, is the ruin of Kropfsberg, p. 55.) To the right, on the Schlittersberg, is the Brettfall chapel, commanding an admirable view (reached from the road in ½ hr.). The road to (131/2 M.) Zell is attractive, but hardly recommended for walking, and does not approach the river till Ried is reached. Beyond Strass, the Brandberger Kolm and the Gerlosvand become visible; behind us is the Vordere Sonnwendjoch (7300 ft.). 2½/4 M. Schlitters (Jäger, Stern). Then Gagering, and (2½/4 M.) Fügen (*Post; *Sonne; *Höllwarth; *Aigner, unpretending), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The interesting ascent of the "Kellerjoeh (7677 ft.) may be accomplished from Figen in one day (8 hrs., there and back; guide 2½, horse 6 fl.). The extensive view embraces the Inn Valley, the N. Limestone Alps, the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal Glaciers, the Tauern, etc. (descent to Schwaz, p. 55; 4 hrs., steep and not recommended). — The Wiedersberger Horn (6905 ft.), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, may also easily be ascended (4½ hrs., guide 2½ fl.).

Beyond Kapfing, the next village, the road crosses the Finsing-bach; 21/4 M. Uderns (Erzherzog Johann); then Ried, and (21/4 M.) Kaltenbach (*Post, moderate), where the broad Ziller is approached.

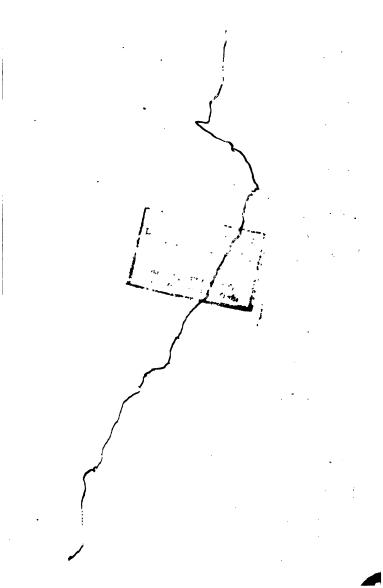
On the right bank of the Ziller is the (1/2 hr.) Märzenbach-Klamm, which will repay a visit. — From Kaltenbach to the summit of the Kreuzjoch (8206 ft.), 5 hrs., easy and interesting (guide 21/2 fl.); over the Kreuzjoch to Gerios, 8 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), comp. p. 143.

At a point beyond $(2^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Aschau, where the road ascends slightly, a pleasing retrospect is obtained. 3 M. Zell, which is not

visible until it is nearly reached.

Zell (1880 ft.; *Post, on the left bank, R. from 60, L. 15, A. 20, B. 26 kr.; *Welschwirth; *Bräu, moderate; *Engel; *Greiderer; *Neu-Wirth; Daviter, moderate; Holzeisen's. Café, near the Post), a busy village (1200 inhab.) of some importance, lies on both banks of the Ziller, the valley of which is here broad and fertile. To the E. rise the Hainzenberg (on a projecting spur is the Maria Rast Capelle) and the lofty Gerlosvand (7094 ft.), resembling a wall; S. the Ahornspitze (9728 ft.), the blunted pyramid of the Tristenspitze (9080 ft.), and the snow-fields of the Ingent (9564 ft.). Pleasant walk to (½ hr. from the 'Post') Klöpflstaudach, a farm-house, with an open terrace commanding an excellent view, on a spur of the Zellberg, to the W. of Zell. At the foot of the Hainzenberg, 1½ M. E. of Zell, the Gerlosbach forms a considerable cascade (the adjacent gold-mine is no longer worked).

To the E. of Zell opens the Gerlos, through which a much-used but indifferent bridle-path leads to the upper Pinzgau. To Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml $3^{1}/_{2}$, over the Plattentsol 5 hrs. (horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Krimml 9 fl.; guide from Zell to Krimml 4 fl. 20, from Gerlos 2 fl. 60 kr.). The route leads S.E. from Zell, turns to the right in the direction of the Hainzenberg by (10 min.) a column in honour of the Virgin, and then rapidly ascends this hill (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) Maria Rast chapel (2290 ft.; Inn), to the village of $\binom{1}{2}$ hr.) Hainzenberg. The view is at first confined, but higher up the Zillerthal becomes visible in its entire length, the background being formed by the mountains on the N. bank of the Inn. In another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the Oetschen Inn (3350 ft.), a small wooden



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platform attached to which affords a capital view of Zell. The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the course of the Gerlosbach, which flows in a deep gorge on the left, passes (1/4 hr.) Marteck (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) ravines of the Schönbach and the (1/2 hr.) Zaberbach. The following portion of the route is particularly picturesque; on the left we still have the deep gorge of the Gerlosbach. After 1/2 hr. we cross the Schwarzach, then (20 min.) the Wimmerbach, and immediately afterwards the Gerlosbach; 5 min. the hamlet of Gmünd. The valley is here wider; the path crosses after 20 min. to the left bank of the Gerlosbach, in 5 min. recrosses to the right, and then leads over the stony Riederbach to the (20 min.) long village of Gerlos (4110 ft.; Alpenrose, at the lower end, near the church; *Kammerlander, 8 Min. farther on). On the S.W. rise the Brandberger Kolm and the Gerloswand.

EXCURSIONS. (The forester Unterrainer is a trustworthy guide.) Up the Schönach-Thal to the (2½ rs.) Obere Iss-Alpe, which commands a fine view of the head of the valley (Schönach Glacier, Zillerkopf, etc.).—
From the Durlassboden (see below), to the right, up the Wilds Gerles as far as the (1½ r.) Drissen-Alp; the head of the valley is closed by the extensive Gerlos glacier, over which towers the Reichenspitze.—Ascent of the Thorhelm (8176 ft.) in 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult (guide necessary): the route ascends the Krumbach-Thal to the N. to the end of the valley (Wilds Krimmi), then turns to the right to the saddle between the Thorhelm and the Katzenkopf, and leads up the W. shoulder to the summit, which affords a fine view of the Zillerthal group. The Kreusjoch (8205 ft.), to the 8. of the Wilds Krimml, commands a similar view.
— The ascent of the Reichenspitze (10,807 ft.) is a difficult glacier expedition of 7-8 hrs., and should not be attempted except by practised mountaineers with able guides. The descent to the Kuchelmoos-Alp (p. 144) in

the Zillergrund is very abrupt.

The path continues in the valley, on the right bank of the Gerlos, past the entrance to the Schönach-Thal (at the head of which is the glacier of the same name, with the Wild-Gerlos-Spitze and the Zillerkopf), crosses the (1/4 hr.) Krumbach, and then ascends through wood to the highest region of the valley, called the (3/4 hr.) Dürrenboden, or Durlassboden (4603 ft.), where a timber dam is situated. The valley bends to the S. and is now known as the Wilde Gerlos; the Reichenspitze and its glaciers occupy the background. The path crosses the wide valley to 20 min. a post, which indicates the boundary between the Tyrol and the district of Salzburg, and between the Gerlos and Pinzgau; 5 min. farther is a finger-post pointing to the left to Gerlos, and to the right to Krimml. The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left by the crucifix, crosses the highest point of the pass, the Hohe Gerlos, or Pinzgauer Höhe (4780 ft.), and descends into the Salzachthal to (1/2 hr.) Ronach and (2 hrs.) Wald (p. 132).

This direct route is far less attractive than that by the PINZGAUER PLATTE and KRIMML. The path ascends to the right (S.E.) by a finger-post, 5 min. beyond the boundary-post (see above); at the sum mit of the pass is a second way-post, pointing to the right to Krimml. We then proceed along the ridge in an easterly direction, past the

chalets of the Vordere Platte, passing through a gate after 15 min.; 1/2 hr. chalet, with finger-post inscribed 'Weg nach Gerlos', immediately beyond which we gain a view of the Krimmler-Thal and its cascades. Thence by a stony bridle-path descending through wood to (3/4 hr.) Krimml (p. 132). — The route by the Plattenkogl, or Hintere Platte, 11/2 hr. longer, is still finer (guide advisable on account of the marshy places, from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr.). The path diverges from the Platte route to the right by the chalets (see above), and pursues a S.E. direction towards the summit. After 40 min. it passes three chalets, where a post points the way to the 'Fürst-Schwarzenberg-Monument', a dilapidated wooden pyramid on the summit of the (20 min.) *Plattenkogl (6656 ft.). The view embraces the Pinzgau, the Dreiherrnspitze on the S.E., the Reichenspitze and the Wilde Gerlos on the S.W., and, far below, Krimml with the waterfalls. No defined path descends hence to Krimml, but the right direction, to the E. towards the Pinzgau, cannot be mistaken. At first a precipice, descending on the right, is skirted, past some chalets; at the (40 min.) last hut, by the finger-post, the Platte route (see above) is joined. 1

The road from Zell to $(4^1/2 \text{ M.})$ Mairhofen (post-conveyance with two seats daily at 2 p.m., 40 kr.; one-horse carriage $2^1/2 \text{ fl.}$) leads along the right bank of the Ziller by Bühel, Eckartau, and Hollenzen; but the footpath on the left bank (5 M.), by Laimach and Hippach, is pleasanter.

Mairhofen (2096 ft.; *Stern, kept by Wildauer; Neuhaus; *Post), at the head of the lower Zillerthal, is situated on a green plateau surrounded by lofty mountains (see above). To the W. a pleasant glimpse is obtained of the Duxer-Thal, with the village of Finkenberg, commanded by the Grünberg. The valley divides here into four different branches, locally called 'Gründe': E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillupthal, S.W. the Zamser (or Zemm) Thal, W. the Duxerthal.

GUDES. Good guides, particularly for the more difficult excursions, are not easily found in the Zillerthal. Mention may be made of David Fankhauser of Rosshag, Georg Samer (Josele) and Jakob Huber (Geiner) of Dornauberg, and Michel Mairl of Mairhofen. The innkeepers Wildauer of Mairhofen, Stock of Lanersbach, Kröll of Dornauberg, and Tanner of Brandberg will give information on this point.

The Zillergrund, which opens on the E. and is drained by the Ziller, is traversed by passes leading to the Abrenthal. The most frequented of these crosses the Hörnijoch (11-12 hrs. from Mairhofen to St. Jacob; fatiguing, guide not absolutely indiagensable, from Brandberg Dif fil. fl.)

The Zillergrund, which opens on the E. and is drained by the Ziller, is traversed by passes leading to the Ahrenthal. The most frequented of these crosses the Hörnljoch (11-12 hrs. from Mairhofen to St. Jacob; fatiguing; guide not absolutely indispensable, from Brandberg 5½ fl.). From Mairhofen, a steep ascent of 1½ hr. on the right bank of the Ziller to Brandberg (3517 ft.; Tanner); thence to (1½ hr.) Häusling and (1½ hr.) Auf der Au (4030 ft.), a hunter's refuge; then to the right, through the steep Sondergrund (guide to the Joch advisable, a shepherd from the Alp will act as such), to the (4 hrs.) Hörnl-Joch (8360 ft.; view of the Krimmler Tauern, Dreiherrnspitz, Rieserferner, &c.), from which the path descends abruptly to (3 hrs.) St. Jacob in the Prettau (p. 272). — The upper Zillergrund stretches in an easterly direction from the Au (see above). A path leads through it by the (1 hr.) Sulzboden:Alp (4650 ft.), at the mouth of the Hundskehlgrund (see below), and the (1½ hr.) Kuchelmoos-Alp (5820 ft.) to

the (3/4 hr.) last chalet in the Hohenau (6854 ft.); thence a toilsome pass leads across the Feld-Jöchl, or Heiligengeist-Jöchl (8760 ft.), to (4 hrs.) Kasern (p. 272); while another (less fatiguing) leads from the Sulzboden-Alp (see above) over the Hundskehljoch (Karscharte, 8382 ft.) to (6 hrs.) St. Valentin (p. 272). Guides necessary for both these passes (6 ft. from Brandberg). The Hundskehle was crossed in September, 1877, by an entire brigade of Austrian infantry.

The Stillupthal stretches to the S.E., between the Ahornspitze on the The Stilluptaal stretches to the S.E., between the Ahornspitze on the left and the Tristenspitze on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillerthal, and will repay a visit. The Ziller is crossed at Mairhofen; by the (1/2 hr.) hamlet of Haus, on the left bank of the Stillupbach, we ascend a stony slope of the Fitzenkoyl, and then traverse a wild ravine leading to the head of the valley; 21/2 hrs. Jagdhütte (3786 ft.); thence past several waterfalls to the (2 hrs.) Taxacher-Alp, at the end of the valley, environed by snowy peaks and glaciers. From this point over the Keilbach-Joch (9310 ft.) to Steinhaus or St. Johann in the Ahrenthal (p. 271), feitimize by interesting scarces of 8.7 hrs. (wilds for Misheles 2.9).

a fatiguing but interesting passage of 6-7 hrs. (guide from Mairhofen 8 fl.; provisions necessary). The *Ahornspitze (9728 ft.), between the Zillergrund and the Stillupthal, is best ascended from Mairhofen (across the Fellenberger-Alp in 7 hrs.,

fatiguing; guide 4 fl.); view magnificent. To STAFFLACH through the Duxerthal, or Tuxerthal, the most populous of the above valleys, and over the Duxer Joch, a route of 111/2 hrs., much frequented. The road crosses the Zemmbach by the (35 min.) Untere Steg (see below), and ascends to (1/2 hr.) Finkenberg (2444 ft.; "Neuwirth, on the way to the Teufels-Steg; Eberle, rustic). (To the Karls-Steg, see below.) It then crosses to the right bank of the Duxer Bach, leads along the slope high above it (fine retrospect of the Ahornspitze, &c.), and recrosses to (21/2 hrs.) Lanersbach, or Vorder-Dux (4280 ft.; *Stock; Brückenwirth). We next reach (13/4 hr.) Hinter-Dux (4839 ft.), the highest village in this green valley, consisting of a few wooden huts, a small bath-house (water 72° Fahr.), and an inn. Grand environs, enhanced by the Gefrorne Wand, a glacier of considerable extent, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (guide to it desirable).

From Hinter-Dux the steep and stony path ascends opposite the Gefrorne Wand, passing several waterfalls, to the (2½ hrs.) Duxer Joch (7664 ft.), the summit of which is marked by a cross. It then descends to (11/2 hr.) Ober-Schmirn, or Kasern (Inn), in the Schmirner-Thal, (1 hr.) Inner-Schmirn (4920 ft.; rustic inn), (2 hrs.) Staffach (p. 193), where the Brenner-road is reached, and (1 hr.) the railway-station Steinach (p. 193). Those accustomed to mountain-walking may dispense with a guide, observing that at the cross the path to the left is to be followed; 10 min. farther, on the lofty plain, a second cross is reached, and a chalet perceived in a small hollow, whence a steep slope is descended into the Schmirner Thal. The path leading straight on, and then to the right. returns to Hinter-Dux through the Weitenthal.

By devoting 21/2 hrs. more to the excursion, the traveller may combine the Dornauberg with the Duxerthal: follow the route to the Karlssteg (43/4 M. from Mairhofen, see p. 146), return by the W. side of the valley, and ascend to the (11/2 hr.) top of the hill, cross the (11/4 hr.) Teufelssteg, a bridge over the Duxerbach, which flows through a profound ravine 100 ft. below, and thus reach (1/4 hr.) Finkenberg, whence the route by Lanersbach to (4 hrs.) Hinter-Dux is above described.

The Zemmthal, the lower part of which is called the Dornauberg, is very picturesque as far as Ginzling (3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Beyond Mairhofen (10 min.) the road crosses the Ziller, which here forms a picturesque waterfall, then the (1/4 hr.) Stillupbach (see above), and 10 min. farther reaches the covered bridge (Untere Steg, see above) which crosses the Zemmbach to the Duxerthal. We now ascend to the left on the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (10 min.) Hochsteg, another covered bridge crossing the Zemmbach, which here emerges from a ravine. The road now ascends on the left bank across the pastures of Lintthal (Inn) to the *Dornauberg, a profound and sombre ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad walls of rock, between which the impetuous Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades. The scenery as far as the (1 hr.) Kartssteg is strikingly picturesque, vying with, and at some points surpassing the Via Mala in the Grisons.

The Karlssteg (2795 ft.), 13/4 hr. from Mairhofen, 11/4 hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The path ascending by rocky steps to the right leads to Finkenberg, see above.) Beyond this point the route is less interesting. It ascends gradually from the Karlssteg on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing (10 min.) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault, then (20 min.) a hut with memorial-tablets. The background is formed by the extensive ice and snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9564 ft.).

3/4 hr. Ginzling, or Dornauberg (3260 ft.; Kröll, rustic), the last village in the valley, with a new church, is prettily situated on

both banks of the Zemmbach.

To the S. E. opens the wild "Floitenthal, which is well worthy of a visit (9 M. in length; guide unnecessary). 1 hr. Höhenberg-Alp, beyond which a view of the glaciers is soon obtained; ³/₄ hr. Bockach-Alp (5160 ft.); ³/₄ hr. Bockach-Alp (5160 ft.); the view from which, however, does not surpass that from the Bockach-Alp). On the S. lies the extensive Floiten-Glacier, enciroled by the Löffelspitze, Schwarzenstein, and Mörchenspitze.

— The ascent of the Grosse Löffelspitze (Löffler, 11,096 ft.) is very fatiguing (from the Baumgarten-Alp 7-8 hrs.; two guides necessary, 7 ft. each); the summit commands a superb panorama (comp. p. 271). — Across the Floiten Glacier to the Trippach Saddle between the Floitenspitze and Schwarzenstein, and then down over the Rohrbach Glacier to Luttach (8-9 hrs. from the Baumgarten-Alp), an imposing glacier route; comp. p. 271.

— The Tristenspitze (900 ft.; 5-6 hrs., guide 4/2 fl.), and the Gross-Ingent (9564 ft.; 7 hrs., guide 5/2 fl.) may also be ascended from Ginzling, but both of them are fatiguing.

The path crosses the stream near the church, and leads past the falls of the $(^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ Gunketbach on the left and the $(^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ Pizerbach on the right, to the $(^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ Rosshag-Alp (refreshments and night-quarters, better than at Breitlahner). Farther up, on the right bank, is the $(^{3}/_{4} \text{ hr.})$ Breitlahner Alp (4070 ft.; rustic inn with 8 beds).

To the S.W. here opens the "Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund, a valley rich in minerals, terminated by imposing glaciers. This is an admirable field for the mountaineer, but it is sadly lacking in accommodation (a club-hut is to be erected on the Schwarzenstein Alp). From Breitlahner the path follows the right bank of the stream, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends gently to the (?/4 hr.) Schwarm-Alp (4396 ft.), situated in a broad basin covered with rocky debris. To the right rises the Grosse Greiner (see below). The ascent practically begins !/4 hr. farther on, where we climb the steep slopes of the Schwader (on the right, the picturesque falls of the Zemmbach) to the prettily-situated (?/4 hr.) Grawand-Alp (6870 ft.); thence, by a track which becomes very narrow at places, to the (?/4 hr.) Waxeyg-Alp, at the foot of the Waxegg glacier, and to the (!/2 hr.) Alp Schwarzenstein (6696 ft.; Alpine fare, hay-beds), the highest pastures. The scenery here is magnificent: on the S.E. is the Schwarzenstein Glacier, on the S. the Horn and Waxegg glaciers, overtopped by the Rothkopf, Mörchenspitzen, Schwarzenstein, Horn-Pitzen, Thurnerkamp. Rossruck, Müsele, and Grosse Greiner. The best

doint of view is by the small Schwarzsee, \(^1/2\) hr. above the Alp. — MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from the Schwarzenstein-Alp. Rothkopf (10,190 ft.), the nearer peak 4 hrs., not difficult (guide from Dornauberg 5\(^1/4\) fl.). — The Schwarzenstein (11,047 ft.), ascended in 5 hrs. (guide 6 ft.), commands a splendid panorama (descent over the Rothback-Alpe to Taufers, comp. p. 271). — The Grosse Greiner (10,354 ft.) is ascended with some difficulty from the Waxegg-Alp in 6-7 hrs. (7\(^1/2\) ft.). — Passes to Taufers over the Schwarzenbachjoch, Tratterjoch, Mitterbachjoch, see p. 271 (each

about 8 hrs., guide 8 fl.). From Breitlahner over the Pfitscher-Joch (7320 ft.) to Sterzing, an attractive but somewhat trying route of 10-11 hrs. The path is bad at places, but practised walkers may dispense with a guide (fee from Ginzling to St. Jacob $6^{1/2}$, to Sterzing $8^{1/2}$ fl.). The path crosses the Zemmbach to the W., ascends the steep left bank of the Zamser-Bach which issues from the Zamser Grund, and, crossing several tributary torrents, reaches the (2 hrs.) Zamser-Alp (5512 ft.; milk only to be had), situated at the entrance to the wild Schlegeisen-That, with its glacier-clad background. (Over the Neves-Sattel to Lappach, see p. 267.) The Olperer (11,447 ft.), the highest summit of the main Dux range, may be ascended from the Zamser-Alp in 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing, but very interesting; guide 71/2 fl., or, including descent to Hinterdux, 9 fl.). — We now return from the chalet to the left bank, recrossing to the right in 5 min., and then bear to the left in the direction of an uprooted fir-tree, at the foot of the mountain. The route can now hardly be mistaken. It follows the right bank of the brook, traverses the highest level of the valley (above which, on the right, is the Stampfler Glacier, the source of the Zamserbach), and then ascends the Joch, the culminating point of which (3 hrs.) the traveller may reach by following the heaps of stones to the right, or by ascending to the cross to the left. Fine view to the left of the Oberberg-spitzen, Hochfeiler, and Bothwand; in the foreground, far below, are the green Pfitschthal and the serrated ridge which separates it from the Pfundersthal, the Hohe Pfeil and Grabspitz standing out most prominently; on the W., in the distance, are seen the Ortler and Oetzthaler Alps. In a depression to the left below the top of the pass, nestle three small mountain lakes. (The Rothward, 9416 ft., may be ascended from the Joch by an easy climb of 2 hrs.) The descent on the other side of the Joch, at parts steep, leads to (11/2 hr.) Stein, and (1/2 hr.) St. Jacob in the Pfitschthal (4658 ft.; "Rainer's Inn). The landlord of the inn here is a good guide for an ascent of the Hochfeiter (11.500 ft.), which may be reached hence in 7-8 hrs., the night being passed at the Untersberger-Alp; the ascent is without danger, though fatiguing, and the prospect from the top is very extensive. From St. Jacob to Lappach over the Witherities of the Ethensette Scherice of 2027. Weisszintioch or the Eisbrucker-Scharte, see p. 267. — The path to Sterzing now traverses a level part of the valley to (1 hr.) Kematen, a village situated on the slope to the right, and (1/4 hr.) Wieden, at the entrance to the Grossberg-Thal, through which a rather toilsome passage leads over the Pfundersjoch (3700 ft.) to (6 hrs.) Pfunders (p. 259). The houses of Burgum remain on the left. The path now crosses the stream, and at a (3/4 hr.) Saw Mill enters a wild ravine with bleak stony sides, through which the brook forces its way in a series of falls to a lower part of the valley. To the right, at the end of the ravine, are the houses of Afens; 11/4 hr. Wiesen, a considerable village with a handsome church. The path now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of (3/4 hr.) Sterzing (p. 193).

32. From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve. Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 108.

40 M. BAILWAY (Salzburg-Tyrol Railway, comp. R. 24) from Wörgl to (22 M.) Kitzbühel in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 fl. 69, 1 fl. 27, 85 kr.). Stellwagen from Kitzbühel to Mittersill daily in 5 hrs. (1 fl. 50 kr.); one-horse carriage to Pass Thurn 5, Mittersill 7, Krimml 14 fl. — This route is

the shortest and most convenient means of communication between the Inn Valley and the Upper Pinzgau and Krimml. Either the Hohe Salve or the Kitzbühler Horn (or both) should be ascended if the weather is favourable.

Wörgl (1666 ft.), see p. 54. The railway follows the left bank of the Brixenthaler Ache (on the other bank is the 'Kaiser-Strasse', p. 152). Below the castle of Itter, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, it enters the Brixenthaler Klause, a narrow, rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache. Then along the right bank to -

51/2 M. Hopfgarton (2030 ft.; *Post or Paulwirth; Diewald; Staffner's Restaurant, at the station); the large village, the seat of

the district-court, is 3/4 M. from the station.

The *Hohe Salve (5984 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is one of the favourite and most easily accessible points of view in the German The conspicuous rounded summit of the mountain is covered with turf, and forests and farm-houses extend more than halfway up its slopes. The ascent may be made from Hopfgarten, Brixenthal, Söll, or Itter; best from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.). Travellers approaching from Kitzbühel ascend from Brixenthal or Brixen (the shortest route, 21/2 hrs.). The ascent from Söll (3 hrs.), on the N. side of the mountain, has this advantage that the fine view towards the S. is concealed until the summit is reached, when it is suddenly disclosed in all its grandeur. — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 1½ fl.; to the top and back by Brixen 2 fl. 20, back by Söll 2 fl. 50 kr. (20 lbs. of luggage free). Horse or mule with attendant to the Tenn Inn 3, to the top 5 fl.; 'chaise-à-porteurs' 12 fl. - Same tariff from

From Hopfgarten (3 hrs.) the route follows the high-road past the Paulwirth and ascends to the left by the finger-post; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. a spring; 20 min. a mill; 20 min. finger-post pointing to the left; 5 min., the *Tenn Inn (night-quarters), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the summit. The path now ascends a little way to the left, and then to the right; 40 min. the Vorder-Hutten; 1/2 hr. a bench (where the path from Söll unites with ours); 20 min.

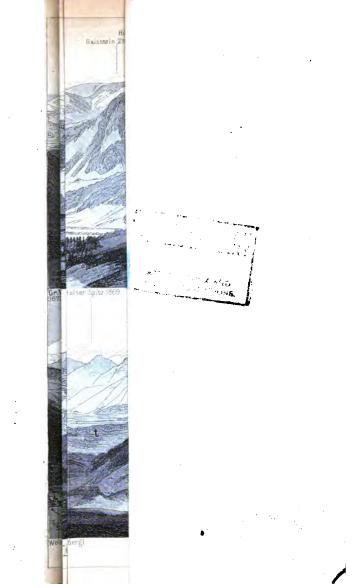
the summit.

The path from Brixen (21/2 hrs.) ascends to the right from the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets it turns to the left; by the (3/4 hr.) chapel it again turns to the left towards the Alp, whence it ascends in steep zigzags to the (3/4 hr.) summit. — From the station of Brixenthal a newly constructed bridle-path, provided with way-posts and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures (porters and horses

from the postmaster at the station, to the summit 5 fl.).

From Söll (p. 152) there is a bridle-path to the summit which cannot be mistaken. Active pedestrians may also take the following route: first towards the S. to the Stampfanger Graben, passing after 20 min. a chapel on an isolated rock on the right, and ascending straight on; 15 min., pass through the gate to the brook (path to the left to be avoided), and ascend steeply on the other side through wood; beyond (20 min.) the solitary house of Romsen, ascend in zigzags over pastures; ½ hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, by which the bridle-path is joined. In 1½ hr. a spring is reached, 5 min. beyond which the route joins that from Hopfgarten, at a point 20 min. from the summit.

At the top are a chapel and an Inn with outbuildings (which is sometimes full in fine weather, and should be reached as early as possible; bed 80 kr.). The "Prospect, although less varied than that from the Rigi or the Schafberg owing to the absence of lakes, is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tauern chain is visible from the Hohe Tauern and Wiesbachborn to the Zillerthaler Ferner. Due S. rises the Gross-Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic looking Grosse Rettenstein protruding between the Windauthal and the Spertenthal;





farther W. are the distant Ortler, the N. Limestone Alps with the Zugspitze, and the Steinbergerspitze, somewhat resembling a church; on the N., the Miesing, Wendelstein, and, on the S. side of the deep valley of the Inn, the imposing, serrated ridge of the Kaisergebirge; E. the Salzburg Alps, the Loferer Steinberge, the Steinerne Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbüller Horn (comp. Panorama)

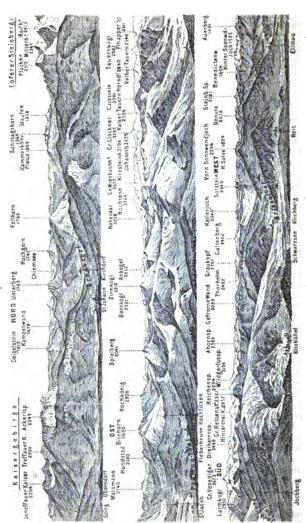
To the 8. of Hopfgarten is the entrance to the Kelchsauer Thal, traversed by two rarely used passes, the one to the right leading through the Lange Grund to (10 hrs.) Gerios, the other to the left through the Kurze Grund and over the Salzachjoch (6485 ft.) to (9 hrs.) Ronach in the Upper Pinzgau (neither of them attractive, guide necessary). — A third route leads through the Windau-Thal (see below) and over the Filzensattel (6590 ft.) to (9-10 hrs.) Wald in the Pinzgau (guide requisite).

At Haslau above Hopfgarten (on the right the ruin of Engelsberg, at the entrance of the Kelchsauer Thal) the train crosses the Brixenthaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the Windauer Thal, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back upon itself, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60 ft. in height and a bridge 75 ft. in height. A second tunnel then leads to the upper part of the Brixenthal. The train crosses the Lauterbach and reaches (12 M.) Brixenthal (2490 ft.; Soitner's Restaurant, with beds, at the station), the station for the large village of Brixen (Inn), 1½ M. to the W. Ascent of the Hohe Salve from this point, see p. 148. About ½ M. to the S. of the village is the Maria-Luisen-Brunnen (Inn), a chalybeate spring.

The train continues to traverse the broad valley, ascends abruptly (gradient 1:50), and crosses the watershed between the Brixenthaler and Kitzbühler Ache. 16 M. Kirchberg (2690 ft.; Kalswirth), a picturesque village at the entrance to the Spertenthal; facing us rises the Kitzbühler Horn (see below), to the left and behind us the Hohe Salve. At Klausenbach the line crosses the Rheinache (N., the Kaisergebirge, p. 152), which issues from the Spertenthal and joins the Kitzbühler Ache at St. Johann (p. 115). The Schwarzsee is then passed on the left, and the hilly ground of the Bühelach traversed. The line is now carried in a wide curve over the Kitz-

bühler Ache and the Pass Thurn road to -

22 M. Kitzbühel (2418 ft.; *Tiefenbrunner; *Hinterbräu; Stern; Rössl; Hechenberger; Haas, at the station; Tiefenbrunner Bierquelle, a beer-house with shady garden, opposite the station; furnished rooms at Pirchl's, etc.), a small town (3000 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Kitzbühler Ache, and much frequented for summer-quarters. On the Jochberger road, 3/4 M. to the S., is the chalybeate Kitzbühler Bad (inexpensive). — Agreeable and picturesque walks: E. to the (1 hr.) Ebnerkapelle in the Köglergraben, with a fine view of the Venediger, etc.; W. to (1/2 hr.) the château of Lebenberg, the Zephirau with the Schleierfall ('Veil Fall'), and the (3/4 hr.) Schwarzsee (Inn), the surface of which is covered with water-lilies.



Panorama from the Kitzbühler Horn (6542 ft.).

The ascent of the "Kitzbühler Morn (6642 ft.) is recommended for the sake of its view (3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 2 fl., horse 5, to the inn 4 fl.). The route leads S. from the station, past the Hôtel Haas, and along the Ache; the (4 min.) first turning to the left is taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, provided at doubtful points with way-posts, is ascended through wood and over pastures (several good springs) to the new (2½ hrs.) "Inn (10 beds), above the Trattaipe. The summit, on which stands a chapel, is reached from the inn in ½ hr. more. The view, particularly of the Tauern, surpasses that from the Hohe Salve, and is remarkable for the picturesque grouping of the valleys; en the E. are the imposing Loferer Steinberge, on the N.E. the Chiemsce. Compare the Panorama. — The descent on the N. side by the Hofer-Alpe to St. Johann. (p. 115) is rather fatiguing; that on the W. by the Goign-Alpe (refreshments) to Oberndorf, 1½ M. to the S. of St. Johann, is preferable. For the descent by the E. side to Fieberbrunn (p. 115), a guide is desirable.

RAILWAY from Kitzbühel to Zell am See and Salzburg, see R. 24. The road to Mittersill crosses the Ache, and leads past the Kitzbühler Bad (see above) and (left) Aurach to Wiessneck (to the S. is seen the Gross-Venediger). Then a steep ascent past a deserted copper-stamping-mill to (6 M.) Jochberg (3000 ft.; Huber).

The ascent of the *Gaisstein (7746 ft.) from this point forms an attractive and not difficult excursion of 41/2 hrs. (guide). The route ascends through the steep Sintersbachgraben to the Lower and (31/2 hrs.) Upper Sintersbach-Alpe, whence the summit, which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern, is attained in 1 hr. more. The descent may be made either direct to Stuhlfelden or to (3½ hrs.) Mittersill. New path over the crest of the mountain to the (7 hrs.) Schmittenhöhe, see p. 113.

The road now ascends gradually, past the Zur Wacht Inn, to (4 M.) Jochberg-Wald (Waldwirth), and then in long windings (a path to the left effects a considerable saving), becoming level again at the top, to the (4 M.) Pass Thurn (4180 ft.; Inn), the boundary between the Tyrol and Salzburg. An eminence about 1/2 hr. to the W. commands a fine survey of the Tauern; a still finer view is afforded farther up from the Resterhöhe (6100 ft.), to which a new path leads from the inn in 13/4 hr.

In descending, the road leads past a second (10 min.) Inn, and affords a magnificent view of the Pinzgau with its reedy swamps, and of the Tauern. Then in long windings to (4 M.) Mittersill (p. 131).

Walkers on their way to Krimmi save 1 hr. by taking the footpath to the right at the bend of the road, about 300 paces below the second inn (see above), which descends through pastures and wood direct to (1 hr.) Milhlbach (see p. 131).

33. From Wörgl by Lofer to Reichenhall.

Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 108, 58.

58 M. HIGH-ROAD. Stellwagen daily from St. Johann to Lofer and Reichenhall.

Wörgl (1666 ft.), see p. 54. The road crosses the railway (p. 148) and the Brixenthaler Ache at the Grattenbergl, a projecting eminence. It then quits the Inn, follows the valley of the Ache for a short distance, and ascends (in view of the castle of Itter) the ravine which leads to the low saddle separating the Sölland, or valley of the Söll, from the Achenthal. From this point onwards

the road is called the 'Kaiserstrasse', from the Kaisergebirge, which lies to the N.

9 M. Söll (2320 ft.; Post; ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 148). The road is bounded on the N. by the jagged limestone wall of the Mosberg, on the S. by the slopes of the Hohe Salve. The picturesque wooden houses in this district deserve attention. 31/2 M. Scheffau is passed on the height to the left; on the road is the Plaiken Inn.

The Kaisergebirge consists of two ranges separated by the W. and E. Kaiserthal (p. 54); the N. chain is called the Hintere Kaiser, while the S. chain, at the base of which the road runs, is known as the Vordere or Hohe Kaiser. The latter, the higher of the two, culminates in the Haltspitze, 7742 ft., Treffauer Kaiser, 7730 ft., Scheffauer Kaiser, 7560 ft., and Ackerlspitze or Hochkaiser, 7706 ft. These peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper portions, and should not be attempted except by practised mountain-climbers. — The Scheffauer Kaiser may be

except by practised mountain-climbers.—In some autor amountain-climbers.—In some accorded from Scheffau by the Wegscheid-Alp in 5 hrs.; the hunter Johann Schlechter of Elmau, known as 'Mallhansl', is a good guide.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Scheffau to the (1½ hr.)

Hintersteiner-See (3040 ft.), 1½ M. long and ¾ M. broad, picturesquely situated at the base of the Zettenkoiser; on the E. bank is the church of Bernstatt (Inn). Then over the Steinerne Stiege and through the

Weissachthal to (21/2 hrs.) Kufstein, see p. 54.

41/9 M. Elmau (2656 ft.; Post) lies at the highest point of the road, which now descends, by (11/2 M.) Going, to the Rheinachenthal.

6 M. St. Johann (2130 ft.; *Post; *Bär), a station of the Salzburg-Tyrol Railway (p. 115), lies at the N. base of the Kitz-

bühler Horn (p. 151).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous continuation of the high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway or on foot through the Framauthal to Fieberbrunn (p. 115); then ascend to the left to (1 hr.) St. Jakob im Haus (2788 ft.; Inn), a hamlet lying on the low saddle between the Pramauthal and the Pillerthal; descend past the marshy Flecknersee to (1 hr.) St. Utrich on the Pillersee (see below); and finally traverse the Oefen to (1½ hr.) Waidring (see below).

From St. Johann to Kössen by Kohlthal and Schwend, see p. 62.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N. through the wide valley of the Grosse Ache (Leukenthal), the Kaisergebirge still flanking it on the W. side. Kirchdorf is seen on the left bank. (Over the Stripser Joch to Kufstein, see p. 54.) At (41/2 M.) Erpfendorf (1990 ft.; Inn) the road quits the Achenthal (to Kössen, see p. 62), and turns E. into the Ausserwaldthal; on the left rises the Fellhorn (5780 ft.; ascent from this point in 31/2 hrs., better from the N. side, p. 60), and farther off, above Waidring, the Stein-Platte, or Kammerköhr-Platte (6132 ft.).

41/2 M. Waidring (2562 ft.; *Post), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the Achenthal and the Saalachthal, is much frequented in summer. On the S. are the Loferer

Steinberge.

Over the Kammerköhr-Alp and through the Schwarzbergklamm to (6 hrs.) Unken, see below. The Kammerköhr-Platte (6132 ft.) may be ascended from the pass without difficulty in 1½ hr.; the view from the top is very fine. — The ascent of the Felthorn (5780 ft.) from this side is fatiguing; comp. p. 60.

A pleasant excursion (carriage-road) may be made S. from Waidring to the (11/2 M.) Oefen, a romantic gorge formed by the Strubache; then past the (3/4 M.) chapel of St. Adolari to the sequestered blue Pillersee (2740 ft.), at the S. end of which lies the (2 M.) village of St. Ulrich (Seewirth). To the E. rise the lofty Loferer Steinberge. — From St. Ulrich by St. Jakob im Haus to (21/2 hrs.) Fieberbrunn, see above.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to Reichenhall leads through magnificent mountain scenery, and is accordingly admirably adapted for walking. The profound and picturesque valley of the Strubache, between the Hochplatte and the Steinberg, continues to contract. In the narrowest part, about 11/2 M. on this side of Lofer, is the Pass Strub (2255 ft.), forming the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg, formerly fortified and defended with great valour by the Tyrolese peasants in 1805 and 1809. The Saalachthal is entered at --

6 M. Lofer (2096 ft.; *Löwe; *Zum Schweizer). The Pinzgau road here joins ours. A good view of the fine surrounding scenery is afforded by the (10 min.) Calvarienberg. Far below in the valley the impetuous Saale, or Saalach, rushes through its rocky channel. On all sides rise lofty mountains, some of them covered with snow: E. the Reiteralpe and Mühlsturzhörner, W. the Loferer Steinberge with several peaks (Breithorn, Ochsenhorn, Flachhorn, etc.), all 6500 to 8000 ft. in height.

An interesting excursion may be made from Lofer to the (1/2 hr.) Gesundheitsquelle (Loferer Bründt), a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, and to the (1/2 hr.) *Loferer Hochthal, enclosed by the vertical sides of the Steinberge, 6500 ft. in height.

To OBER-WEISSBACH (Saslfelden or Berchtesgaden). The road follows the Saalach as far as (11/2 M.) St. Martin, where the road to Hirschbühl, mentioned at p. 79, diverges to the left, and crosses the Pass Lustenstein (2070 ft.), which was formerly fortified. It then passes on the right the Lamprecht-Ofenloch (p. 80), crosses the Saalach, and reaches (6 M.) Ober-Weissbach (*Inn). Hence to (18 M.) Berchtesgaden, or to (12 M.) Saalfelden, see R. 16 (1/2 hr. to the N. is the interesting Seissenbergklamm). One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 3, two-horse 5 fl.; to Saalfelden 7 or 11 fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saale, through the Kniepass (on the right the Reiteralp-Gebirge).

6 M. Unken (1882 ft.; *Post; *Lamm), about 3/4 M. to the S.

of which lie the small baths of Oberrain (*Hotel).

A very attractive excursion may be made to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwarzbergklamm (guide, needless, 2½, horse 5½, h). A well-kept bridle-path leads up the *Unkenthal* to the W., and after 3¼ hr. ascends abruptly to the left; a small waterfall in a gorge to the left is passed, and the (40 min.) Eibelklamm reached. The route then passes a workmen's hut (locally called 'Stube'; generally closed), and reaches the (3/4 hr.) entrance to the Klamm, or gorge, which was rendered accessible in 1830 by means of paths and bridges. This is one of the grandest ravines of the kind among the German Alps, and is especially remarkable for the screw-shaped contortions of the huge rocky sides, which nearly meet at places. At the entrance is the inscription: 'Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo', placed there by order of Lewis I. of Bavaria. The gorge is about 3/4 M. long, and at the upper end is quitted by flights of wooden steps leading to a second 'Stube', where there is an excellent spring. — Hence over the Kammerköhr-Alp (5055 ft.) to Waidring (n. 152) in 4 hrs. (guida necessary, 3½ ft.); the descent is steep. By the Loferer Alpe (4796 ft.; accommodation) to Lofer 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary). — The Staubfall (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about 2 M.; then diverge to the right by the road into the Heuthal, with the Sonntagshorn rising on the N.; where the road divides, ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620 ft. in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the Fischbachthal to Seehaus and Ruhpolding and over the Winkelmoos-Alpe to Reit im Winkel, see p. 61.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide. — The ascent of the 'Sountaghorn (6444 ft.) by the Hochgseng and the Unkner Hoch-Alpen is interesting (bridle-path, 4-5 hrs.; guide 3, with luggage 4, horse 9 fl.); fine view. (A shorter route, indicated by streaks of red paint, and unmistakable, leads from Melleck through the Steisbachthal and the Rosskar.)

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by a fortified gateway, the Stein or Stern Pass. The road then ascends a steep incline to (3/4 hr.) Melleck (2016 ft.; *Inn, with fine view), the seat of the custom-houses of both countries. Here, on 17th Oct... 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians. Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner on the occasion. The road now passes Ristfeicht, and descends the Bodenbühl, a height where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (3 M.) Schnaizlreut (1670 ft.; Inn), a group of houses in the broad floor of the valley. A few hundred yards farther on, a footpath diverges on the right to Jettenberg on the Ramsau and Reichenhall road (p. 79). The Weissbach-Thal, between the Müllnerhorn on the right and the Ristfeichthorn on the left, is now ascended somewhat steeply; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Innzell and Traunstein (p. 59) diverges to the left. At the summit we observe the (1 hr.) brineconduit from Reichenhall to Rosenheim and a few pump-houses (Untere and Obere Nesselgraben); fine view of the valley, N. the Stauffen. The road now descends gradually to the (1/2 hr.) green Thumsee (1729 ft.), a small lake well stocked with fish, and skirts its S. bank. (The *Restaurant on the N.W. side attracts numerous visitors from Reichenhall.) On two rocky peaks to the left, farther on. rise the ruined castle of Karlstein and the Chapel of St. Pancras (p.83).

3 M. Reichenhall (1570 ft.), see p. 80.

34. From Bregenz to Innsbruck over the Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 6, 184.

131 M. RAILWAY (Vorariberger Bahn) to (36 M.) Bludenz in 3 hrs. (fares 2 ft. 77, 2 ft. 8, 1 ft. 99 kr.). Diligence from Bludenz to (95 M.) Innsbruck daily at midnight (from Innsbruck at 8 p.m.) in 189/4 hrs. (18 ft. 59 kr.). Stellwagen from Bludenz to Landeck daily at 9 a.m. in 11 hrs. (3½ ft.); from Landeck to Innsbruck twice a day in summer at 5 and 7 a.m. (from Innsbruck at 5 and 9 a.m.) in 11½ hrs. (3 ft.; cabriolet 4 ft. 20 kr.).

Bregenz (1306 ft.), see p. 5. The railway skirts the Gebhardsberg (p. 6), crosses the Bregenzer Ach at Rieden (p. 6), and at stat. Lautrach enters the broad valley of the Rhine (to the right a junction-line to St. Margarethen, a station on the Coire and Rorschach Railway, see Baedeker's Switzerland). 51/2 M. Schwarzach (*Bre-

genzer Wald, at the station; *Post), the station for the Bregenzer Wald (diligence to Bezau twice daily, comp. p. 7); the village, of considerable size, lies 1/4 M. from the railway. About 3 M. to the N.E. is Bildstein (p. 6), a resort of pilgrims, with a fine view.

71/2 M. Dornbirn (1417 ft.; *Hirsch; *Mohr), the principal market-town in the Vorarlberg, nearly 3 M. long, pop. 9000, is a well-built place with a new church, bearing the inscription 'Domus Dei et porta coeli'. The horizon on the S.W. is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snowclad Sentis, and the indented Churfirsten.

Fine views from the Zanzenberg, 11/2 M. to the E., with pavilion and rime views from the Laurencery, 1/2 M. to the E., with pavillon and summer-inn, and from the hamlet of (3 M.) Kehlegy, reached through the Steinbachthal.— In the valley of the Dornbirn Ach, about 3 M. to the S.E., lies Gülle (Restaurant), a village with several factories, aqueducts, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 120 ft.; 1½ M. farther up is the Narrenordots, crossing a romantic gorge.— In the valley of the Rhine, at the base of the Kühbery, 2½ M. to the S., lies the small Bad Marten M. M. for which is the fig. E. M. of the Evillage the Evillage of the State Haslach, 3/4 M. from which is the fine Fall of the Fallbach.

From Dornbirn over the Loose to Schwarzenberg, see p. 7; to the summit of the *Hochdiple (by Kehlegg in 3 hrs., over the Loose in 3/2 hrs.), see p. 7. — Ascent of the Mörzelspitze (5994 ft.), 5 hrs. (guide), an interesting excursion; descent to Mellau 3 hrs., comp. p. 8. — The Hohe Freschen (6565 ft.) is ascended hence in 7 hrs. (guide); the final climb is not advisable for persons disposed to giddiness (better from Rankweil,

see below).

121/2 M. Hohenems (1407 ft.; *Post), a considerable village, with large factories and a vigorous timber-trade, is very picturesquely situated at the foot of lofty and precipitous rocks which rise on the E. side. The handsome château, begun in 1569, completed at the beginning of the 17th cent., and now only partially occupied, belongs to the Count of Waldburg-Zeil. Above the village rise the ruined castles of Alt and Neu Hohenems. The Church contains a relief in marble at the high altar, and the cardinal's bat of S. Carlo Borromeo. The only Jewish community in the Vorarlberg is settled at Hohenems.

A pleasant forest-path leads through the Emser-Thal to the ruin of Alt-Hohenems, which commands a splendid view. The castle of Neu-Hohenems, also called the Tannenburg, boldly perched on the precipitous Glopper, is partially preserved and occupied. Farther to the N., on a plateau affording fine prospects in different directions, lie the houses of the Gismanham, M. M. S. of Mohanness. Emser-Reute. — At the base of the Götznerberg, 3/4 M. S. of Hohenems,

is the small Bad Schwefel, well fitted up.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is varied at places by rocky and wooded eminences, the most important of which is the Kummenberg (2175 ft.; ascended from Götzis in 1/2 hr.; fine view). Near (151/2 M.) Gotzis (Goldener Adler; Engel; Railway Inn), with a modern Romanesque church, are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family.

A very interesting *Walk of 2 hrs. may be taken from Götzis, past the ruin of Neu-Montfort and the pilgrimage-chapel of St. Arbogast, and through a wooded ravine, to (3/4 hr.) Klaus (Adler; fine view at the church) and (1/4 hr.) Weiler (Summer), with the small château of Hahsenberg, and thence past (1/4 hr.) Sulz to (1/2 hr.) Rankweil. The Victorsberg (2890 ft.; Inn), which affords a fine prospect, may be ascended from Sulz in 11/2 hr.

The railway now crosses the Frutzbach, and reaches $(20^1/2 \text{ M.})$ Rankweil (1512 ft.; Hecht; Adler; Stern), a large village, with a picturesquely placed church, at the entrance to the Laternser That.

— About 3/4 M. to the S., to the left of the road to Sattein, is the district lunatic asylum of Valduna.

The outer gallery of the church on the (1/4 hr.) Frauenberg (1673 ft.) commands a charming view.— Pleasant excursion by Batschuns and Suldis to the (1/2 hr.) Siöcke (1nn), a fine point of view; back by Brun-

nemburg and Sulz in 2 hrs.

The ascent of the 'Hohe Freschen (6565 ft.) is recommended (6 hrs.; guide, Loonhard Weber or Johann Hartmann of Rankweil). The usual path by the Stöcke (see above) and the Alps Furz and Techuggen is indifferent at places and very muddy after rain, but nowhere steep or difficult. The magnificent panorama from the top embraces the mountains of the Algau, Lechthal, and Paznaun, the Silvretts, Rhätikon, Glarus, and Appensell Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance. About ½ hr. below the summit is a chalet erected by the German Alpine Club, which in summer serves as an inn (20 beds). The steep descent to Dornbirn should be attempted by good mountaineers only (see above). — From Rankweil over the Furka to Damils and As in the Bregenzer Wald, see p. 9.

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad Ardetzenberg, where a junction-line to Buchs diverges

to the right (see below), and soon reaches -

22½ M. Feldkirch (1492 ft.; *Englischer Hof or Post, R. 1 fl., A. 20, D. 1 fl. 20, B. 40 kr.; Löwe; Bär; Schäße, small; beer at the Rössl, a well-built, thriving town (2000 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, once the key of the Tyrol, and commanded by the ancient castle of Schattenburg. The 'Stella Matutina', a large school conducted by Jesuits, is established here. The Church, erected in 1487, possesses a descent from the Cross, attributed to Holbein, and a very fine pulpit; the Capuchin Church contains another good work on the same subject. Opposite the hospital stands the new Curhaus (with restaurant, reading-room, etc.), which was presented to the town by Burgomaster von Tschavoll; whey and mineral waters are dispensed in summer at a pavilion in the pretty grounds. The grounds of the Gymnasium contain an interesting display of Alpine plants.

The (5 min.) Schattenburg is a good point of view; so also is the (1/2 hr.) Känzle, a spur of the Steinwald, above the town to the E. (ascent

to the left from the upper bridge over the Ill).

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine from the Falknis Alp to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the "St. Margarethenkapf (1828 ft.), a hill 1 M. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and pleasure-grounds of Herr Tschavoll (ascend to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; cards of admission obtained at the office of the proprietor in the town, and at the Englischer Hof). Similar views are enjoyed from the St. Veitskapf on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (ascend to the right from the road on this side of the bridge, in 20 min.), and from "Maria-Grifin, 1/2 hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge to the left by Tisis (Inn at the top).

Pleasant excursion by the prettily situated village of Americages (Inn) to the (2½ hrs.) Aelpele (4847 ft.), a splendid point of view. The walk may be then advantageously extended to the Sareuen Alp and the

(11/2 hr.) Rojaberg (Frastanzer Sand, 5350 ft.). The route over the Sareuen and Garsellen Alps to the top of the Drei Schwestern ('Three Sisters': 6916 ft.), in 31/2 hrs., is fatiguing but attractive (guide necessary).

FROM FELDRINGH TO BUCHS, railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). The line curves round the Ardetzenberg (see above), crosses the Ill at Nofels, traverses the plain of the Rhine to Nendeln and Schaan (21/4 M. to the S. is Vadus, see below), and near Buchs crosses the Rhine by a suspension-bridge (comp. Bacdeker's Switzerland).

FROM FELDKIECH TO MATERFELD. About 9 M. to the S. of Feldkirch

(21/4 M. from Schaan, see above), lies Vaduz (1525 ft.; "Linde; Engel; Löwe), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the Drei Schwestern (6916 ft.). The castle of Liechtenstein, or Vaduz, stands on an eminence overlooking the picturesque little town. The view from the (20 min.) top of this hill is very beautiful (Inn). The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the base of the mountains, and at (21/4 M.) Triesen (Adler) approaches close to the river. Beyond (41/2 M.) Batzers ("Post), by the Fountain of St. Catharine (1607 ft.), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now begins to ascend between the Falknis (8422 ft.) on the left and the Fläscherberg (3645 ft.) on the right, to the St. Luziensteig (2385 ft.), a fortified pass. frequently contested by the Swiss, French, and Austrians. The works were blown up by the last-named at the beginning of this century, but were reconstructed in 1830, and in 1853 provided with a large barrack. They constitute the sole fortification of which Switzerland boasts. The highest blockhouse commands a magnificent prospect. Then a descent by the Swiss custom-house (Inn, wine) and the ancient Church of St. Lucius to (41/2 M.) Mayenfeld (1705 ft.; Rössl; Sonne; Alte Post), a railway-station opposite Ragatz. Railway to Coire in 1/2 hr., see Baedeker's Switzerland.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the Obere and Uniter Illklamm. The train passes through a tunnel below the Schattenburg, enters the Obere Klamm, and crosses the Ill. 251/2 M. Frastanz (1500 ft.;

Kreuz; Löwe), at the entrance to the Saminathal.

The Gurtisspitze (5833 ft.), ascended via Gurtis in 4 hrs., commands

an admirable view (guide necessary).

A rough path leads through the wild and narrow Saminathal past Ameritigen (see above) and Alp Gaudenz, at the entrance to the Vallorsch Ameritigen (see above) and Aty Gaudens, at the entrance to the Vallorsch. That, to the (5 hrs.) Aty Sieg (4242 ft.). [An easter road leads from Vaduz (see above) by Triesnerberg and the Kuln: (4786 ft.) to the same point in 3 hrs.] To the E. of Steg opens the Maib 'n-That (1½ hr. to the last chalets, 5620 ft.), out of which passes lead '. over the Sareiser Joch to the Gamperton-That, and N. over the Schraner Fürkele to the Vallorsch-That. From the (1 hr.) Fürkele the Schönberg (6908 ft.) may be ascended without difficulty in 1 hr. (an interesting excursion). The ascent of the Gallinakopf (7206 ft.), accomplished from the same spot via the Mailer and Guschyfiel Alps in 2 hrs., is another attractive excursion; the descent may be made by Gam to Later in the Gallinakola and to the see the descent may be made by Gamp to Latz in the Gallinathal and to (4 hrs.) Frastanz. - A cart-track leads from Steg through the upper part of the Samina-Thal to the (3/4 hr.) last Alp Valina (4580 ft.), whence the Naaf-kopf (Grauspitze or Rothewand, 8425 ft.), the highest mountain in the principality of Liechtenstein, may be ascended in 31/2 hrs. without much difficulty. - From Valina over the Jess-Fürkele (Samina-Joch, 7795 ft.) to (6 hrs.) Seewis in the Prättigau, an attractive route.

The valley now expands, and from this point to Bludenz is called the Inner-Walgau. The train crosses the Gallinabach and follows the left bank of the Ill to (30 M.) Nenzing (1656 ft.; Sonne; Zur Gamperdona), a place of some importance at the entrance to the Gamperton-Thal. On a hill 1/2 hr. to the W. stands the ruin

of Wälsch-Ramschwag (2103 ft.), a fine point of view.

The picturesque "Gampeston-Thal will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the Mankbach, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the Except and Cohsen-kopf on the right and those of the Fundelkopf on the left, to (5 hrs.) St. Rochus, a picturesque Alpine village lying in a beautiful basin called the Nenzinger Himmel, or 'Nenzing Paradise' (rustic accommodation). The ascent of the Naafkopf (8425 ft.), which may be made hence via the Vernales-Alpe in 4-5 hrs. (guide), is interesting; so also is that of the Fundelkopf (Matschonspitze, 7868 ft.), 4 hrs., with guide. Passes: W. over the Sareiser-Joch to the Malbun-Thal and Samina-Thal (see above); E. over the Matschon-Joch and the Patüd-Alpe to (4 hrs.) Brand (see below); S. over the Grosse Furka (Barthümmel-Joch, 7795 ft.), between the Naafkopf and Ochsenberg, or over the Kleine Furka (Salaruel-Joch, 7420 ft.) between the Hornspitze and Panullerschooffen to Seewis in the Prättigau.

The train crosses the Mankbach and the Ill, and reaches the Strassenhaus station, $2^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the N. of which, at the mouth of the Walser-Thal (see below), is the large village of Thuringen.

36 M. Bludenz (1905 ft.; *Post; Kreuz; Krone), at present the terminus of the line, with an old château, is prettily situated. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the Brandnerthal, with the

ice-peak of the Scesaplana in the background.

The "Hohe Frassen, or Pfannenknecht (6483 ft.), which is easily accorded from Bludenz in 3½24 hrs., commands an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps; guide 4 fl., unnecessary, as the route is marked by finger-posts. The path ascends to the N.W. to the hamlet of Obdorf, descends, and crosses the Galgentobel, then ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turns to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post) and reaches (2 hrs.) a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the houses of Muttersberg, afterwards traverses underwood again, and leads to the (1 hr.) Pfannenknecht-Alp (rustic lnn) and to the (½ hr.) summit.

To the Livier See and the state of the Market of the Market of (21/2 hrs.) Brand there is a steep carriage-road, thence to the (3 hrs.) lake a good footpath. The road leads from the station across the III to (1/4 hr.) Birs, where the Alvierbach is crossed, and then ascends the left bank, chiedly through wood, to (11/4 hr.) Birserberg (2250 ft.), picturesquely situated on the right side of the wild Gachisertobel, or Schezalobel. The charming Brandner-Thal is now traversed; on our left beyond the deep gorge of the Alvierbach, rise the Wasenspitze (6583 ft.) and the Zimbaspitze (6660 ft.); opposite us is the Scesaplana with the Brandner Glacier. I hr. Brand (3276 ft.; Inn), prettily situated at the base of the Mothenkopf. (Over the Matschon-Joch to the Gamperton-Thal, see above). We now cross the stream and follow the right bank to the Lagant Alp. On the right are the precipitous sides of the Scesaplana, down which pour several cascades, and farther on those of the Zirmenhopf or Seekopf, with extensive tracts of debris at their base; on the left is the Saulenkopf. At the head of the valley a waterfall, forming the outflow of the Lüner-See, bursts from the rocky wall on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend by a good zigzag path over slopes of rubble at the base of the Seekopf to the rocky saddle on the N. side of the picturesque dark-green "Lüner-See (6312 ft.), 4/4 M. in circumference, the largest lake among the Rhaetian Alps. On the W. side is the (3 hrs.) Douglashitze (1nn, bed 1 ft., hay bed 35 kr.), so-called in memory of J. S. Douglas, a manufacturer from Thüringen (see below), who lost his life while chamois-thuring in 1874; the chalet was destroyed by an avalanche during the winter of 1876-77, but has been re-erected.

The ascent of the "Sossaplans (9718 ft.; from scesa 'a seat' and plana 'flat'), the highest mountain of the Ræticon chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger, and occupies 3-4 hrs. from the club-hut (Ferdinand Heine and Norbert Gapp of Bludenz, and Adolph Beck, Johann Sugg, and

to Innsbruck.

B. Mayer of Brand are good guides; from Bludenz 6 fl. with food, or 8 fl. without; from Brand 4 or 8 fl.). The route from the club-hut skirts the lake for a short way, and then ascends to the right, at first over grassy alopes, and afterwards over debris and rocks (Todies-Aip). Finally we climb through a rather steep gully to a small glacier, which we round to the right, and then proceed over the arets without difficulty to the summit. The magnificent view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm on the N., the Vorarlberg and Algau Alps on the N.E., the Octzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps on the E., and on the S. and W. the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the Gotthard and the Bernese Alps, the Prättigau, valley of the Rhine, the Appensell Mts., and the Lake of Constance; immediately below us on the N. are the extensive Brandner Claster and the Brandner-Thal. — The descent by Alp Vals, Gameier-Alp, and Gameier-Tobet to (4 hrs.) Seewis in the Practigau is steep; a better route to Seewis is to proceed from the Lüner-See over the Carell-joch (see Baedeker's Switzerland). — From the Lüner-See through the Relisthal or the Gauerthal to Schruns, see p. 166.

From Bludenz to the Montavon, see p. 165. — To the Schröcken through the Grosse Walserthal, an attractive excursion of 11-12 hrs. (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schröcken). A carriage-road leads from Strassenhaus (see above) past Ludesch to (21/4 M.) Thuriagen (1800 ft.; "Hirsch), a village with large manufactories, at the end of the valley. From this point we ascend a cart-track to the right, which runs high up on the right side of the valley of the Lutzbach, making numerous descents into the transverse ravines from the N., and leading to (1½ hr.) 8. Gerold (below, to the right, a convent belonging to the Abbey of Einsiedeln) and (½ hr.) Blons (2975 ft.; opposite lies Raggal). It then descends past the mouth of the Garsella-Tobel to the Lutzbach, and remounts to (1½ hr.) Sonntag (2915 ft.; *Löwe; Krone), the capital of the valley, where the cart-road ends (hence by Fontanella and over the Faschina-Joch to Damüls and Au, see p. 9). [The shortest route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walserthal leads by Latz and Ludescher-dependent could the dark of the Heat Fascast to (2½ hrs.) Regard. berg, and round the flank of the Hohe Frassen, to $(2^{1}/2 \text{ hrs.})$ Raggal (Rössi), at the entrance to the Marulthal (to Alp Lagutz, Formarin, etc., see p. 12); it then descends into the deep Lasanka-Tobel, whence it remounts to Plazera, Garzella (where it crosses the Lutsback), and (2 hrs.) Sonntag.] — From Sonntag the path proceeds along the right side of the valley to (11/2 hr.) Buchboden (3012 ft.; Inn, plain), opposite the entrance to the Huttler-That. (By the Alp Klesenza to Lagutz, see p. 12.) In the Rothenbrunnen-Tobel (on the left bank of the Lutsbach), about 3 M. above Buchboden, are the chalybeate baths of Rothenbrunn (3160 ft.; plain, passing travellers accommodated). After leaving Buchboden we follow the right bank for another 1/2 hr., and then ascend sharply to the left (path bad at places, guide desirable), past the Alp Itschgerney (to the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) summit of the Schadona-Sattel (5977 ft.), between the Rothhorn on the right and the Künzelspitze (ascent. see p. 10) on the left. Here we enjoy a fine retrospect of the Walserthal, the Scesaplana on the S.W., the Kleinspitze on the S., and the pyramidal Widderstein on the E.; far below us lies the little church of the Schröcken, which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

At the nunnery of St. Peter the road quits the Ill (to the Montavon, see p. 165) and ascends the Klosterthal, following the Alfensbach. In front of us rises the Rogelskopf (7448 ft.), to our right the Davennakopf (5527 ft.). Near (6 M.) Brats (2326 ft.; Rössl, Löwe), a fine cascade of the Fallbach is seen on the left. The road then crosses the Alfenzbach thrice, and reaches -

91/4 M. Dalaas (2854 ft.; *Post, dear), a large village in a picturesque situation; on the N. is the Saladinaspitze (7306 ft.), on the E. the Burtschakopf (7356 ft.). — To the (4 hrs.) Formarin-

See, see p. 12.

An interesting pass leads hence across the Christberg (4875 ft.) to the Montavon. The ascent is steep but shady (guide unnecessary): 11/4 hr. a chapel in the wood; 1/2 hr. the summit of the pass, marked by a crucifix, and commanding a fine view of the Silberthal, Lobspitze. Sulzfith, Scesaplana, etc. We descend to the left along the fence to the church of Christberg, whence a good path leads W. across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1 hr.) Inner-Bartholomäusberg, or Innerberg (3778; refreshments at the pastor's), and then descends to the left to (3/4 hr.) Schruns (p. 165). A more picturesque route from Innerberg leads first to the right to (1/2 hr.) Ausser-Bartholomäusberg (p. 165), and then to (3/4 hr.) Schruns

Above Dalaas the road regains the right bank of the Alfenz (on the left the *Pfaffenspitze*, and farther on the *Schafberg*), which it follows to (3 M.) Wald. The Spreubach, the discharge of tho

Spullersee (see below) is then crossed.

15 M. Klösterle (3468 ft.; Löwe). To the right, at the end of the narrow Nenzigast-Thal, is the Kalte Berg (9498 ft.) with the Wildebene Glacier (ascent fatiguing, 6 hrs., with guide; comp. p. 161). — To the Spullersee and Schafberg (4 hrs.), see p. 12.

The route now becomes steeper and ascends a wild and se-

questered valley (left the Rhonspitze and Erzberg) to -

 $18^{1}/_{2}$ M. Stuben (4652 ft.; Post), the last village in the valley.

(Over the Flexensattel to Lech and Schröcken, see p. 11.)

The road ascends in numerous windings, which afford fine retrospects of the Klosterthal as far as the Scesaplana, with the Erzberg and Rogelspitze on the right, and the Peischelkopf on the left, and then turns into the upper Alfenzthal. At several places a passage for the road has been blasted in the vertical face of the cliffs. Then through a bleak valley to the (1½ hr.) summit of the pass of the Arlberg (5895 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and the boundary between the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol. Snow frequently lies here in the early summer. View limited. On the E. side of the pass, ½ M. from the summit, is the Chapel of St. Christopher, with an inn adjoining it.

The road makes a wide curve and enters the Rosanna-Thal. Fine view, on the right, of the bold Patteriolspitze, the Sulzköpfe, Faselfadferner, and Kuchenspitzen, and, facing us, of the mountains of the Stanzer-Thal as far as the Eisenkopf and Parseier-Spitze. We then descend abruptly past the entrance of the Moos-

thal to -

28 M. St. Anton (4200 ft.; *Post), the first village in the Rosanna-Thal, which above St. Anton is known as the Fervall-Thal, and below it as the Stanzer-Thal.

Through the Fervallthal and over the Kafuner or Silberthaler Winterjöcht to Schruns in the Montavon (10-11 hrs.), see p. 166. — The monotonous Fervallthal, which is wooded in its lower part, divides at the
Vordere Branntweishatte, 2½ ars. from St. Anton, into the SchönfervallThal on the right, and the Fasulthal on the left; between the two rises

the huge Patteriolopitze (10,020 ft.). A fatiguing pass leads through the wild Fasulthal and over the Schafbuchjoch (about 8200 ft.) to (8 hrs.) Mathon in the Paznaun (p. 169); in ascending to the pass we enjoy fine views to the right of the Patteriol, Fasul Glacier, etc., and to the left

of the Kuchenspitze and Küchelspitze.

The Schönfervall is traversed by a path on the right bank of the Rosanna to the (1 hr.) Hintere Branntweinhuite, where the route to the Biberthaler Winterjochi diverges to the right (see p. 167). About 1 hr. farther up, beyond the Ochsenhuite, the path quits the Rosanna-Thal (the upper part of which is here called the Ochsenhui), and ascends to the (1 hr.) flat saddle at the Scheidsee (the Verbeilner Winterjochi; to the (1 hr.) flat saddle at the Scheidsee (the Verbeimer Winterjocht; 7420 ft.). The scenery here is magnificent: to the K. as the Patteriol, N. the Valschavielkopf or Albonakopf, W. the Strittkopf. Descent along the Verbeilabach, with a fine view of the Hochmaderer and Litzner group, to the (1½ hr.) Inner-Ganifer Alp, where the path joins the route from the Zeinisjoch (p. 168), and to (1 hr.) Patenes (p. 167). The Moosthal will also repay a visit (guide not indispensable). The (3 hrs.) last chalet, on the Hintere Rossfall-Alpe (5216 ft.), commands a fine view of the imposing scenery of the head of the valley (Kartell Glacier, Rastekopf, Kuchenspitzen; on the right the Ochsenberglerkopf and Sulsköpfel. A fatiguing pass leads hence over the Schneidiöchi to (6 hrs.)

köpfe). A fatiguing pass leads hence over the Schneidjöchl to (5 hrs.)

Ischgl in the Paznaun (comp. p. 169).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from St. Anton. The Rendelspitze (9245 ft.) is ascended without difficulty by the Fervall-Alpe, or through the Moosthal, in 5 hrs. (guide; beautiful view). — An equally attractive but somewhat more fatiguing ascent is that of the Ochsenbergierkopf (9510 ft.), through the Moostal in 5-8 hrs. (guide). — The Kalls Berg (8506 ft.) is ecaled by a toilsome ascent of 7-8 hrs. through the Maruithal and over the Wildebene Glacier (guide); the view from the summit is very striking (ascent

from Klösterle, shorter, see p. 160).

An easy route leads N. from St. Anton (or from St. Jakob, see below) ever the Almejurjoch (1800 ft.) and through the Almejurihal to Kaisers and (6 hrs.) Steg in the Lechthal (p. 10; guide unnecessary for experienced mountaineers). The summit of the pass affords a good retrospect of the

Fervall group.

Beyond St. Anton the road crosses the Resanna twice and then follows the left bank (St. Jakob being passed on the left) to Vadison and (51/4 M.) Pettneu (3976 ft.; Adler). On the left rises the Stanzkopf (9038 ft.), on the right the Blankahorn (10,345 ft.), with its small glacier (the S. and lower peak is called the Riffler; 9878 ft.).

Over the Kaiserjoch to (6 hr.) Steg, in the Lechthal, see p. 10. -A somewhat toilsome passage leads through the Malfon-Thal, which opens here on the 8., and over the Blankajoch (8810 ft.) to (6-7 hrs.) Kappi, in the Pamaun (comp. p. 169). — The Blankahorn (see above), which may be ascended from the Blankajoch or Malfonhütte without

difficulty, affords a striking view.

A pleasant excursion may be made from (21/4 M.) Schnan (3870 ft.), the next village on the route, to the Schnaner Klamm, a narrow rocky gully formed by the Schnanerbach (there and back in ½ hr.).

37 M. Flirsch (3750 ft.; *Post) is pleasantly situated at the base of the Eisenkopf (9252 ft.); to the right are the Mittagspitze (8630 ft.) and the Blankahorn (see above). The valley contracts; the Rosanna dashes impetuously over the rocks and forms several waterfalls. Below (41/2 M.) Strengen (3307 ft.; Traube) the Pasnaunthal (p. 170) opens on the right, while the Trisanna, descending from

it, unites with the Rosanna to form the Sanna. A rock at the confluence is crowned by the dilapidated castle of Wiesberg. The road into the Paznaun crosses the covered wooden bridge below. We next come to the picturesquely situated village of (3 M.) Pians (*Pöll, near the church), above which, to the left, lies Grinz, and, a little farther off, Stanz. To the E. a fine view opens here of the valley of the Inn with the pyramidal Tschürgant in the background. The road crosses the Sanna near the hamlet of Bruggen, and then crosses the Inn by means of a wooden bridge to —

461/2 M. Landeck (2668 ft.; *Post, Schwarzer Adler, belonging to the same owner, accommodation at the latter poor; Goldmer Adler), built on both banks of the Inn, at the union of the Arlberg, Upper Innthal, and Vintschgau roads, a village of some importance, commanded by the ancient castle of the same name, now inhabited by several poor families. A few leisure hours here are best devoted to a walk on the road, ascending by the Inn, which forms several rapids above the village (p. 184). To the N. the lofty Parseier Spitze (9910 ft.) towers over the intervening grassy hills; more to the right are the Brandjöchl and Silberspitze; on the W. is the Thialspitze (7860 ft.), with the Riffler and its glacier in the background; on the E. rise the slopes of the Venetberg (8228 ft.).

At Zams (2535 ft.), 2 M. below Landeck, a rocky barrier projects into the valley. The road crosses to the left bank of the Inn (pedestrians, however, should follow the right bank as far as the village of Schönwies, about ½ M. on this side of Mils). The nunnery of the Sisters of Charity on the slope possesses branchestablishments in many parts of Austria. Beyond the bridge a footpath diverges to the left, leading to the *Waterfall of the Lötzenbach, situated in a wild gorge about ½ M. distant (not visible

from the road; key procured at the mill, 10 kr.).

To the right on a lofty height rise the conspicuous ruins of the Kronburg (3450 ft.). The barren pyramid of the Tschürgant (p. 163) forms the background (adjoining it, in the distance, is the Sonnenspitz). The next villages are Starkenbach (opposite, on the right bank, is Schönwies, see above), and (5½ M.) Mils, with a modern church. To the left is the waterfall of the Larsenbach. The road continues level for a considerable distance (passing the village of Imsterberg on the right bank), and then ascends rapidly, finally running almost perpendicularly above the Inn, and commanding a fine view of its fertile valley (on the right the Achenkogl, p. 171). At the top it quits the valley of the Inn and descends the Galgenbüht to the left into the Gurgler-Thal (p. 23).

59 M. Imst (2710 ft.; *Post, R. and L. 1 ft. 20 kr., B. 50 kr.; Lamm; Sonne), a well-bullt village, the seat of the district authorities, pleasantly situated on a mountain terrace, is the station for a visit to the Oetzthal (p. 171) and Pitzthal (p. 179). The road to Nassereit (p. 28) also diverges here. The Matschbach,

which descends from the Muttekopf, divides the village into the Obermarkt and Untermarkt. The (1/4 hr.) Calvarienberg affords the best view of the surrounding scenery: on the N. are the Muttekopf, Platteinkogl, Heiterwand, Rauchberg, and Wanneck; on the S. is the Pitzthal, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg.

The Tschürgant (7766 ft.) is easily ascended hence in 4 hrs. (guide); a bridle-path leads by Karrösten to the Karröstner Alp, which is within 2 hrs. of the summit. The view comprises the Oetzthal and Pitzthal glaciers, the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innthal from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The "Muttekopf (9000 ft.), another fine point of view, may be ascended from Imst in 6 hrs. (with guide); the last part of the ascent is fatiguing (1½ rb. below the summit is a hut with hay-beds). — Over the Hochtenn to the Lechthal, see p. 10. — Alois Mayr and Anton Schrott of Imst are recommended as guides.

The road descends gradually to (1 M.) Brennbüchl, where, at *Mayr's Inn, Fred. Augustus, King of Saxony, expired on 9th Aug., 1854. The room may still be inspected by the curious. The king had quitted the main road near Brennbüchl with the intention of driving to the Pitzthal. Before crossing the Inn he was thrown from the carriage owing to a sudden turn in the road, and a kick from one of the horses inflicted a fatal wound on his head. The scene of the accident is marked by a small chapel in the valley below.

We now ascend along the base of the Tschürgant to (1 M.) Karres; to the right, far below, the Pitzenbach (p. 179) flows into the Inn. At the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill (Karreser Höhe) a fine view is obtained down the Innthal (on the left the Karwendelgebirge), and of the Oetzthal with the Achenkogl on the right. The road then again descends, past the Trankhütte; below, on the Inn, lies the village of Roppen, through which leads the route into the Oetzthal (p. 171). Farther on, the masses of debris with which the Ache, descending from the Oetzthal (p. 171), has covered the entire valley of the Inn at the confluence of the two streams, present a curious appearance. At the *Inn of Magerbach the road crosses to (6 M.) Haimingen (hence to the Oetzthal, see p. 171), on the right bank of the Inn. On the left extends the long ridge of the Simmering (6867 ft.); to the right rises the wooded Petersberg, with the ruins of the castle of that name, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, Countess of the Tyrol, through whom the Tyrol was annexed to Bohemia in the 14th cent., and thus eventually to Austria. On the same hill is the handsome modern château of Welfenburg, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Rodenegg, rebuilt after a fire in 1858.

701/2 M. Silz (2130 ft.; *Post or Steinbock) has a handsome modern church, containing a fine altar-piece by Hellweger. About 11/2 M. farther on is a bridge crossing the Inn to the hamlet of Mötz, whence carriage-roads lead to the right to (3 M.) Ober-Micmitigen and to the left to $(4^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$ Obsteig (p. 23). The extensive Cistercian monastery of Stams, to the right of the road, was founded in 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc.

Pleasant excursion with guide to the (8 hrs.) Stamser-Alpe (6990 ft.; Inn), which affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. The descent may be made by Ochsengarten (p. 171) to (31/2 hrs.)

Oetz (p. 171), in the Oetzthal.

Near (771/4 M.) Telfs (2070 ft.; *Post; *Lowe), one of the largest villages in the upper valley of the Inn, the road returns to the left bank of the river, and unites with the road from Nassereit (p. 23). About 3/4 M. to the W. is a large cotton-factory (250 hands). The corner-house opposite the 'Löwe' is embellished with a marble bust (set up in 1875) of Joseph Schöpf, the painter (d. 1822), who was a native of Telfs.

The chapel of St. Moritz on the Calvarienberg, 11/2 M. to the W., affords a beautiful view (on the S. the Hochederspitze, 9170 ft.). Other good points of view are the pilgrimage church on the Birkenberg, 3 M. to the N., and the ruin of Hörtenberg, 3 M. to the S., beyond Pfaffenhofen (formerly seat of the president of the district court, destroyed by lightning in 1703). — Good roads lead N. from Telfs by Buchen to (71/2 M.) Leutasch, and by Mosern to (9 M.) Seefeld (p. 38).

The high-road from Telfs to Zirl leads on the left bank of the Inn. past Platten and Pettenau. Another road, on which Stellwagen also ply, follows the right bank by Pfaffenhofen, Flaurling, Polling, Matting, and Inzing (Klotz; halting-place of the Stell-

wagen). At -

92 M. Zirl (2034 ft.; *Löwe; Stern) the Scharnitz-Mittenwald road descends to the left in long windings (see R. 7). On a projecting rock above the road stands the castle of Fragenstein (p. 38). The (1/2 hr.) Calvarienberg commands an admirable view: on the S. are the jagged peaks of the Selrain (p. 171), and the village of Oberperfuss (p. 141), perched at the entrance to the Selrain-Thal, 21/4 M. from Zirl; on the N. is the huge gorge of the Ehbach, descending from the Solstein.

The "Grosse Solstein (8333 ft.), which may be ascended from Zirl without much difficulty in 6 hrs. (guide), via the Erlalp (night-quarters) and the saddle between the Erlapitz and Solstein, commands an extensive and striking prospect. — The ascent of the still higher Kleine Solstein (8710 ft.), to the N. of the Grosse Solstein, is more difficult.

On the left, about 1 M. beyond Zirl, is the Martinswand (3650 ft.

above the sea), rising 1660 ft. perpendicularly above the road.

In 1493 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while in pursuit of a chamois above the Martinswand, missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he arrested his progress by clinging to a projecting rock, but in such a position that he was unable to move to a projecting rock, but in such a position that he was unable to move from the spot. His perilous situation being observed from below, the paster of Zirl, attended by numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture tradition relates that an 'angel in the garb of a chamois-hunter' was suddenly seen by the devout spectators to the foot of the contraction of th tions to come to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, whom he conducted by unknown paths to a place of safety. The rescuer, however, was a mortal, who was afterwards ennobled under the name of Hollauer. The spot where the emperor was in such imminent peril is marked by a cross on the rock, 900 ft. above the Inn, but not easily distinguished from the road below. It stands in a small cavern, exactly opposite the changle on the wooded beight of Markitchild. chapel on the wooded height of Martinsbühel, and is accessible by a steep and giddy path.

The road now descends, afferding a fine view of the Sailespitze and Waldrasterspitze on the S., and the Patscher Keft and Glungetzer on the S.E., to (5 M.) Kranebitten, whence it traverses the wide and level Höttinger Au to —

95 M. Innsbruck, see p. 134.

35. The Montavon and Paznaun Valleys.

See also Map, p. 6.

The Montavon (davo, 'behind'), or Upper Illthal, is a beautiful and fertile valley, inhabited by a race of Rhætian origin, as is still indicated by various names of places. The spoken language, however, is German. The valley is separated on the S. from the Prättigau in the Grisons by the Ræticom Chain. It affords a number of pleasant and picturesque excursions, for which Schruns forms the best headquarters. The Pasnaun, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures and famous for its cattle-breeding, has as yet been Hittle visited by the tourist. — Strell-wagen from Bludenz to Schruns several times a day in 1½ hr. (60 kr.). An interesting route (particularly for those who have already visited the Arlberg) is from Bludenz through the Montavon and Paznaun to Landeck (2-3 days, guide not indispensable). Light carriages may be used as far as Patenen.

Bludenz (1910 ft.), see p. 158. The road into the Montavon diverges to the right from the Arlberg road at the hamlet of Brunnerfeld, beyond the nunnery of St. Peter (p. 159), and crosses the Alfenzbach, flowing from the Klosterthal, above its junction with the III. It then traverses the defile of Stebösi, crosses the lift, and reaches (3 M.) Lorüns (picturesque walk hence along the left bank by Vandans and Tschagguns to Schruns in 2 hrs.). The III is again crossed; 1½ M. St. Anton (Adler), a village on an eminence at the base of the Davennakopf. The road then follows the right bank (opposite is Vandans, at the mouth of the Relisthal, commanded by the bold Zimbaspitze, see below), past the hamlet of Gantschier and the Capuchin monastery of Gauenstein to —

33/4 M. Schruns (2250 ft.; *Löwe, at the upper end of the village; *Taube; Stern; *Hotel & Pension Gauenstein, 3/4 M. to the N.W., with a fine view), the chief place in the Montavon, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the Litzbach, which descends from the Silberthat, and a favourite place for a summer residence.

WALKS. On the shady road leading up the valley (E.) towards the Fratte (see below). — To the (?/A M.) convent of Gauenstein on the W., with a charming view (below is the pension, see above). Several charming forest-paths on the mountain slope. — By (?/4 M.) Tschagguns (Löwe), on the left bank of the III, at the entrance to the Gauenthal, to the (10 min.) Landschau, a fine point of view. — Across the bridge over the Litzbach to (1 hr.) Ausser-Bartholomdusberg (3527 ft.; rustic Inn near the church), another good point of view. Hence to the summit of the Relisereck in 11/4 hr., a pleasant walk. To (11/4 hr.) Innerberg and over the Christberg to (3 hrs.) Dalaas, see p. 160.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. (Christian Zudrell and Joseph Bitschnau are good guides.)—The *Davennakopf (Schwarzhorn, 5520 ft.) may be ascended by Ausser-Bartholomäusberg without difficulty in 3½ hrs. (with guide).—Tanskopf (6810 ft.), by Inner-Bartholomäusberg in 4 hrs., also easy.

— Mittagspitze (7100 ft.), by Tschagguns and Alp Alpilla in 4 hrs., somewhat fatiguing; Schwarzhornspitze (8060 ft.), 6 hrs., toilsome. — The ascent of the Zimbaspitze (8660 ft.), a sccomplished in 8-9 hrs., either from Bludenz by the Brandner-Thal and Sarotla-Thal, or from Schruns through the Relisthal and over the Zalundi-Alp, is difficult and only suitable for experienced climbers.

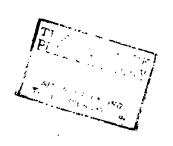
The ascent of the "Sulsulu (2000 ft.), which takes 7-8 hrs. (guide 5 ft.), is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads to the left from Tschaggus over the Ziegerberg into the Gampadei-Tobei. It is scends thence, steeply at places, past the Gampadei-Alp (above which the path to the Walser-Alp and the Tilisuna-See diverges to the right, see below), to the (4 hrs.) Alp Tilisuna (hut) in a sequestered valley (over the Plasseggen-Joch to Küblis, see below). Thence to the right across pastures (sometimes covered with snow in early summer) to the Verspalla-Grad (below, to the right, lies the small Tilisuna-See), and then over a broad rocky plateau. The last part of the ascent leads over the Sporer Glocier, which is free from crevasses, to the (3-4 hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. Easy descent past the small Tilisuna-See (6660 ft.) to the Walser Alp and Gampadel Alp (a new club-tut is being built by the lake). The Lünersee may be reached by two different routes (guide ad-

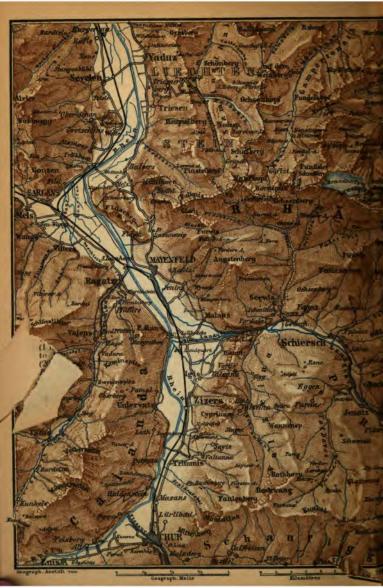
The *Lünersee may be reached by two different routes (guide advisable). One of these leads through the Rellsthal (from Vandans, ascending rapidly on the left bank of the Rellsbach) to the Lüner Alpe. and then over the ridge of the Schafgafall (Lüner Krine) to the lake (51/2 hrs. to the Douglashütte, see p. 158). The other and preferable route ascends from Tschagguns to the S.W. through the Gauerthal, between the Mittagspitze on the left and the Hohe Mann on the right, passing several farms. Farther up it reaches the Uniter Sporer-Alp, and then the (3 hrs.) Obere Sporer-Alp, a group of thirty huts in a basin on the S. side of the Geispitz. During the entire ascent of the valley we enjoy the magnificent prospect afforded by the imposing mountains (Schwarzhorn, Suizfuh, Drusenfuh) at its head. From the Obere Sporer-Alp we mount to the W. by a somewhat steeper ascent through the Osfentobel and, passing some patches of snow, reach the (13/4 hr.) Osfenpass (7270 ft.), whence a good view is obtained of the Scesaplana on the W. and the Paznaun Mis. on the E. The path now descends, past the imposing Schweizerthor (7054 ft.), through which a view of the Grisons is obtained, and then ascends again to the (1hr.) ridge of the Gafall (Alpvera Pass). Finally it descends to the left to the (1/4 hr.) Sec-Alpe and past the S. side of the Lüner-See to the (20 min.) Douglashütte. Ascent of the Scesaplana, and descent through the Brandner-Thal to Bludens, see p. 168.

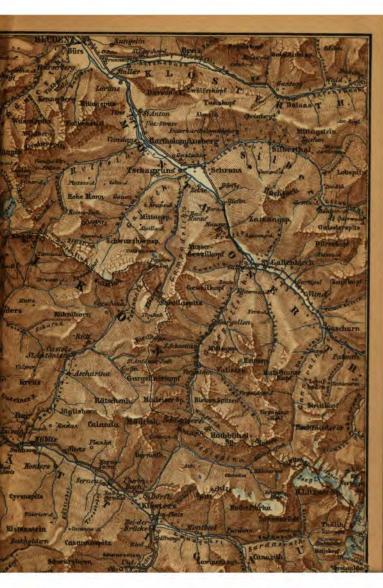
Several passes lead from this valley into the Pratticau in the Grisons. That through the Relithal and the Schweizerthor (7054 ft.) to (9 hrs.) Schiers is much frequented. — Another attractive route leads through the Gauerthal and the Drusenthor (7220 ft.) to Schiers in 9 hrs. The summit of the pass lies between the Sulfuh and Drusenfluh. — Through the Gampadel-Ital and over the Plasseggen-Joch (7615 ft.), or over the Partnun-Joch (Pass im Graben, 7283 ft.), to Küblis in 9 hrs., two interesting passages (on the Partnuner-Staffel, below the small lake of the same name, is the "Hotel Suizhuh, finely situated 5885 ft. above the sea-level). — The

St. Antönier or Schlappina-Joch, see below.

To St. Anton on the Ariberg through the Silberhal, 10-11 hrs.; guide and provisions necessary. The right bank of the Litzbach is ascended to the first houses of Bartholomdusberg (the church is left above us to the left), where we turn to the right and proceed up the valley to the scattered village of (2½ hrs.) Silberthal (2920 ft.; rustic Inn). On the E. rises the Lobspitze (8545 ft.; ascent through the Wasserstubentobel in 6 hrs., fatiguing), on the S. are the steep slopes of the Hochjoch (8255 ft.). The valley now contracts; the path ascends first on the right and then on the left bank of the rapid Litzbach to the (2 hrs.) Alp Unter-Kaftuna, where the valley divides into two branches, the Kaftunthal on the left and the Silberthal on the right. Between the two valleys are the wooded Mutiberg and, farther to the E., the Trostberg; on the left lowers the Lobspitze, on the right the rugged Gaissler-Spitzen. The path through







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the Silberthal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach and ascends through wood past the Dürrwald-Alp and Fräsch-Alp (on the right the Maderer, 9055 ft.) to the $(2^1/2 \text{ hrs.})$ Fräschenlücke (Silberthaler Winterjochl, 6378 ft.), between the Trostberg on the left, and the Valschavielkopf or Albonatopf on the right; fine view of the bold Patteriolspitze (10,020 ft.) on the E. About 1/4 hr. to the N.W. of the pass is the small Pfannensee. Descent by the Schönfervail to (3 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 160).—A rough path ascends steeply along the right side of the Kafunihai (see above; in a wild gorge to the right flows the Kafunbach) to the (3½ hrs.) Kafuner Winterjöchl (7336 ft.), between the Trostberg on the right and the Kalte Berg on the left. The steep descent leads through the Pfunihai to the (2 hrs.) Branntweinhütte in the Fervall and to (2 hrs.) St. Anton.

Above Schruns the valley contracts; on the left is the Zamangspitze (7820 ft.), on the right the Geweilkopf, or Quellenkopf (8045 ft.). The road crosses the Ill by means of the 'Landbrücke'. and ascends, beyond the hamlet of Mauren, through the Fratte, a defile which divides the Montavon into the Ausser-Fratte and Inner-Fratte. At Galgenuel we pass the entrance to the Gargellenthal, whence the Suggadinbach issues (in the background is the Madriser-Spitze). The right bank of the Ill is now regained and followed to (6 M.) St. Gallenkirch (2730 ft.; Rössle; Kreuz), situated on an eminence at the mouth of the Zamangtobel. To the S. the Vernielback forms a small cascade; to the E. the Vallülaspitze (see below) rises from the valley.

A tolerable path leads through the smiling Gargellenthal to Reute and (3 hrs.) Gargellen (5160 ft.; rustic inn), a picturesquely situated little village, to the S. of which is the Madriser-Spitze (8075 ft.), with a small glacier. At the hamlet of Valcaida (Vergalden), 1/4 hr. farther up, the valley divides into the Valcaida-Thai on the left and the Valcerfens-That on the right. A much frequented pass leads from Gargellen to the W. across the St. Antonierjoch (7664 ft.) to (5-6 hrs.) Küblis; another leads S. over the Schlappina-Joch (7100 ft.) to (5 hrs.) Klosters in the Prättigau. Two pleasant ascents are those of the Heimspitze (9095 ft.), through the Valcaida-Thal in 4 hrs. (guide), and of the Madriser-Spitte (9075 ft.), in 4 hrs. (guide). — Over the Valcaidner Jöchl (8886 ft.) to the Gannera-Thal and Gaschurn in 6-7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The hilly road continues to follow the right bank. After passing several solitary farm-houses and Gurtepohl, it reaches (4i/2 M.)Gaschurn (3120 ft.; *Rössl; Kleboth is a good guide), with a modern Romanesque church, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the

EXCURSIONS. On the S. are the Schafboden (7700 ft.) and the Hochmaderer (9255 ft.), the first of which is scaled by the Alp Ganeu in 3 hrs., the other by the Gannera-Thal and the Alp of the same name in 5-6 hrs., (both interesting). The Albonakopf (Valschavielkopf, 8835 ft.) on the N. is ascended through the Valschaviel in 5 hrs. ; descent to the Scheidsee (p. 161), and through the Verbellner-Thal to (3 hrs.) Patenen. - Over the Gannera-Joch (8070 ft.) to Klosters in the Prättigau, 8 hrs., fatiguing.

3 M. Patenen (3435 ft.; Essigwirth; Tschofen), the last village of the Montavon, lying in a sequestered basin.

The ascent of the Vallula, or Flammspitze (9220 ft.), which is practicable via the Vallula-Alp in 5-6 hrs. (guide), is suitable for experienced mountaineers only (it may also be accomplished in 3½ hrs. from the Bielerhöhe). The view is superb.

From Patenen to St. Anton on the Arlberg over the Verbeliner Winter-

jöchl, see p. 161,

Two passes lead from Patenen to the PAZNAUN. The shorter and more frequented crosses the Zeinisjech (bridle-path, to Galthur 4 hrs). Leaving Patenen to the left by the church, the path ascends gradually over meadows to the wood, in which it mounts absuptly to the (1 hr.) Verbellabach. The right bank of the torrent is followed for 1/2 hr., after which we cross to the Inner-Ganifer Alp, on the left bank (on the left a fine waterfall). The path then proceeds in steep zigzags, past a (1/4 hr.) finger-post inscribed 'Weg nach Tirol', to the (1 hr.) flat summit of the pass (6075 ft.), between the Fluhspitze and Füdnerspitze on the N., and the Breitspitze and Ballunspitze on the S. (chapel and Inn). The route then traverses marshy pastures, and by a large boulder descends into the valley of the Trisamaa, which it crosses to (1/2 hr.) Gaithdir (see below). - The other route, which is much more interesting, though longer, leads through the Vermunt-That and over the Bielerhöhe, or Pillerhöhe (to Galthur 6 hrs.). The Ill is crossed about 1/4 hr. above Patenen, and in 5 min. more recrossed to the right bank. The path then ascends the Gross-Vermunt-Thal, at first gently, and then abruptly over a rocky barrier (Kardatsch), over which the Ill is precipitated in an imposing double fall (Stuberfall). To visit the fall (which with a guide can be done with little loss of time), we cross to the left bank of the Ill, 40 min. after quitting the second bridge mentioned above, and then ascend rapidly to the (35 min.) top of the plateau, from which the visitor may look down into the yawning abyss (the best view is obtained by lying down on the ground and looking cautiously over the edge). The path returns to the right bank about 1/4 hr. farther up and regains the direct route to the top of the pass. The view at this point includes the picturesque Litznergruppe (Blattenspitze, Seehorn, Klein-Litzner, Gross-Litzner, and Lobspitzen) on the S., the Hochmaderer on the W., and the Cresperspitze on the E. The path ascends gradually, over marshy ground at places, through the upper Vermunt-Thal, which soon turns to the E. (to the right the Cromer-That with the Litzner glaciers), and reaches the (1½ hr.) Alp Gross-Vermunt (Alpine fare and wine; poor night-quarters), which is ¼ hr. below the Summit of the Pass (8710 ft.), and in the heart of magnificent scenery. On the right rises the Lobspitze, on the left the pyramid of the Hohe Rad; between the two lies the Ochsenthal with the Gross-Vermunt Glacier, the source of the III, commanded by the Piz Buin and Silvrettahorn; to the left of the Hohe Rad is the serrated ridge between the Vermunt-Thal and the Jamthal. The route in descending follows the left bank of the Pillerbach through the wild Klein-Vermunt-That (on the left the precipitous Vallüla, on the right the Hochnorderer-Spitze), and leads past two small

lakes to (21/4 hrs.) Wirl. the highest village in the Pasnaun, where the path from the Zeinisjoch joins ours on the left, and (3/4 hr.) Galthür.

Over the Vermunt Pass to Guarda in the Lower Engadine, 10 hrs. (guide necessary), a fatiguing but magnificent route. To the Gross-Vermunt-Alp, see above. Here we ascend to the S. on the richt bank of the III, past the ruined 'Veltliner Hüsli' (on the right the mouth of the Klosterthal), to the source of the river (7140 ft.), at the end of the extensive Vermunt-Glacier. Then a laborious scramble by the central moraine and over the crevassed surface of the glacier to the summit of the "Vermunt Pass (9205 ft.), between the Dreitänderspitze (10,495 ft.) on the E. and the Pis Buin (10,870 ft.), the highest peak in the Vorarlberg, on the W. (ascent trying, but not dangerous for experienced climbers, from the Vermunt-Alp in 6 hrs.). Descent through Val Tuoi or Glozza, the last hour with a fine view of the Engadine, to Guarda (see Baedeker's Switzerland).

At Wirl, the highest village in the Pasnann-Thal, the routes from the Zeinisjoch and from the Pillerhöhe unite. A cart-track leads through the sequestered valley, which is surrounded with lofty mountains, and crosses the Vermuntbach to (3/4 hr.) Galthür (5040 ft.; *Rösele, plain), at the entrance to the Jamihal. Retrospect of the Gorfen, Ballunspitze, and Vallüla.

A fatiguing pass leads through the deep Jamthal over the Jamthaler Jöchi (Futschöl-Pass, 9070 ft.) to the Val Tasna, and to (8-9 hrs.) Ardets in the Lower Engadine. To the W. of the pass is the extensive Jamthaler Glacier; N.E. the lofty Futchthorn (11,120 ft.; ascent, from the Futschöl-Pass or from the Fimberthal, practicable only for thoroughly experienced mountaineers with efficient guides).

The course of the Trisanna is now gradually descended to (1 hr.) Mathon (4760 ft.; Inn), at the mouth of the Larainthal, with its glaciers. Beyond Mathon the path is level. As far as the hamlet of Pannaun it remains on the left bank, and then crosses to (1 hr.) Isohgl (4730 ft.; *Wälschwirth), a comfortable-looking, well-built village, picturesquely placed on a grassy elevation at the entrance to the Fimberthal. On the N. is the Madleinerthal, over-

shadowed by the Seekopf (9970 ft.).

THROUGH THE FINBERTHAL TO SAMNAUN AND FINSTERMUNZ, am attractive route (10-11 hrs.). The path ascends the steep Calvarienberg, and then ascends more gently through the wooded valley, after 40 min. crossing the Fimberbach and passing a chapel. At the (20 min.) Phis-chity-dlp, the huge Fluchthorn (11,120 ft.; ascent, see above) comes into sight at the end of the valley; on the right is the Berglerkopf. In ½, hr. more we reach Im Boden (5950 ft.; rustic inn), a bright green expanse on the left bank of the stream. Above this plain we again cross the Fimberbach and then ascend to the k. through the Vesilkhei (a good field for the botanist) and past the Gampen-Alp, first on the left and then on the right bank of the Vesilbach. At the upper end of the valley, the Vesilhaite remains on the right. The path (which at this point may easily be missed without a guide) turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (21/4 hrs.) Seblesjoch (3340 ft.), between the Vesilspitze (Piz Vadret, 10,147 ft.) on the right and the Paulinerkopf or Pellinkopf (9340 ft.) on the left. The view is limited: on the S.W. is the towering Fluchthorn, on the S.E. the Stammerspitz and Muttler, on the E. the Piz Mondin. We descend abruptly (keeping to the left) over a small snow-field, rubble, and turf, cross the brook after ½ hr., and follow the left side of the valley. On reaching the floor of the valley we return to the right bank and proceed across pastures to (1½ hr.) Samaun (6010 ft.; wine at a house near the church), the first village in the Samnaunthal, a Swiss valley; the situation is picturesque, the Muttler and Stammerspitze rising to the S. Then on the left bank of the Schergenbach by Raveisch and Plan, and past the villages of Loreth and Compatsch (Piz Urezza Inn), which remain above us to the left, to the $(1^1/2 \text{ hr.})$ Spisser Mill, the boundary of the Tyrol, and the Austrian custom-house. The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, through which the Schergenbach is precipitated in a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, and linally ascends on the left bank through wood to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of Noggls; opposite is the imposing Pix Mondin (10,380 ft.). The route divides about 20 min. farther on: the right branch descends abruptly to the Inn, crosses the Schergenbach, and ascends the left bank of the Inn to the bridge at Alt-Finstermunz (to Hoch-Finstermunz, p. 186, 1 hr.), the left and preferable path leads to (11/2 hr.) Pfunds (p. 186).

From Ischgl over the Fimber-Pass (8545 ft.) to Remus in the Lower

Engadine in 8-9 hrs. (with guide), interesting and not difficult.

A fatiguing pass (suitable for practised mountaineers only) leads N. from Ischel through the Vergröss-Karr, over the Schneidjöchi (about 9150 ft.), between the Gross-Kartel-Ferner and the Seekopf, and down the Moosthal to (8 hrs.) St. Anton (p. 180).

Below Ischgl the road improves, and recrosses to the left bank. Several hamlets (*Platt, Ulmich, Sinsen, Wiesen, Höfen*) are passed. 6 M. **Kappl** (4085 ft.; *Adler, Hirsch*), the chief place in the Lower Paznaun.

From Kappl over the Blankajoch (8810 ft.) to the Malfonthal and Petineu (p. 161) in 7 hrs., a tollsome but attractive route. The Blanka-horn (10,345 ft.), which commands a beautiful view, may be easily scaled from the pass in $2^{1/2}$ 3 hrs. — The ascent of the Periner Spitze (8350 ft.), accomplished from Kappl vià Langestei in 5 hrs., is easy and interesting.

Fatiguing passes lead S. from Kappl through the Visnitz-Thal and the Gribella-Thal to the (6 hrs.) Spisser Mill in the Samnaun (see above).

Lower down, the Paznaun-Thal narrows to a wild ravine. The path leads high up on the left side. 33/4 M. Wald: above, to the left, on the slope of the Peziner-Spitze, is the village of Langestei (4860 ft.). On the right of the ravine are passed the mouths of the Flaththal and the Istalans, or Isgolans Thal; on the slope is the hamlet See, whence a path, affording fine views, leads over the Furka (9120 ft.) to (7 hrs.) Ried or Obladis (p. 185). 2 M. Gfäll Inn. We now descend abruptly, and after 1/2 hr., opposite the castle of Wiesberg (p. 162), cross the Trisanna, which unites with the Rosanna a few hundred yards lower down. Immediately below the confluence of the streams we cross the Sanna (comp. p. 162) by a covered bridge, whence we ascend to the (1/2 M.) Arlberg road, which is reached at a point 21/4 M. from Pians (p. 162; travellers coming from Pians should consult the finger-post by the solitary house on the left).

56. The Octzthal. Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 174.

APPROACHES. Travellers from Innsbruck reach this valley via Silz, and those from Landeck or Nassereit via Imst. Diligence from Innsbruck to Silz daily at 8 p.m. in 4½ prs.; STRLIWAGEN (from the 'Adler' and 'Stern') daily at 5 and 9 a.m. (2 ft. 10 kr.). — DISTANCES. From Silz to Octz 9 M. (from Imst 12 M.), Umhausen 6, Lengenfeld 6½, Sölden 9, Zwieselstein 3 M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 12, to Gurgl 9 M. (from Imst 12 M.) + The 1. from Vent over the Reachingh Gurgl over the Ramoljoch to Vent 7 hrs.); from Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser Frau 7½, over the Niederjoch 6 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 12 M. — Guides. From Umhausen to Gurgl or Vent (unnecessary) 5½ fl.; from Vent to Gurgl (or vice versd) over the Ramoljoch 4½ fl.; from Vent over the Hochjoch or Niederjoch to Unser Frau 5 fl. 40 kr. other charges are mentioned below. Of baggage 18 lbs. are free; for each additional pound 1/2 kr. per hr. is charged. The guide brings his own food. For tours of six days and upwards the rate is 3 fl. per day and food. — CARRIAGES. One-horse carriage from Silz to Umhausen (tolerable road; from Umhausen to Huben the road is wretched) 6, two-horse 12 fl., to Huben 10 or 20 fl.; Imst to Oetz 5 or 8, to Umhausen 8 or 10 fl. —
DILIGENCE from Silz to Lengenfeld daily in summer (except Sundays) in 6 hrs., starting at 8 a.m. (letters are conveyed as far as Sölden daily, and to Vent and Gurgl thrice a week). — MULE from Sölden to Vent or Gurgl 5 fl.; from Vent to Unser Frau over the Hochjoch (traversed daily in summer), with sumpter-saddle 5, with ordinary saddle or side-saddle 7 fl. (to Naturns 12 fl.). Owing to the limited number of animals one cannot always be procured immediately.

The "Octathal, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile at the lower extremity, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately been much improved (chiefly through the exertions of the late curé of Vent, p. 173), but are still frequently destroyed in spring and afterwards insufficiently repaired, so that enquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. The inns are very unpretending. In case of necessity, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés. Guides are absolutely necessary for the passage of the glacier-passes, but are not required in the main valley as far as Vent or Gurgl. — For active pedestrians the shortest and most attractive route into the Inner Octathal from Innsbruck leads through the Stivatian and over the Bildstöckljoch (comp. p. 184). The passage through the Scirain and over the Gleirscher Jöcht to Umhausen (see below) is not so interesting.

FROM IMST (p. 162) INTO THE OBTZTHAL. A footpath diverges to the right from the post-road at Karres (p. 163) and a carriageroad in the 'Lärchwald' on the Karreser Höhe, while a second, steeper road diverges at the Trankhütte (p. 163). The three routes unite near the village of $(4^{1}/_{2} M.)$ Roppen, by the bridge over the Inn. The road leads from the bridge through the village and then ascends rapidly for some distance (an easier and shorter footpath ascends from a chapel in the village to the right over meadows); afterwards it gradually mounts the wooded hill between the Inn and the Oetzthaler Ache, and then becomes level, commanding a charming view of the surrounding scenery. Before reaching the first church of (33/4 M.) Sautens we descend to the left through the village, then through fields and woods bordering the Ache. After 11/2 M. we cross to the right bank of the stream, and soon reach (1/4 M.) Oetz (2690 ft.; *Zum Kassi), a considerable village, surrounded by fields of maize, at the base of the Achenkogl (9860 ft.). Pleasant walk to the (1/2 hr.) Pipurger See (3130 ft.; bath-house), situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache.

FROM SILZ (p. 163) TO THE ORTZTHAL. Near Haimingen (p. 163) the road diverges at a (1¹/₂ M.) chapel from the high road and leads through forest (from the highest point the roar of the Oetzthaler Ache is audible) by Brunau, and across the Stuibenbach,

which here forms a waterfall, to (71/2 M.) Octz.

The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower Oetzthal leads, as above mentioned, through the Selrain-Thal, which branches off from the Inn Valley at Zirl (p. 163). Beyond the (3 M.) bridge over the Geroldsbach we diverge to the left from the road leading from Innsbruck on the right bank of the Inn (Vois remaining on the right), and proceed by Götzens and Birgitz to (6 M.) Azams (2830 ft.; Neuwirth); on the N. side of the Inn valley rises the Solstein and other mountains. The route then crosses the Sendersbach and reaches Grinzens, where we ascend to the left over the hill (W. the Rosskogel, N.W. Ober-Perfuss; p. 141), descending on the other side into the deep and narrow Selraintal, watered by the Melach. 4½ M. Selrain, or Bad Rothenbrunn (2950 ft.), with a chalybeate spring. At Gries (3960 ft.; *Holzer), 1½ hr. farther up, the Selrainthal forks; the left branch is called the Lieszerthal, or Melachthal (see below), the other, stretching to the W., the Grieserthal, or Upper Selrainthal. Our path ascends the latter to (1½ hr.) St. Sigismund (4925 ft., 1nn); the route hence through the Gleirscher-Thal and over the Gleirscher Jöchl (3980 ft.) to (6-9 hrs.) Umhausen in the Oetzthal is fatiguing (guide requisite). The path in the Grieserthal beyond St. Sigismund leads by Haggen to the flat saddle of the Stockach-Alpe (6590 ft.), a short distance beyond which is (2 hrs.) Kühetei (6460 ft.; 1nn), with a hunting-lodge of Count Wolkenstein, 1ying amidst splendid scenery.

we may either descend by Ochsengarten and through the Nederthal to (31/2 hrs.) Oetz (see p. 171); or (better) ascend to the S., past the (1 hr.) two small Finsterthal Lakes (7080 ft.), to the Finsterthal-Joch, W. of the Kraspesspitze, and then descend through the Horlachthal to (3 hrs.) Umhausen (see below). - Ascending the Lisenzer Thal (see above) from Gries, we arrive in 11/2 hr. at Praxmar (5340 ft.; "Inn). At the head of the valley is the imposing Lisenzer Glacier, overhung by the Fernerkogl (10,807 ft.); a good view of it is obtained from the Längenthaler-Alp (6500 ft.), 11/2 hr. above Praxmar, in the upper W. branch of the valley (night-quarters in the chalet). An interesting passage leads hence across the Oetsthater Ferner (8650 ft.) to Gries and (6 hrs.) Lengenfeld, in the Oetsthal (see below). Another pass (fatiguing) leads from Praxmar S.E. by Lisenz (St. Maria Magdalena, 5325 ft.) and through the Hornthal to the Hornthaler Joch (9160 ft.; fine view) and then descends abruptly to the (6 hrs.) Stöcklen Alp in the Stubaier Oberbergthal (p. 182). — The ascent of the Fernerkogi (10,807 ft.) is laborious, but for experienced mountaineers unattended with danger (7 hrs. from the Längenthaler Alp; superb view). Alex. and Johann Schöpf, and Franz Rofner of Praxmar, guides.

At Habichen beyond Octz the road crosses the Ache and ascends the rugged gneiss rocks of the Gsteig. Fine retrospect of the rich basin of the valley and the precipitous slopes of the Tschürgant (p. 163). Near Tumpen the road recrosses the stream, and skirting the lofty and almost perpendicular Engelswand, leads to (6 M.) Umhausen (3399 ft.; *Krone; Vincenz Auer, Joseph Doblander, and Johann Holzknecht, guides), at the entrance to the Horlachthat or Hairlachthal.

The fine *Stuiben Fall is reached from Umhausen by a pleasant walk of 3/4 hr. (guide unnecessary). The path crosses the *Horlachbach* at the church, and ascends its right bank. After 1/2 hr. we cross the stream, traverse a picturesque forest of larches, and ascending for 1/4 hr. more, arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps, together 490 ft. in height. Those proceeding to Lengenfeld need not return to Umhausen but may descend to the right by the conduit at the bridge below the fall, and proceed through meadows and fields of flax to the carriage-road on the bank of the Ache (guide advisable). We may also ascend the Horlachthal farther, to Niederthei (1 hr. from the fall), and then cross the saddle to the S.W. direct to (11/2 hr.) Au and Lengenfeld. (Over the Gleirscher Jöchl to Selrain, see above.)

The wild defile of Maurach, an old moraine with barren sides of clay and rubble, is now entered, where the road crosses the Ache twice. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which the hamlets of Au and Dorf, and, farther on, Lengenfeld and Huben are situated. In the foreground towers the conspicuous Hauerkogl (8163 ft.); more in the background rise the Hallkogl, Berglerkogl, and (left) Gamskogl. At the spring, where the path descending from Niederthei (see above) joins ours on the left, a shorter footpath diverges to the left, leaving the hamlets of Au and Dorf on the right.

63/4 M. Lengenfeld (3820 ft.; Oberwirth, adjoining the church; *Unterwirth; Joseph Gstrein and Christian Steinmüller, guides) lies at the mouth of the Sulzthal, from which the impetuous Fischbach

descends.

The *Sulzthal presents much genuine Alpine scenery within a narrow

compass, and is well worth visiting. A good path, part of the way passing under trees, leads on the right bank of the stream (crossing to the left bank for a short distance) to the picturesquely situated village of (11/2 hr.) Gries (4960 ft.; "Inn at the cure's); to the E. towers the Schrankogl. It then proceeds through pine-forest and across an extensive Alp, passing some waterfalls and the rocky gorge of the Sulzbach, to the (2 hrs.) Hintere Gries-Alpe, at the head of the valley, into which descend the large Suitsbach Glacier and the Schwarzenbach Glacier (to the W.), presenting a magnificent scene. — From the Sulzthal over the Mutterberger Joch to the Stubaithal, see p. 183; over the Schwarzenberg Joch (very fatiguing), see p. 182. To the Selvain, see above. — An easy route leads W. from Lengenfeld over the Hundsbacher, or Breitlehner Jöchl (8658 ft.) into the Pitzthal (to Trenkwald, p. 179, 7 hrs.; guide 4 ft. 40 kr.).

At (21/4 M.) Huben (no inn, refreshments provided by the cure) the Hohe Geige (11,125 st.) becomes visible on the right, beyond the Hallkogl. Above Huben the valley contracts, and the road becomes so bad that driving is not advisable. At the Brand the road crosses the Ache and ascends through the wood; it then again descends to the stream, crosses it twice, and leads to $(7^{1}/_{2} \text{ M}.)$ Sölden (4596 ft.; *Zum Alpenverein, near the church; *Oberwirth, moderate; Unterwirth), a name which is applied to the whole of this region of the valley. In the foreground to the S. rises the Nöderkoal (10,364 ft.), with the Stock Glacier. Pius Fiegl is a good guide.

To the Studaithal over the Bildstöckljoch, see p. 184; to Neustift 12-13 hrs. (guide to Mutterberg 6 fl.). — To the Pitsthal by the Pitsthaler Jöchl, see p. 180 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends, skirting the slope of the valley, through a wild and rocky ravine of the Ache, called the Kühtreien. At the (1 hr.) small village of Zwieselstein (4776 ft.; Prantl) the valley divides into the Gurgler Thal (p. 177) which ascends to the left, and the Venter Thal to the right.

The path into the VENTER THAL turns to the right before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and leads on the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) Heilig-Kreuz (5377 ft.; Inn at the cure's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Opposite is the ridge separating the Venter Thal from the Gurgler Thal, high up on which various glaciers are visible. Above Heilig-Kreuz the path crosses the brook by a second bridge to the hamlet of Winterstall, on the right bank. Immediately afterwards we return to the left bank and follow the path, which cannot be mistaken, to (2 hrs.) -

Vent. *Inn kept by the cure, the successor of Herr Senn, who did so much to improve the paths of the Oetzthal, and who is now pastor at Nauders (comp. p. 187). - Guides. Gabriel Spechtenhauser, Johann Falkner, Quirin Fiegl, Joseph Gstrein, Benedict Klotz, Tobias Kuprian, G. Praxmarer, N. Sauter, Joseph Scheiber, Joseph Spechtenhauser. The other Oetzthal guides are also frequently to be found here. — MULES over the Hochjoch, see p. 170.

Vent, or Fend (6205 ft.), a small Alpine village, admirably adapted, like Gurgl (p. 177), as headquarters for glacier-excursions, lies on a green pasture, at the base of the Thalleitspitze (11,165 ft.), an imposing buttress of the Kreuzkamm, by which the valley is again divided. The Rofen-Thal to the W. ascends to the Hochjoch. the Spieglerthal or Niederthal to the S. to the Niederjoch.

EXCURSIONS AND MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The following are good points of view: the Bühel, ³/₄ hr. to the N. of Vent; the mountain pastures of Stablein on the W. side of the valley (an ascent of 1-1½ hr. is enough); the Muteck, on the E. side of the valley at the foot of the Ramolkogi (the route diverges to the left from that to the Ramoljoch, and crosses the Langebene; $2^{1/2}$ hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.). — The ascent of the Wilde Mannle (9910 ft.), the S. spur of the Wildspitze, viâ Stablein in $3^{1/2}$ hrs. (guide 2 fl. 20 kr.), is easy and interesting. — Ascent of the Plattei $(2^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$, see p. 176.

The easiest and most interesting of the loftier mountains near Vent is the *Kreuzspitze (11,332 ft.), which may be ascended either from the Hochjoch or from the Niederjoch (guide 4 fl.). The path from the Hochjoch Hospiz (p. 176; two guides required for a single tourist) leads to the left up the rock-strewn face of the mountain and over the Kreuz-Glacier (rope necessary on account of the crevasses) to the S.W. base of the summit proper; then a steep ascent to the rugged arête, which is traversed without difficulty to the top (2½ hrs. from the inn). Magnificent *Panorams of the Octzthal ice region, with a distant view of the Zillerthaler Ferner, Venediger, Glockner, Dolomites, Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, Sil-vretta, etc. — In ascending from the Niederjoch we turn to the right at the (2¹/₂ hr.) Sanmoarhütte (p. 176), whence we mount over steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) Kreuzhütte or Brizzihütte (9577 ft.) and then over detritus and rocks to the (11/2 hr.) summit.

The *Vordere Ramolkogl (11,630 ft.) may also be mounted without much difficulty (5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The route to the Ramoljoch (see p. 178) is followed for 2 hrs.; we then diverge to the left towards the foot of the mountain, which we ascend by a tolerably good path, leading over rocky ground and in some places over snow, finally over the arâte (1/4 hr.) to the (3 hrs.) summit. The view from the top is similar to that from the Kreuzspitze, but is more open towards the E. — The direct descent over the Hintere Ramolkogl to the Ramoljoch is difficult and

not advisable.

The Venter Wildspitze (12,388 ft.), the highest peak of the Oetzthal Alps, has been frequently ascended of late, but the attempt is recommended to practised mountaineers only (6½ hrs.; two guides at 8 fl. each). The path leads to the N.W. up the steep pastures of Stableiss, and then skirts the Wilde Mannle (9910 ft.) to the Rofenkar Glacier, which is crossed to the Urkundsattel, on the N. of the Oetzthaler Urkunds at 14 2022 & 1. The late past of the second leads over crumbling rock and (11,266 ft.). The last part of the ascent leads over crumbling rock, and reaches the top of the S. peak from the W. side. The S. peak is connected with the N. peak (20 ft. higher) by a narrow ridge, which it requires a perfectly steady head to traverse. The distant view is magnificent; for a view of the Oetzthal the Kreuzspitze is preferable. Descent by the Rofenkar or the Mitterkar Glacier to Vent in 3 hrs. Over the Taschach or the Mittelberg Glacier to the Pitzthal, difficult (comp. p. 175).

The ascent of the Weisskugel (12,272 ft.; fatiguing) is made from the Hochjoch Hospiz (where the previous night should be spent) in 7-8 hrs. (two guides, 10 ft. each). The route skirts the whole of the Hintereis Glacier (the Langtauferer-Spitze, 11,640 ft., remains on the right) as far as the Hintereis-Joch (11,345 ft.), between the Innere Quellspitze (11,470 ft.) and the Weisskugel. Thence to the right, and finally over a narrow ridge of neve, which takes 3/4 hr. to traverse, to the summit. The "View is of surpassing grandeur. Descent to (4-5 hrs.) Kurzras (p. 177), to the

Matscher-Thal (p. 189), or to the Langtauferer-Thal (p. 181).

The ascents of the "Schalfkogl (11,598 ft.), accomplished in 5 hrs. (guide 5 ft.; comp. p. 178), and the Fluchtkogl (11,772 ft.), in 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 ft.; comp. p. 175) are also attractive. More difficult are the Finailspitze (11,515 ft.; 6-7 hrs., with two guides at 6 fl. each) and the Hintere Schwärze (11,908 ft.; 6-7 hrs., with two guides at 6 fl. each). The *Similaun, see below.



ASTORES COMME

From Vent over the *Ramoljoch to (7 hrs.) Gurgl, an easy and very interesting route, see p. 178.

OVER THE TAUFKARJOCH TO MITTELBERG IN THE PITZTHAL, 8-9 hrs. (two guides at 7 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, but free from danger and very picturesque. From Vent to (2 hrs.) Stablein, see above. We proceed thence to the right, past the Wilde Mannle and over fragments of rock and moraine deposits, to the (11/2 hr.) Taufkar Glacier, which we cross, finally turning to the left to the (1 hr.) summit of the "Taufkarjoch (about 10,500 ft.), between the Taufkarkoft on the left and the Weisse Kool (11,210 ft.) on the right. Admirable view of the Octzthal mountains (Ramolkogl, Firmisanspitze, Schalfkogl, Hintere Schwärze, Thalleitspitze; immediately to the left the imposing Wildspitze). In descending, the route leads at first across the extensive snow-fields at the upper end of the large *Mittelberg Glacier (on the left the Hohe Wand and Rechte Fernerkogi), then skirts the Linke Fernerkogi and traverses the lower part of the glacier, which is full of crevasses. Near the ice-fall we keep to the Karles Glacier on the right (on the right the Hangende Ferner with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the (2½ hrs.) Rothe Karle (Karlskopf, 9490 ft.), a buttress of rock affording the finest "View of the huge Mittelberg Glacier and its imposing ice-fall. On the W. are the snow-clad mountains separating the Pitzthal from the Kaunserthal, and the green Riffelsee at the base of the Verpailspitze; far below lies the Pitzthal. We descend to the right by a new path, which runs near the ice-fall over rock, debris, and steep slopes of detritus; in the valley it crosses the lofty moraine and traverses the flat tongue of the glacier to (21/2 hrs.) Mittelberg (p. 180). -This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by proceeding over the Oelgrubenjoch to the Gepatschhaus (p. 185), and thence either returning over the Gepatsch Glacier to Vent or crossing the Weissseejoch to the Langtauferer-Thal and Mals (comp. p. 185).

OVER THE SEXTENJOOR (10,820 ft.) to the Pitzthal (as far as the Taschach-Hütte, 9 hrs.), a fatiguing route (two guides at 7 fl. each). The pass lies between the Hockvernagi-Ferner and the Sechsegerten-Ferner, to the N.E. of the Hockvernagitpitze (11,575 ft.). — OVER THE TASCHAGENJOOR (10,670 ft.), between the Hockvernagi-Ferner and the Taschach-Ferner, to the Taschach-Hitte, 10 hrs., a trying route (two guides at 7 fl. each). — The Selterjöchl (10,140 ft.), between the Innere and Asussere Schwarze Schweide, is a fatiguing pass and devoid of interest (to Mittelberg 8 hrs.;

two guides at 7 fl.).

OVER THE GEFATSCHJOCH (10,580 ft.) TO THE KAUNSERTHAL (to the Ge patschhaus 10 hrs.), a difficult route (two guides at 8½ ft.). A better route is that over the Guslar-Joch and the Kesselwand-Joch (10-11 hrs.; two guides at 8½ ft.). The path leads from Plattei (see below) over the Hochverney and Guslar glaciers to the Guslar/goch (10,900 ft.), between the Kesselwandspitze (11,180 ft.) and the-Fluchtkogl (11,772; ascended from the Joch in 1 hr., "View). We then cross the neve of the Kesselwand Glacier to the Kesselwand-goch (10,710 ft.), beyond which we reach the extensive Gepatsch-Ferner. The direct descent over the 'Sumpf', or fissured surface of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a detour to the left, in the direction of the Weissesspitze, and then proceed to the right to the Rauhe Kopf (9790 ft.), on the flanks of which the glacier falls abruptly with imposing ice-formations. The descent hence is toilsome and steep, and finally leads over the flat tongue of the glacier to the Gepatschhaus (p. 185).

OVER THE LANGTAUFERER-JOCH (10,400 ft.) TO THE LANGTAUFER VALLEY, a highly interesting excursion (to Hinterkirch 10-11 hrs.; two guides at 6 fl.). From the Hochjoch route we cross the Hintereis Ferner to the Joch, which lies between the Vernagelwand and Langtauferer-Spitte. The descent leads over the Langtauferer Ferner to the Malager-Alpe and to

Hinterkirch (p. 187).

OVER THE HINTEREISJOCH (11,345 ft.; the highest pass of the Oetzthal), THE MATSCHER-THAL, a fatiguing but magnificent passage (to the *Glieshof* 12 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.); comp. Weisskugel (p. 178).

The route over the **Niederjoch** (9800 ft.) ascends gradually to the (2 hrs.) Marzell Glacier, which it skirts and partially traverses for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., till the Sanmoarhütte (8274 ft.; mattresses, refreshments) is reached. Fine view, to the E., of the extensive Schalf Glacier, which unites farther down with the Marzell Glacier, and, to the S., of the Marzellspitzen and Similaun, beyond the Marzell Glacier. (Ascent of the Kreuzspitze, see p. 174.) Beyond the hut the Niederjoch Ferner is soon reached, and in $1^{1}/2$ hr. more the summit of the pass is attained. A striking survey is enjoyed here of the wild Schnalserthal, enclosed by lofty mountains, above which rises the entire chain of the Ortler. Fatiguing descent through the Tisenthal to Ober-Vernagt and ($2^{1}/2$ hrs.) Unser-Frau in the Schnalser Thal (p. 177).

The Similaun (11,808 ft.) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in 21/2-3 hrs. (fatiguing; two guides at 4 ft.). The view extends E. to the Gross-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. The ascent requires caution, but is unattended with danger.

Most travellers prefer the route from Vent through the Rofen-Thal and across the **Hochjoch** (9430 ft.; mules see p. 170), 11/2 hr. longer than the Niederjoch route, but easier and also more interesting, as it conducts the traveller more into the heart of the glacier-world. A view is also obtained of the Hoch-Vernagt Glacier, which had advanced at one time so as to form a barrier to the valley, and by its discharge formed the Rofensee, a lake situated between this glacier and that of the Hochjoch. In 1846 the lake burst its embankment and devastated the entire Oetzthal. In the three subsequent years also, especially in 1848, great inundations took place from a similar cause. Since then, however, the glacier has receded so considerably as scarcely to be visible from the valley (see below). The best point of view is the Plattei (8885 ft.), on the E. margin, on the slope of the Platteikogl, reached in 21/2 hrs. from Vent (guide 2 fl.). - At the upper Rofenhof an iron tube or borer is still shown, which was dispatched from Vienna in 1772 in order to tap the glacier!

From Vent to (1/2 hr.) Rofen (6570 ft.) the path traverses pastures. This hamlet is inhabited by the Klotz and Getrein families, who once afforded hospitality to Frederick 'with the empty pockets' (p. 138). When this prince re-established his authority, he granted the occupants immunity from taxation, a privilege which they emjoyed down to 1849. A few hundred pares higher the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank; 1/4 hr., a memorial-stone to Cyprian Granbichler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. In another 1/2 hr. we reach the moraine of the Hochvernagt Ferner, piled high up on the E. side of the valley, which we cross in 1/4 hr. On the other side of the valley is the old bed of the glacier, of which a small part only is seen higher up (see above). An ascent of 1 hr. (on the right, a view of the Langtauferer Jochspitze and Weisskugel) brings us to the Hochjoch-Hospiz (7970 ft.;

30 beds, poor fare), situated on the margin of the Hochjoch Glacier, which descends precipitously into the valley. To the W. are the Hintereis and Kesselwand Glaciers, with their large moraines. (Ascent of the Kreusspitze from this point, see p. 174; of the Hintereisjoch and Weisskugel, see p. 174.) The glacter is now traversed without difficulty for 11/2 hr. (from right to left; the summit of the pass lies near its S. end). Retrospect of the Rofenthal and Wildspitze; to the S.E. the Schnalser-Thal with the Salurnspitze, and beyond it the Martell mountains; N.E., the Stubai glaciers.

We descend on the right side of the Oberbergthal by a good bridle-path, which winds down to (11/4 hr.) Kurzras (6600 ft.; the 'Kurzraser Bauer' keeps a rustic *Inn), the highest cluster of houses in the Schnalser Thal, lying amid splendid scenery.

Over the Langgrub-Joch (9977 ft.) to the Matscher-Thal (to the Glies-Over the Langgrav-Joch (1987 ft.) to the Matscher-Thal (to the Glieshof 8 hrs.), a fatiguing route, see p. 189. — An interesting but in parts somewhat laborious pass leads S. over the Taschl-Joch (9137 ft.), which affords an admirable view, into the Schlandernaun-Thal and to (6-7 hrs.) Schlanders on the Vintschgau post-road (p. 189; the shortest way from the Octzthal to the Martellthal). — The Weiszbugel (12,272 ft.) may be ascended from Kurzras in 7-8 hrs., viā the Steinschlag and Histereis Glaciers, and the Hintereisjoch; very fatiguing (comp. p. 174). — Joseph Gamper of Kurzras, and Urban Gritsch and the brothers Santer of Unser Evan are able guides.

Frau are able guides.

A well-trodden path leads from Kurzras on the left bank of the Schnalse, over meadows and through larch woods, to (11/2 hr.) Ober-Vernagt, where it unites with the Niederjoch route (on the left the Finailspitze and Similaun, on the right the Salurn-Spitze), and soon reaches (1/2 hr.) Unser Frau (4760 ft.; Oberwirth; *Adler; Unterwirth Spechtenhauser). The valley contracts; the path descends on the right bank of the brook for 1 hr., and then ascends to (1/4 hr.) Carthaus (4355 ft.; *Inn), an old monastery. To the N., far below, is seen the mouth of the Pfossenthal (p. 179). Passing the church of St. Catharina, on a steep eminence on the opposite bank, we next reach (11/4 hr.) Ratteis (2808 ft.; *Reiner; one-horse carriage to Meran in 3 hrs., 6 fl.). At this point begins the new road, completed in 1875, which was in many places formed by blasting the rock, and frequently requires to be supported by masonry. It soon crosses the stream and leads through the wild and picturesque defile to the (31/2 M.) Vintschgau post-road (p. 190), which it reaches at a point about 11/2 M. from Naturns (*Post). Thence to (71/2 M.) Meran diligence daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. in 11/9 hr.; one-horse carriage 3, two-horse 5 fl.

The GURGLER THAL is the S. ramification of the Oetzthal from Zwieselstein (p. 173). Crossing the Gurgler Ache at Zwieselstein, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank; after 3/4 hr., above the mouth of the Timbler Bach (p. 215), it returns to the right bank. The stream is crossed again twice, and the chalets of Pill, or Unter-Gurgl, passed, before we reach (2 hrs.) Ober-Gurgl (6266 ft.; Inn of the Curé), the loftiest village in the Tyrol, situated amid magnificent scenery. Like Vent it is an admirable starting-point for ice-expeditions (Blasius Grüner, Alois and Peter Paul Gstrein, Nicolaus and Tobias Santer, Alois Ruprecht, Martin and Methodius Schreiber are good guides). Ascent hence of 21/2 hrs. to the Gurgter or Grosse Octathaler Ferner, which has advanced upwards of 1 M. and blocked up the entrance to the Langthal, where another glacier is imbedded. The space between the glaciers is occupied in early summer by the Langthaler Eissee (Gurgler Lake, 7820 ft.), 11/2 M. in length, 3/4 M. in breadth, in which numerous miniature icebergs generally float. Of late years the lake has dried up in July. The path (experienced mountaineers do not require a guide) ascends from Gurgl to the left, crossing the discharges of the Gaisberg and Rothmoos Glaciers, to the Gurgler-Alp, and then skirts the Langthaler Eck (9250 ft.) to the lake. — A pleasant excursion may also be made along the E. margin of the Gurgler Glacier and up the Schwarze Kamm to the Steinerne Tisch (9560 ft.), 4 hrs. from Gurgl (guide necessary, 3 fl.). - Another agreeable walk is to the (1 hr.) Gaisberg Glacier (guide 1 fl. 80 kr.). The Mutberg (8724 ft.), the ridge between the Gaisberg-Thal and the Rothmoos-Thal, affords a fine view of the two glaciers and of the imposing scenery around them (from Gurgl 11/2 hr.; way indicated by fingerposts).

PASSES FROM GURGL. Over the "Ramoljoch (10,440 ft.) to Vest, an easy and very attractive route (7-8 hrs.; guide 4 ft. 40 kr.). Crossing the Ache near the 'Widum', or parsonage, we follow a bridle-track lately constructed by the Curé Gärber, which gradually ascends on the left side of the valley, chiefly over grass, to the (3 hrs.) Köpße; in ascending we enjoy an admirable view of the Gurgler and Langthaler Glaciers and of the Eissee, which is, however, generally empty in midsummer. The route now becomes more trying, and leads to the right to the (1 hr.) Ramol Glacier, which it traverses to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the pass, a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the Kietise Ramolkogi on the right at the Histere Spiegetkogi on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the vast expanse of nevé at the head of the Gurgler and Langthaler glaciers, over which tower the Hochwildspitze, Falschungspitze, and other peaks, while the Gross-Glockner is sometimes visible in the distance; the principal feature in the view to the W. is the majestic Venter Wildspitze, which comes into sight when the pass is reached. The descent lies at first over the considerable Spiegel Glacier and the moraine on its right side, but soon reaches a better path, which traverses grassy slopes high up on the right side of the Niederthal. Fine view to the left of the Niederjoch glacier, extending as far as the pass between the left of the Niederjoch glacier, extending as far as the pass between the accidence of the similar on the left and the Kreuzspitze on the right; directly in front is the Thalleitspitze. The path then descends in zigzags, finally through pine wood, into the Venter-Thal, and crosses the Ache to (2-3 hrs.) Vent (p. 173). — The ascent of the "Vordere Ramolkogi (p. 174) may be combined with this route by allowing 2/2 hrs. additional Clest from the Spiegel glacier, as the route from the Joels very difficult). The ascent of the "Schalfkogl (11.598 ft.) with the descent to Vent

The ascent of the "Schalfkogl (11.598 ft.) with the descent to Vent is strongly recumended to practised mountain-climbers (10 hrs.; guide 7½ ft.). The route leaves the Rumol path to the left near the Köpfle, traverses the slope over turf and rocks, afterwards over snow, and leads past the Krimisan-Spitze to the (6 hrs.) summit, which it approaches from the N. side. Fine survey of the glaciers of the Oetzthal. The descent,

which leads by the Diem-Ferner, a huge, old moraine, and along steep slopes, is fatiguing; to Vent 4 hrs.

To the Passeir over the Timbler-Joch (8135 ft.), 5 hrs. from Gurgl or Zwieselstein to Schönau, see p. 215 (guide 4 fl.; from Schönau over the Schneeberg to Ridnaum and Sterzing, see p. 198).

To the Schnalser-Thal over the Gurglerjoch, or Eisjoch (9950 ft.), a difficult route, to Carthaus 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6 fl.). The route leads across the whole of the Gurgler or Grosse Oetzthaler Glacier (see above) to the (5 hrs.) culminating point of the pass between the Falsching-spitze (10,984 ft.) on the W. and the Hohe Wilde (11,408 ft.) on the E. View limited; descent, very steep and disagreeable, to (21/2 hrs.) Eishof, the highest farm in the *Prossenthal* (6785 ft.), and down the Schnalser-Thal to (3 hrs.) *Carthaus* (p. 177). — Another fatiguing pass ascends the Langthaler Ferner, crosses the Langthaler Joch (10,340 ft.), and descends to Lazins at the head of the Pfelder Thal (7-8 hrs.; two guides at 5 fl.); thence either down the valley to (1 hr.) Plan and (3 hrs.) Moss in the Passeir (p. 215), or through the Lazinserthal and across the Spronser Joch to Dorf Tirol and (5-6 hrs.) Meran (p. 208). - Over the Rothmoosjoch, from Gurgl to Plan 6 hrs., fatiguing but interesting.

37. The Pitzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 174.

A visit to the Pitzthal, a valley running parallel to the Octzthal on the W., is recommended not only to practised mountaineers, who will find a number of attractions here, but also to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A carttrack leads as far as Mittelberg, about 30 M. from Imst and 3/4 M. from the foot of the glacier (horses or mules may be hired at Imst, Wenns, and St. Leonhard). Those who do not wish to return to Imst or to cross any of the glacier-passes (although the Oelgrubenjoch is easy, even for the inexperienced) may reach the Innthal by the Pillerjoch (see below), or the Oetzthal by the Breitlehner-Joch.

The narrow road leading from Imst into the Pitzthal descends abruptly at Brennbüchl (p. 163), past the Frederick Augustus Chapel (p. 163), crosses the Inn by the 'Lange Brücke' (2362 ft.), and ascends on the other side to (3 M.) Arzl (Inn), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the Burgstall (3440 ft.); to the left the Pitzenbach runs through a deep ravine. Beyond Arzl the road leads along the slope of the Venetberg, through the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, to $(4^{1}/_{2} M.)$ Wenns (3195 ft.; *Post). (From Wenns over the Pillersattel, 4620 ft., to Pontlatz in 5 hrs., or down to the right by Flies to Landeck in 6 hrs., both easy routes.) Our route now descends to the left over the brook, on the opposite side of which it ascends (passing Jerzens, on the left, above) through the narrow valley, past the fall of the Stuibenbach and several hamlets and farms (Ritzenried, Wiesen, Zaunhof, Hairlach), to (101/2 M.) St. Leonhard (4580 ft.; Unterwirth; *Post), the chief place in the valley. On the right is the fall of the Schwammbach; on the left (S.E.) the Hohe Geige (11,125 ft.) and the Puikogl (10,960 ft.). Thence past the fall of the Leklebach (on the right) to Trenkwald, where the path from the Breitlehner Jöchl (p. 173) joins our road on the left, and by (71/2 M.) Plangeross (5280 ft.; Inn), the last village, to (3 M.) Mittelberg (5880 ft.; *Schöpf's Inn, with ten beds), the last farm, beautifully situated within sight of the imposing *Mittelberg Glacier (p. 173). A tolerable path leads on the left side of the brook to the (1/4 hr.) end of the glacier, the flat tongue of which is then traversed to the (1 hr.) right lateral moraine (to the Karlskopf, see below). The grand ice-fall of the glacier, where it descends headlong into the valley, is about 3 M. above Mittelberg.

EXCURSIONS AND MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM MITTELBERG. (Tobias Ennemoser, Joseph Santeler, Alois, Dominic, and Leander Schöpf. Alois, Franz, Joseph, and Isaak Dobler are good guides.) To the Taschach Glacier, a highly interesting excursion (with which may be conveniently combined a visit to the Riffelsee, see below). The route leads 8.W. from Mittelberg, along the right side of the Taschachthal, to the (13/4 hr.) end of the glacier, and then traverses the convex tongue to the left lateral moraine, the passage of which requires caution on account of the deep crevasses sometimes encountered. Beyond the moraine the path ascends over grassy slopes to the (11/4 hr.) Taschachtatte (7988 ft.; admission during the day 40, bed 60 kr.), a well fitted-up 'cabane', built by the German Alpine Club on a spur of the Pitzthaler Urkund, and affording a fine view of the Taschach Glacier, with its imposing ice-formations and its environment of glistening snow peaks (on the left the Hintere Brochkogi, 11.926 ft.); on the W. is the Sechsegerten Glacier (see below). - To the Riffelsee (7330 ft.), an attractive excursion of 2 hrs. (guide 1½ 1). The path ascends abruptly from the Taschach-Alp. The height to the E. of the lake (Am Mutten, 7675 ft.) affords a good survey of the Mittelberg and Taschach glaciers, and of the Hohe Geige, Puikogl, and other peaks. The descent may be made into the upper Taschach-Thal (fine views of the Taschach and Sechsegerten glaciers); the path to the Taschachhütte (see above) is reached near the end of the glacier, and may be followed to Mittelberg. - The Mittagskogl (10,360 ft.), ascended in 41/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), com-

mands an excellent survey of the three glaciers.

The ascent of the Wildspitze (12,388 ft.) from Mittelberg occupies 7-8 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to Vent 10 fl.); the last part of the way is very steep (comp. p. 174).— The following summits may also be ascended from Mittelberg: Hohe Geige (11,125 ft.; guide 5 fl.); Vordere Brunnenkoyl (11,145 ft.; 51/2 fl.); Vordere Brockkoyl (11,860 ft.; two guides at 6 fl.); Patter (10,99) & 18/4 fl.); Vordere Brunnenkoyl (11,145 ft.; 51/2 fl.); Vordere Brunnenkoyl (11,1560 ft.; two guides at 6 fl.);

Puikogl (10,960 ft.; 51/2 fl.).

PASSES. Over the Pitzthaler (Söldener) Jöchl (9945 ft.) to Sölden in 7-8 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route traverses the lower end of the Mittelberg glacier, and then ascends over steep slopes of grass, rubble, and rock to the culminating point of the pass, on the S. side of the Pollesferner. In descending, the route leads over the Rettenbach Glacier and through the Rettenbachthal to Sölden (p. 173).— A much more interesting passage is that over the "Taufkarjoch (comp. p. 173; two guides at 7 fl.) to Vent. The ascent to the (2 hrs.) Karlskopf is much facilitated by the path constructed by the Alpine Club in 1877.— The passage to Vent over the Seiterjöchl is not so attractive (comp. p. 173). The passes over the Sextenjoch and Taschachjoch are magnificent but laborious; see p. 173.

Over the *Oelgrubenjoch (9868 ft.) to the Kaunserthal, 71/2 hrs., an easy and attractive route (guide 6 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) Taschachhütte, see above. From the hut we descend on the W. side of the hill to the left trebe Sechsegerten Glacier, which we then ascend without difficulty (for (p. 1/ime enjoying a fine retrospect of the Wildspitze and the lofty crest (best frontretching from it towards the W.) to the (21/2 hrs.) Summit of

The askat snow-saddle between the Innere and Acussere Ocigrubenis strongly recor may be easily ascended from the Joch in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The $7^{1}/2$ fl.). The route of the guides is a little below the Joch, on the W. side, traverses the slope o limited view (to the left, below, is the small Oelpast the Firmisan-Spitz huge moraines). The descent leads over rubble and the N. side. Fine suring a distinct recognisable path, which improves as

we advance and brings us in 2 hrs. to the Gepatschhaus (p. 185). - The following are other passes leading into the Kaunserthal: the "Madatschfollowing are other passes leading into the Kaunserthal: the "MadatschJoch (about 8000 ft.), between the Verpailspitsen and the Schwabenkopf
(from Plangeross to Feuchten 6 hrs., not difficult; guide 5 fl.); the VerPalljoch (9190 ft.), between the Schwabenkopf and the Sonnenkogel (from
Trenkwald to Feuchten 8 hrs., laborious; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the ThefenThat-Joch or Wallfahers-Joch (9050 ft.), between the Peuschelkopf and
the Tristkopf (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten 7 hrs., trying;
guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the Niederland of Theorem 6 pauchten 7 hrs., trying;
to Kaltenbrunn, past the Krumpensee, in 5 hrs. (not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

38. The Stubaithal.

Comp. Map, p. 184.

The "Stubaithal, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, which may in a wider sense be included in the Octzthal Group, offers within a small compass great variety of Alpine scenery. It also forms (with the attractive Bildstöckl-Joch) the shortest means of communication between Innsbruck and the upper Octzthal. CARRIAGE-ROAD to a point 6 M. beyond Neustift. Systlwagen from Innsbruck (Rother Adler) daily at 2 p.m. to Vulpmes in 4½ hrs., fare 0 kr. (from Vulpmes at 5 a.m., in 3½ hrs., 80 kr.). One-horse carriage from Innsbruck to the Stefansbrücke 3 fl., two-horse 4 fl. 80 kr.; to Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr. or 9 fl., Vulpmes 8 or 13, Neustift 10 or 17½ fl. — Pedestrians should follow the Brenner road to Ober-Schönberg; or they may take the train to Patsch and then follow the route described at p. 193.

The Brenner road winds up and round the Berg Isel (p. 139; the old road, diverging to the left at the first bend, is shorter), and then leads high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Sill (below us, on the right bank, the Brenner Railway with its numerous tunnels), past the (21/4 M.) Gärberbach Inn and the Schupfen Inn (the head-quarters of Andrew Hofer in 1809), to the (21/4 M.) Stefansbrücke, which crosses the Rutzbach, descending from the Stubaithal, in a bold arch of 120 ft. span. At Unter-Schönberg, beyond the bridge, the road divides: the old Brenner road (at the side of which is a marble tablet, with a Latin inscription giving the history of the road from the Roman period downwards) ascends somewhat steeply to the right; the new road winds to the left round the slope and leads through the Sillthal to (33/4 M.) Ober-Schönberg (3290 ft.). The old road is the shorter, and by far the more interesting for travellers on foot: at the (21/4 M.) Custom House, the first house in Ober-Schönberg, it affords a fine *Survey of the Stubaithal, with the Sailespitze on the right, and the ice-crowned mountains at the head of the valley in the background (Wilde Freiger, Pfaffenkamm, Sulzenauferner), while below are seen the ravine of the Rutzbach and the villages of Mieders, Vulpmes, etc. (An excursion from Innsbruck to this point is very enjoyable; carriages, see above.) On the hill, about 200 paces farther, at the point where the route from the Stubaithal joins the old Brenner road, stands an *Inn (suited for a prolonged stay), which commands a fine view. We now descend gradually to (21/4 M.) Mieders (3190 ft.; *Traube; from Mieders by Waldrast to Matrei, see p. 193), the chief place in the valley and seat of

the district authorities, picturesquely situated at the base of the Serlesspitze (8907 ft.). The road then crosses the Rutzbach (to the right the village of Telfes), and reaches (3 M.) Vulpmes (3040 ft.; Pfurtscheller; Lutz), with busy iron manufactories.

Pleasant excursion to the (2 hrs.) Schlicker Alpe (5138 ft.), whence the summit of the Hohe Burgstall (8560 ft.), commanding a striking prospect, may be gained without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide 21/2 fl.); the descent may be made to the Barenbad, or direct to Newstift (see below).

Travellers who do not wish to visit Vulpmes remain on the right bank, and follow the road, past Medraz and Neder, at the entrance to the Pinneser-Thal (see below), to (41/2 M.) Neustift (3240 ft.; *Zum Salzburger; Hofer), the last village in the valley with a church. At Milders, 3/4 M. farther up, the valley forks into the Oberberg on the right and the Unterberg on the left.

Over the Pinneser Joch to Gechnitz, an interesting pass (1-8 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). We retrace our steps to (2½, M.) Neder (see above), and whence ascend the Pinneser-Thal to the Alp Auf der Iss (Issenanger, 4600 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) Pinneser Alp (6010 ft.) better night-quarters at the Karalp, ½ hr. farther up). The route then ascends steeply to the (2½ hrs.) Summit of the Pass (Tlö6 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Tribulaun, etc. The descent to Gschnitz (p. 193) takes 2½ hrs. — The ascent of the "Habicht (10,740 ft.), the top of which commands a celebrated view, may be combined with this excursion (laborious, for practised mountaineers only; guide 5 fl.). The previous night should be about on the Karalo (see above). The route leads up to the Pinneser spent on the Karalp (see above). The route leads up to the Pinneser Joch, and thence ascends to the right over the arcte and a steep glacier to the (5 hrs.) summit. — Pancras Gleinser, Urban Loisi, Friedrich Jennewein, Joseph Pfurtscheller, Thos. Siller, Matthäus Schönherr, and Rainalter.

all of Neustift, are good guides.

An excursion up the Oberberg, or right arm of the Stubaithal, is also very interesting (to the Alpeiner Glacier 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). The path follows the right bank of the Alpeiner-Bach to the (1 hr.) Bärenbad (4124 ft.), a small and primitive bath (the Hohe Burgstall may be ascended hence in 4 hrs.; better from the Schlicker-Alp, see above). Then past the Seeduck Alp to the (2 hrs.) Stöckles Alp (four beds) and the (½ hr.) Ober-Iss Alp (6000 ft.), in a picturesque situation (to the N. the Hohe Villerspitze, 10,155 ft.; over the Hornthaler-Joch to the Licenzer-Thai, see p. 172). The route now becomes steep and stony, and leads over a rocky barrier to the upper region of the valley, where the (1 hr.) last Alp Alpein (6700 ft.) is situated. Fine view of the extensive Alpeiner or That Glacier, the end of which (7300 ft.) is reached from the Alp by an ascent of 1 hr. along the left bank of the stream. A short way above the chalet are some 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by glacial friction; on the tongue of the glacier are a large number of 'glacier-tables'. On the right rise the Kaiserköpfe, on the left the Sommerwand, in the centre the Wilde Thurm and the Wilde Hinterbergl. A tollsome pass (troublesome descent to the Schwarzenbach glacier; good guides required) leads hence across the Schwarzenbergjoch (10,090 ft.) to Gries and (7-8 hrs.) Lengenfeld in the Octzthal (p. 172).

Through the Unterberg, or main valley, which stretches to the S.W., a tolerable cart-track gradually ascends on the right bank of the brook, passing the hamlets of Schaller, Krössbach, and Gasteig, to (33/4 M.) Volderau (up to this point it is possible to drive). A mule-track leads thence across the stream, traverses woods, recrosses the Rutzbach near Valbeson, and is carried round a projecting spur of rock to (11/4 hr.) Ranalt (4180 ft.; *Scheidbach), the last hamlet in the valley, in a beautiful situation (Franz Pfurtscheller is a good guide).

Interesting excursion to the "Pfandler Alp (7055 ft.; guide 2 ft.). The path ascends over steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley to the (2 hrs.) Alp. About '/2 hr. farther up, by a heap of stones on a spur which stretches to the S.E. from the Scheckbühelgrat, a fine view is obtained of the Stubaier chain, the Wilde Freiger, the Sonklarspitze, Zuckerhütl, Sulzenau, etc.

About 20 min. farther on diverges the Langethal, at the head of which is the large *Grübl-Ferner*, and from which passes lead in

various directions (guide necessary).

To the Gschnitzhal over the Simming-Jöchl between the Innere Wetterspitze and the Simmingfeuerstein, with descent across the lower and easily traversed part of the Simming Glacier, an attractive and not difficult route (to Lapones, the highest Alp., 7 hrs., see p. 193). A shorter but more laborious passage crosses the Trauljoch (9140 ft.) between the Innere Röthenspitze and the Aeussere Wetterspitze (6 hrs. to Lapones).— To the Ppleasonthal over the Pherscher Hochjoch (10,340 ft.), a difficult passage (to Inner-Phersch 10-11 hrs.; see p. 193).— To Ridnaun (p. 193). This laborious route leads over the W. branch of the Grübl Glacier, crosses the depression between the Hoch-Grindt (9910 ft.) and the Gamskogl, and descends across the Hangende Ferner to the Agels-Alpe and (9 hrs.) Ridnaun (the ascent of the Wilde Feuerstein, 10,700 ft., may be combined with this pass).— To the Passell. The route leads over the W. Grübl Glacier to the Joch, E. of the Wilde Freiger (11,247 ft.), then traverses the Ueblenhal Glacier obliquely to the Botzer-Scharte (9416 ft.), between the Botzer and Königshofer Spitze, and finally crosses the Hoch-Ferner and Schwarzspitz-Ferner to the Schwarzsee-Scharte and to (9-10 hrs.) Schneeberg, a long and fatiguing glacier-tour, but unattended with danger (able guides required). The descent may also be made from the Ueblenthalferner over the Hohe Stellenscharte to the Timbler or Tümmels Alpe and Schwade (comp. p. 215).

The main valley bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank of the stream, and leads past the Alps of Schöngelar and (1½ hr.) Graba (4900 ft.; opposite, the imposing *Sulsenauer Fall, 130 ft. broad and 460 ft. high) to the (3¼ hr.) last Alp Mutterberg (5640 ft.), situated on the right bank (hay-beds and refresh-

ments).

The Sulzenau. From the Alp Graba (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope on the left of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) Sulzenau-Alpe (6060 ft.). situated in a solitary valley surrounded by rocky mountains (on the left the Apere Freiger, on the right the Apere Fraff). In the background two glacier-streams are seen descending in cascades. — A difficult pass leads hence over the Sulzenauer-Ferner and the Faffensieder (about 5340 ft.). the saddle between the Oestliche Pfaffen and the Wilde Freiger, to the Leblenthalferner and thence in 9-10 hrs. to Schneeberg or Schönau

in the Upper Passeir (p. 215).

OVER THE MUTTERERGER JOCH TO LENGEMPELD, 8 hrs., a laborious route (guide 5 fl.). From Mutterberg we ascend abruptly to the W. to the upper hut of the Alp and through the Glamergrube (the small Mutterberger-See, 8250 ft., remains above us on the right); then a laborious ascent over a snow-field to the (4 hrs.) top of the pass (9890 ft.), between the Bockkogl on the right and the Daunkogf on the left; view limited. The path now descends the dry bed of a torrent to an extensive tract of detritus, traverses the Suitthaler Ferner, and leads down the Suitthal to (3 hrs.) Gries (4980 ft.; accommodation at the Cure's) and (1 hr.) Lengenfeld (p. 172).

Beyond Mutterberg the path, which is at first rather steep and affords a number of fine retrospects (to the N. the Ruderhofspitze,

11,420 ft.), ascends to the S.W. to the $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ Dresdner Hütte in the Obere Fernau (about 7550 ft.), built by the German Alpine Club and well fitted up (bed 60 kr.).

The *Eggessen Grat (8648 ft.), to the N.W. of the hut, ascended without difficulty in 1 hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent landscape. On the S. is the Pfassenam with the Apere Pfass and Zuckerhüt, more to the right the Schaufelspitze, W. the Bildstöckljoch and Daunkopf, N. the Höllthalspitzen, Ruderhofspitze, etc.

OVER THE BILDSTOCKLIOCH TO SÖLDEN, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass (guide from Ranalt 8 fl.; a single traveller should take two guides). The route ascends from the Dresdner-Hütte to the right over grassy slopes. then over moraine deposits and rocky debris to the Schaufel Glacier, which is crossed without difficulty, though at the end somewhat steep, to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit of the "Bildstöckljoch (10,270 ft.), a rock-strewn ridge to the W. of the Schaufelspitze (10,920 ft.). Fine retrospect of the N. Stubaier group, the Ruderhofspitze, Schwarzenberg, etc.; below, the Mutterberger-See (see above). We now descend slightly to the left, passing a small ice-tarn, to the W. side of the Joch (the best restingplace), affording a striking view of the upper Oetzthal chain (Wildspitze, Wisskugel, Hintere Schwärze, etc.). The route next descends to and crosses the Windach Glacier (caution necessary on account of the crevasses; the rope should be used), and then leads down a steep watercourse, over some patches of snow, and finally over slopes of grass to the (2 hrs.) Windach-Alp, with its well-built houses (milk), in the Windach-Thal. Then through woods, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to (1½ hr.) Sölden (p. 173). The route in the reverse direction, from Sölden to the Dresdner Hütte, occupies 9 hrs. (guide to the Mutter-berger-Alp 7 fl.).

The Zuckerhütl (11,480 ft.), the loftiest peak of the Stubaier Alps, may be scaled from the Dresdner Hütte via the Fernau Glacier, Fernau-Joch, and Pfaffenjoch in 51/2 hrs., a laborious ascent, but free from danger (the Pfaffenschneide is avoided by a detour to the E. or W.). The view from the top is very imposing. Descent over the Pfaffen-Ferner to the

Windach-Thal steep and toilsome (to Sölden 5 hrs.).

39. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

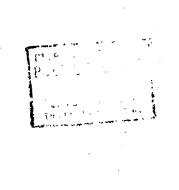
79 M. DILIGENCE daily at 12 noon in 151/2 hrs. (11 fl.). Stellwagen daily at 6 a.m. from Landeck to Mals (arriving at 6.30 p.m.), and from Mals to Meran (7.30 a.m., arr. 4.15 p.m.). — The Finstermunz Pass from Prutz to Nauders and the route over the Reschen-Scheideck will repay

the pedestrian.

Landeck (2668 ft.), see p. 162. — The road passes the château and skirts the right bank of the Inn; on the left are the slopes of the Venetberg (8228 ft.). The river forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids. Opposite, on the left bank, is the waterfall of the Urgbach, high above which stands the village of Hochgallmig; on our left are Fliess and the castle of Bideneck. The road now ascends to the Alte Zoll (Inn), and then descends to the (6 M.) Pontlatzer Brücke (2770 ft.).

This bridge has several times proved a most disastrous spot to the troops of Bavaria. Thus in 1703 the Bavarian army, whilst attempting to invade the Tyrol, was almost entirely annihilated here by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm', or reserve-troops; and a mere handful of fugitives alone survived to convey tidings of the calamity to the Elector Max Emanuel at Innsbruck. A body of 1200 Bavarians, who were advancing towards the Tyrol in this direction in 1809, met with a similar fate. The bridge was obstinately contested for a time, but the intrepid 'Landsturm', summoned by the alarm-bell which pealed from every church and chapel in

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the neighbourhood, and aided by a knowledge of their native mountains, soon came to the rescue and sealed the fate of the invaders. Terrible destruction was caused by huge masses of rock and trunks of trees hurled from the heights above, while most of the few survivors fell victims to the unerring aim of the Tyrolese riflemen.

On a precipitous rock, to the right above Prutz, stand the ruins of the castle of Landeck; near it, on the height, is the village of Ladis (3880 ft.), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths (moderate charges). About 1/2 hr. higher is situated Obladis (4530 ft.), a handsome edifice in a beautiful, wooded district, one of the best sanitary establishments in the Tyrol (not accessible by carriage). The mineral water of Obladis issues from the rocks by the road-side, where it may be tasted.

3 M. Pruts (2825 ft.; Rose), where the road returns to the right bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the Kaunser Thal.

The Kaunser Thal runs towards the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. A tolerable footpath leads over the hill formed by the deposits of the Faggenbach at its exit from the valley, crosses the stream near the church of Faggen, and ascends on the right bank to (1 hr.) Kauns (3530 ft.) and (11/2 hr.) Kaltenbrunn (4140 ft.; Eckhardt), a prettily situated resort of pilgrims (over the Niederjöchl to the Pitzthal, see p. 181). The path then leads past Nufels and Vergetschen (on the left the fine waterfalls of the Gsalibach) to (1 hr.) Feuchten (4160 ft.; Inn), the last village in the valley. (Over the Verpailjoch or Madatschjoch to Plangeross. see p. 181.) Farther up, the route crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing several solitary farm-houses (Wolfkehr, Platt) and the hamlets of Riefenhof and See (occupied in summer only). Above the (21/2 hrs.) Rostitz-Alp we cross to the left bank, afterwards returning to the right, by which we ascend steeply through the Gepatschloch to the (2 hrs.) Gepatschhaus (about 6230 ft.), erected by the German Alpine Club (Inn.; five beds at from 60 kr. to 1 ft., hay-bed 30 kr., accommodation during the day 40 kr.). The house is picturesquely situated on an eminence covered with Arolla pines (or Alpine cedars), within sight of the imposing "Gepatsch Glacier, the largest in the Tyrol (upwards of 7 M. long). About 20 min. farther up, on the left bank of the Faggendach, which forms three falls after issuing from the glacier, is the extensive famulted Also Guides are not always prographs at Genatsch. — A good Gepatsch-Alp. Guides are not always procurable at Gepatsch. - A good view of the Gepatsch Glacier is afforded by the Noderberg (see below), on its W. side (2 hrs.; guide 11/2 fl.), but the best and mest extensive survey is gained from the Wannetberg (9282 ft.), which is reached by crossing the flat and easily traversed tongue of the glacier and ascending

to the left (3 hrs., guide 21/2 fl.).

Passes (comp. Map, p. 174). Over the Oelgrubenjoch (9868 ft.) to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal, 8 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), see p. 180. — Over the Gepatschjoch (10,580 ft.) to Vent (p. 173), a difficult passage of 10.11 hrs.; the route over the Kesselwandjoch and Guslarjoch is preferable (p. 175). - Over the Weissseejoch (9660 ft.) to Langtaufers (6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an easy and attractive route. From the Gepatsch-Alp we ascend to the right over grassy slopes to the first shelf of the Nöderberg, affording an admirable view of the glacier (see above), over which rise the Flucht-kogel and Kesselwände. On the W. is the Glockthurm (10,994 ft.). We next cross the Faggenbach, turn to the right round the flank of the Nöderberg, and traverse the moraine of the Weisssee Glacier to the (2 hrs.) Weisssee (8517 ft.), at the foot of the imposing Weissseespitze, the ascent of which may be combined with the passage of the Joch (from the lake in 4 hrs., fatiguing but very interesting; direct descent on the S.W. side extremely steep and not recommended; better return to the pass). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and rubble, and then traverses the Seejoch Glacier to the (11/2 hr.) Joch between the Vordere Karlesspitze and the Nasse Wand (another pass farther to the right, marked by a small shrine, is not recommended). The descent from the pass leads at first over a steep slope of snow (caution necessary; better to follow the slope of detritus to the right of the snow). Lower down the route lies over rubble and turf (after ½4 hr. a good spring), and then leads by a better path into the Malag-Thal, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the Langtauferer-Thal (Freibrunnerspitze, Weisskuget, Langtauferer Spitze). Above the hamlet of Malag we turn to the right and descend to (2½ hrs. from the Joch) Hinterkirch in the Langtauferer-Thal (p. 187), and to (2 hrs.) Graum (p. 187). — Over the Kaiserjoch (9625 ft.) to the Radurschel-Thal, a somewhat laborious route (to the Radurschel-Haus, see below, 5 hrs.; guide 3½ ft.).

9 M. Ried (2850 ft.; *Post; Adler), a thriving village, with the castle of Siegmundsried, the seat of a district court. Upon the height to the right lies the village of Serfaus (4700 ft.), whence a rather fatiguing, but interesting route leads over the Furka (9120

ft.) to (6-7 hrs.) See, in the Paznaun (comp. p. 170).

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the Stallanzer Bach (on the right the ruined church of St. Christina), and then descends, close by the river, to (4½ M.) Tösens (3044 ft.; Wilder Mann). About ½ M. farther

on, the Inn is again crossed.

18½ M. Pfunds (3185 ft.), consisting of two groups of houses, Stuben (*Traube; Post) on the left bank of the Inn, and Pfunds or 'Das Dorf' on the right, is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Radurschel or Pfundser Thal. To the S.W. the Piz Mondin (10,374 ft.), belonging to the N. Engadine chain, is conspicuous; to the S.E. rise the Glockthurm (10,994 ft.) and other peaks of the Oetzthal snow-mountains.

The Badurschel Thal, at first a narrow ravine, expands higher up into a beautiful Alpine valley with luxuriant pasturage and wooded slopes. In the background to the S.E. rises the lofty Glockthurm (10,994 ft.). A good path, which is steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the Pfundser Tachesthat (left) and the (1½ hr.) Sadersthat (right). The right bank is then followed (after ¾ hr. a shooting-lodge is passed on the left bank, at the entrance to the Nauderer Tschesthat) to the extensive and beautifully situated Radurschet-Alp (club-hut, restored and re-opened in 1877). About ½ hr. farther up we reach the fine Alpi-Fall, formed by the Radurschelbach. Hence over the Kaiserjoch (9625 ft.) to the (5 hrs.) Gepatschhaus, see above. Other passes lead from the upper end of the valley to the S. over the Schartt (Winkeleckjoch) to Hinlerkirch in Langtaufers (see below); from the Nauderer Tscheythal to the S. over the Tscheyer Schartt (1200 ft.) to Langtaufers, and W. over the Tscheyjoch (1500 ft.) to Nauders (8 hrs. from Pfunds, easy and interesting; the ascent of the Labauner Kopf, see below, may easily be combined with this pass).

About 1½M. above Pfunds the road crosses the Inn, and gradually ascends on the right bank, hewn at places in the face of the perpendicular rock, passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries, and occasionally supported by buttresses of masonry. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. The finest point is at (23 M.) *Hoch-Finstermüns (3730 ft.; *Hotel, R. 80, B. 26 kr.), a group of houses on the road-side, 500 ft. below which is the old Finstermüns, with a tower and a bridge

over the Inn. These, with the narrow defile through which the river emerges from the Engadine, and the mountains of the Engadine in the background, form a most picturesque scene. The bold construction of the road, carried by bridges and arches from rock to rock, is best appreciated when viewed from the old road, which pedestrians should follow from Stuben to Alt-Finstermünz. Farther on, a picturesque waterfall is passed. The extremity of the defile is guarded by small fortifications (Fort Nauders). — From Finstermünz or Stuben to Sammaun, see p. 169.

26 M. Nauders (4468 ft.; *Post; Mondschein), with the old

castle of Naudersberg, is the seat of the local authorities.

To the Engadine by Martinsbruck, see Baedeker's Switzerland. The hill which the road crosses commands a fine survey of the Engadine Mts. A more extensive view is gained from the Piz Lat (9200 ft.; 5 hrs.), the highest summit of the frontier range, or from the Labauner Kopf (8928 ft.), to the N.E., in the direction of the Radurschel (see above; 4 hrs., guide).

The road continues to ascend on the right bank of the Stille Bach as far as the Resohen Scheideck (4898 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. Beyond the village of (31½ M.) Reschen (4888 ft., *Stern), which lies near the small green lake of that name, a strikingly imposing *View is disclosed. The entire background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler chain; on the left are the Laaser Spitze and the Tschengelser Hochwand, farther distant the Cevedale, then the lofty pyramid of the Königsspitze, and lastly, to the right, the Ortler (p. 230), forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mals.

The Etsch, Ital. Adige, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the Mittersee and Heidersee, which abound in fish. About 2 M. farther we reach Graun (Traube), a poor village at the entrance to the Langtauferer Thal (in the background the Langtauferer Spitze and the Weisskugel).

A good track leads on the right bank of the Carlinbach through the smiling Langtauferer Thal, passing Bedross and Kapron (Inn), to (3 hrs.) Hinterkirch, or Grub (6150 ft.; rustic Inn, 5 min. below the church. At the farm of Malag, 1/2 hr. farther up, the magnificent glacier and mountain landscape at the head of the valley (Langtauferer Spitze, Weisskugel,

Freibrunnerspitze, etc.) becomes disclosed to view.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM THE LANGTAUPERS. (Joseph and Johann Blaas and Johann Thômis are competent guides.) The Weisskugel (12.272 ft.) may be scaled in 7-8 hrs. viå the Langtaufer Glacier, the Weisskugeljoch, and the Hintereisjoch, a laborious ascent (comp. p. 174). — The Freibrunnerspitze (11,056 ft.), through the Langgrub and over the Rothebenferner in 5-6 hrs., also fatiguing; magnificent view. — Schafkopf (9830 ft.), to the N. of Hinterkirch, in the direction of Radurschel, 3 hrs., easy and pleasant. — Danzewell (10,300 ft.), from Kapron through the Kühthat in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing; magnificent view. The descent may be made through the Planail-Thal (see below) to (4 hrs.) Mals.

Passes. Over the Weisssejoch to Gepatsch (6 hrs.), see p. 185. — Over the Langlauferer-Joch to Vent (10-11 hrs.), see p. 175. — Over the Matscher Joch (10,500 ft.), E. of the Freibrunnerspitze, to the Matscher-That (to the Glieshof 8-9 hrs.), a fatiguing glacier-tour (p. 189). — To Rad-

urschel, see p. 186.

The road crosses the Carlinbach, here confined by embankments,

and leads past the Mittersee to -

1,361/2 M. St. Valentin auf der Heide (4695 ft.; Post), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the Heidersee. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous Malser Heide, which the road traverses, commanding a view of the imposing Oriler. The entrance to the Planailthal is passed on the left. To the right is seen the village of Burgeis (Kreuz), with its red spire and the castle of Fürstenburg, once a summer-residence of the bishops of Coire, now occupied by several poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine Abbey of Marienberg lies on the hill to the right.

42 M. Mals (3428 ft.; Post, or Adler; Hirsch; Gans), a markettown of Roman origin, is the chief place in the Upper Vintschgau (Italian Val Venosta, so named from a Rhætian tribe, said to have inhabited the valley). The church contains a good picture by

Knoller, representing the Death of Joseph.

PEDESTRIANS on their way to Prad and Trafoi may avoid the sunny and fatiguing route through the Valley of the Adige from Mals to Prad via Spondinig by proceeding southwards from Mals to (1½ M.) Glurns (3000 ft.; "Sonne), a small fortified town with an ancient church, crossing the artificial bed of the Adige, and skirting the base of the mountains to (1½ M.) Lichtenberg ("Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (see below), to (½ M.) Agums, a village with a ruined castle, and finally to (¾ M.) Prad. — The ascent of the "Glurnser Köpf (1838 ft.) from Glurns is not difficult, and will repay the fatigue (2 hrs.; guide 2 ft.); the top commands an admirable survey of the Vintschgau, the Ortler, and the Octethal snow-mountains.

repay the fatigue (2 hrs.; guide 2 ft.); the top commands an admirable survey of the Vintschgau, the Ortler, and the Octathal snow-mountains. To the Müsstrental. A narrow carriage-road leads W. from Glurns (or from Mals vià Laatsch) along the right bank of the Rambach, at first partly through wood, but afterwards entirely without shade, crossing the stream after 3 M. (the road on the right bank leads to Rifair). It first reaches (4½ M.) Tauffers (4040 ft.), a loftily situated village at the entrance to the Avigna-Thal, containing three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles. Beyond this point the road is wider: ¾ M. Swiss frontier; ¾ M. Münster, Rom. Mustair (4100 ft.; Inn), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine abbey. The road now descends across the Rambach, passes the Aua da Pisch, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads by Sielva to (2 M.) St. Maria (453 ft.; Weisses Kreuz), a large village at the entrance to the Val Muranza, which is traversed by the path to the Wormser-Joch (p. 219). From this point over the Ofener Pass to Zernetz and through the Val da Scarl to Schults, see Baadeker's Switzerland.

On quitting Mals we observe the venerable tower of the Frölichsburg. The road leads through Tartsch (to the S., beyond the Tartscher Bühel, which is a fine point of view, lies the abovementioned village of Glurns) to (33/4 M.) Schluderns (3010 ft.), at the mouth of the Matscher Thal. To the left, near Schluderns, is the Churburg, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable col-

lection of armour (not always accessible).

The Matscher Thal. A poor cart-track leads from Schluderns through the ravine of the Salurnbach (a better road leads from Mals by Tartsch) to (1½ hr.) Matsch (5100 ft.; Telser), in the Matscher-Thal, a prettily situated village on a mountain terrace commanding a fine view of the Vintschagu, Ortler, etc. About ½ M. below, on a rocky knoll in the ravine of the Salurnbach, stand the interesting ruins of Ober-Matsch and

Unter-Matsch. The track leads hence over luxuriant pastures to the (2 hrs.) Glieshof (5965 ft.; accommodation), where a good view of the valley is obtained (on the right the Langgrub and Ramudel Glaciers), and to the (1/2 hr.) Innere Matscher-Alpe (6560 ft.). On the N. are the Matscher Glacier. with its imposing ice-fall, and the Freibrunnerspitze.

so set (7) the K. Matscher Appe (000 h.). The K. The Matscher Algorithm of the Matscher Algorithm of Matscher, with its imposing ice-fall, and the Freibrunnerspitze.

MOUNTAIN-ASCENTS. (Joseph Tschiggfrei and Franz Guntsch of Matsch are good guides.) Two easy ascents, which will repay the traveller, are those of the Remsspitze (10,500 ft.; 5 hrs., guide 4 fl.), and the Hohe Kreuzjoch (9776 ft.), which takes 4 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.). — Freibrunnerspitze (11,056 ft.), from the Glieshof over the Matscher Glacier in 6 hrs. (guide 5, or with descent to the Langtaufers 8 fl.). Salurnspitze (11,256 ft.), over the Langtrubjoch (see below) in 6 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to Kurzras 8 fl.). Weisskugel (12,272 ft.), over the Hintereisjoch in 8 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to the Hochjoch Hospiz 10, to Kurzras 10, to the Langtaufers 13 fl.). These three ascents are all difficult, and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only.

Langtaufers 10 11.). These tures ascense at an amount of the strength of the Langtaufers, see p. 187; over the Hintereisjoch to Vent, see p. 175. — Over the Langgrub-Joch (9977 ft.) to the Schnalser Thal (p. 177; from Glieshof to Kurzras 7-8 hrs.), a fatiguing but interesting route (guide 5 ft.). Over the Langgrub-Joch and the Hochjoch to the Hochjoch Hospiz 11-12 hrs. (guide 8 ft.); in traversing this pass the traveller need not descend to Kurzras, but skirts the mountain slope to the left and reaches the Hochjoch route farther up.

In the distance to the right, on the opposite bank of the Adige, rises the half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg* (see above), the property of Count Khuen. Near (3³/₄M.) Neu-Spondinig (2916 ft.; *Hirsch), the Stelvio road (p. 216) diverges, intersecting the broad plain to the right.

51¹/₂ M. Eyrs (2950 ft.; Post), on the boundary between the Upper and Lower Vintschgau. On the opposite side is Tschengels, with its slender church-spire and old castle, commanded by the Tschengelser Hochwand (11,060 ft.). In the vicinity are the small baths of Schgums, recently fitted up and in high local repute. At (4¹/₂ M.) Laus (2850 ft.; Inn), the Lauser Thul opens to the right (over the Rosimjoch to Sulden, see p. 231); to the E. rises the icy peak of the Lauserspitze (10,824 ft.). The road now crosses a large hill formed of alluvial deposits (the top of which commands an extensive view over the Vintschgau and of the Lauser group with the Hochofenwand and Vertainspitze on the S.), and then descends to Kortsch (2600 ft.) and—

58 M. Schlanders (2365 ft.; *Post), at the entrance to the Schlandernaun-Thal (over the Taschl-Joch to the Schnalser Thal, see p. 177). At Göflan, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses the Adige 3 M. farther, below Goldrain (on the left the castle of that name), and then the impetuous Plima, which descends from the Martellthal (p. 231) on the S. On a hill at the mouth of the latter valley stand the two castles of Ober and Unter-Montan. Beyond (2½ M.) Latsch (2110 ft.; *Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige, and runs high above the river, the bed of which is here confined and rocky, to (3 M.) Castelbell (Mondschein), where we reach a vine-growing region. To the left, on a rock near the road, rises the picturesque château of the same name (burned down

in 1842). The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to Tschars (on a height opposite, Tabland) and (33/4 M.) Staben (1800 ft.), partly burned down in 1877, at the foot of a bare mountain-wall; high above the village is the half-ruined castle of Juval, past which the route into the Schnalser Thal formerly led (p. 177). *Leiner's Bad Kochenmoos, with a sulphur spring, which is passed about 1/9 M. before the road reaches Staben, accommodates passing travellers as well as visitors for a prolonged stay.

Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the Schnalser Thal (on the left bank is the new road to Ratteis, p. 177), and leads to -

70 M. Naturns (1675 ft.; *Post), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank stands the castle of Dornsberg. Beyond (33/4 M.) Rabland the valley contracts. A saddle, called the Töll (1667 ft.), separates the Vintschgau from the Adige district. The road crosses the $(1^{1}/_{2} M.)$ rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids below the bridge (Inn). To the N.W. lies Partschins at the base of the Tschigatspitze (in the valley the fine Partschins Waterfall, p. 212); on the right bank of the Adige are the small baths of Egard. The road then descends the slope of the Marlinger Berg (p. 213) in a wide curve. A striking *View is now enjoyed ever the Valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard, planted with vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened by innumerable villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass on the right the Forst Brewery, 1/4 M. beyond which is the old castle of Forst (p. 212). The road here crosses the Adige, and soon reaches —

79 M. Meran (1050 ft.), see p. 208.

40. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 184, 276.

78 M. RAILWAY in 61/2 hrs., fares 6 fl. 12, 4 fl. 59, 3 fl. 6 kr. (express in 5 hrs.; fares 7 fl. 31, 5 fl. 44 kr.). Refreshment-rooms poor, except at Franzensfeste. Views to the right, until the summit of the Brenner is reached; beyond it, generally to the left.

The Brenner, the lowest pass over the principal chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, employed as early as the Roman period, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in August, 1867, is one of the grandest modern structures of the kind, and affords the most direct communication between Germany and Italy. Within a distance of 78 M. the line is carried through 22 tunnels, and over 60 large and a number of smaller bridges. The greatest nels, and over 60 large and a number of smaller bridges. The greatest incline, 1:40, is between Innsbruck and the culminating point. The huge viaducts for which the Semmering line is remarkable have been avoided on the Brenner line, and the cost of its construction has accordingly been considerably less. - A glimpse at this remarkable line is best obtained by proceeding from Innsbruck to stat. Gossensass, and returning to Innsbruck in the afternoon.

Innsbruck (1912 ft.), see p. 134. The train passes the Abbey

of Wilten (right), penetrates the hill of Isel, by means of a tunnel 750 yds. in length, passes through a second tunnel, and crosses the Sill by a stone bridge, 78 ft. in height. Further on it runs high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the high-road, which soon crosses the Rutzbach, descending from the Stubaithal, by means of the bold Stefansbrücke (p. 181; below is the Schupfen Inn p. 181). On the S. is seen the beautifully formed Waldraster- or Series-Spitze (8907 ft.). Five tunnels are passed through. 51/2 M. Patsch station (2550 ft.); the village lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the train. To the W., on the farther bank of the Sill, is the wooded Burgstall, which conceals the mouth of the Stubaithal.

Those who wish to proceed into the STUBAITHAL (comp. R. 38) from Patsch descend from the station to the Sill, ascend the left bank of the stream to the Brenner road, and then follow the road to the left to the diligence-station of Ober-Schönberg, from which the (%4 hr.) village of that name is reached by proceeding to the right ("View, comp. p. 181). Or, instead of following the Brenner road to the left, we may cross it obliquely, and ascend the forest path in a straight direction (1/2 hr.; keep

to the right at the top).

Three more tunnels are passed through, one of which, the Mühlbach - Tunnel (1035 yds.), is the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line is carried through the Matreier Schlossberg. On the right, close to the railway, is an artificial rocky channel recently constructed for the Sill. The train crosses the Sill and reaches -

11 M. Matrei (3240 ft.; *Stern; *Krone), a beautifully situated village, with the château of Trautson, the property of Prince Auersperg. Roman antiquities are frequently found here.

A tolerably easy path leads from Matrei to the W. past the pilgrimage-church of Waldrast (5357 ft.; "Inn), on the E. flank of the Waldraster or Serles-Spitze, to (Bl/2 hrs.) Mieders (p. 181). A new bridlepath leads from Waldrast in 1/x-3/4 hr. to the Waldraster-Jöchl (6080 ft.),

which commands an extensive view.

Beyond Matrei the line runs parallel with the road in the valley of the Sill. The church of St. Katharina, at the mouth of the Navisthal, is passed on the left. The Sill is again crossed. 14 M. Steinach station (3430 ft.). The village (* Post; Wilder Mann), rebuilt since a fire in 1853, lies on the other side of the valley, at the mouth of the Gechnitz-Thal. The church contains

modern frescoes by Mader.

modern frescoes by Mader.

The Gschnitz-Thal is worthy of a visit. As far as (3 M.) Trins (3886 ft., "Heideger), a pleasant village at the S. base of the Blaser (7348 ft.), there is a carriage-road. The (5 min.) Calvarienberg commands a fine view of the glaciers at the end of the valley. Our route then passes Count Sarnthein's château of Schneeberg, and leads through the rapidly contracting valley to (2 hrs.) Gschnitz, (4070 ft.; Inn at the Curé's), at the base of the Pinneser Kalkschroften (8365 ft.). To the S. rises the Tribulaun (10,168 ft.), to the N. the Habicht (10,740 ft.), and at the head of the valley the Feuerstein and Schneespitze with the Simming and Feuerstein Glaciers. About 1½ hr. farther up the valley (in which we pass a fine cascade) is the highest Alp Lapones (4635 ft.), where we are still 2½ hrs. below the end of the Simming Glacier. From the Alp

over the Simmingjöchl or the Trauljoch to Ranalt in the Stubaithal, see p. 183. — From Gachnitz over the Pinneser-Joch to Neustift, and ascent of

the Habicht, see p. 182.

The train now begins to ascend a steep incline on the E. side of the valley (affording a view of the Habicht to the right for a short distance), and then, high above the village of Stafflach (p. 145). which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the Schmirner Thal (high up, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes). To the right is the picturesque Valser Thal, with the glaciers of the Hohe Wand and the Kraxentrag in the background; below, at its entrance, is the charmingly situated village of St. Jodok. The line describes a long curve, crosses the Schmirner Bach, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a tunnel forming a curve, and crosses the Valser Bach (view of the Valser Thal now to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley, while to the right, 225 ft. below, lies the portion of the line already traversed, regains the Sillthal by means of another curved tunnel, and proceeds towards the S., high on the slope of the Padauner Kogl. 19 M. Gries station (4100 ft.). The village (*Aigner), a favourite summer resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the Oberberathal, which ascends thence to the Tribulaun (pleasant excursion to the two lakes at the end of the valley, $2^{1/2}$ hrs.).

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green Brenner-See (4300 ft.), and crossing the Vennerbach. To the left, at the head of the Vennerthal, rises the Kraxentrag, with a small glacier. The Sill, which rises in a small lake to the E., at the foot of the Wolfendornspitze, is now crossed for the last time, and the train reaches the station of (23 M.) Brenner (4485 ft.), situated in a lofty valley destitute of view, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. On the road opposite is

the old Brenner Post-house (Inn).

From the Brenner over the Schlüsseljoch (7315 ft.) to Kematen in the Pfitsch valley (p. 147), an interesting and easy route of 4 hrs. (guide).

— The Hühnerspiel (9010 ft.) may be ascended from the Brenner in 5 hrs., but is easier from Gossensass (see below).

— The Kraxentrag (9825 ft.; 4½ hrs., with guide) and the Wolfendornspitze (9094 ft.; 3½ hrs.) are recommended to the notice of moderately experienced climbers.

The train follows the course of the Eisack, which descends in cascades close to the station, at first traversing a level, grassy valley to (26 M.) Brennerbad (4350 ft.; *Logirhaus), a favourite watering-place, and then descending rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (28 M.) Schelleberg (4065 ft.). One of the most remarkable parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, the next station, which lies 588 ft. almost perpendicularly below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the Pflerschthal which opens here, enters the side of the valley by a curved tunnel, 840 yds. long, and emerges from the mountain on the same side of the valley lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine

view of the glaciers of the Pfierschthal, the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained on emerging from the tunnel. 33 M. Gossensass (3481 ft.; *Bräuhaus, fine view from the veranda), at the base of the *Hühnerspiel (9013 ft.), which is frequently ascended (by Hochwieden in $3^1/2^{-4}$ hrs.; guide desirable). — Passengers may quit the train at Schelleberg and walk by the footpath to Gossensass, which they will reach 10 min. before the train.

A poor carriage-road ascends the Pflerschthal to Anichen and (6 M.) Boden or Inner-Pflersch (4100 ft.; Inn). A bridle-path leads thence to Hinterstein, the last hamlet, and to the (1 hr.) Hölle (imposing waterfall). We may proceed farther on foot to the (1 hr.) Schafalpe Fürt, at the end of the Feuerstein Glacier (fine ice-fall; best view of it 1 hr. farther up). The ascent of the Schneespitze (10,407 ft.), which may be accomplished hence in 3½ hrs. (guide, Johann Kuen of Inner-Pflersch), will repay the fatigue. Over the Pflerscher Hochjoch to Stubai (laborious), see p. 183.

The line crosses the Eisack at the influx of the Pflerschbach, runs for some distance along the former bed of the river, for which a tunnel has been constructed through the projecting rocky buttress, and leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. To the left, above the line, is the ruin of Strassberg; on the high road to the right the village of Ried. We now enter the broad basin in which lies—

36½ M. Sterning (3107 ft.; *Post; Schwarzer Adler; *Rose; Krone; Stoetter's Hotel, with restaurant, at the station). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings and arcades, lies ½ M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisack, which is confined between strong embankments. The town is indebted for its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here. It is now a favourite resort of summer visitors.

The environs of Sterzing, from which valleys diverge in every direction, afford numerous excursions. The best views of the valley are obtained from the isolated hill to the S. of the town (restaurant), and from the eminence behind the Capuchin Monastery.— A more extensive view, embracing the Stubaithal and Zillerthal snow-mountains, the Eisackthal, etc., is afforded by the Rosskopf (7175 ft.), which may be attained without difficulty in 3 hrs. (Johann Steiner may be taken as a guide).—Bridle-path over the Penser-Joch to Botzen, see p. 200; over the Pfitscher-Joch to the Zillerthal, see p. 147; over the Jaufen to Meran, see p. 215.

A well-trodden route leads through the Bidnaun-Thal which opens

A well-trodden route leads through the Midnaun-Thal, which opens here on the W., and over the Schneeberg to the Passeir, or Octathal (to Gurgl or Sölden in the Octathal two days). The new road (constructed for the mining-traffic) extends to the Kasten (see below), but is interrupted by three so-called 'Bremsberge', ('brake-hills'), or inclines up which the trucks are drawn by a wire-rope. Driving is therefore practicable to the foot of the first 'Bremsberg' only, which is near Mareith. The road at first ascends gradually on the right bank of the Gailbach, by which the valley is watered, to Gasteig, at the entrance to the Jaufenthal (p. 215), passes the mouth of the Ratschinger-Thal, and reaches (6 M.) Mareith (3825 ft.; Inn), with the château of Wolfsthurn. Beyond Mareith the road ascends more steeply (first Bremsberg, see above), to the cluster of houses called In der Gassen. The St. Magdalen Chapel, on a hill about 1/2 M. to the left, affords a fine view of the head of the valley. We next reach (41/2 M.) Ridmann (4430 ft.; Klotz), the chief place in the valley, with a church. [A pleasant digression may be made from this point to the extensive 'Ueblenthal Glacter, with its ice-lake, 5 hrs. there and back; guide requisite. — To Stubal, see p. 183.] Next comes (2 M.)

St. Lorenz (4720 ft.), at the stamping-mill above which (second Bremsberg) we turn to the left and ascend the Lazagihai to the Kaisen-Alipe (wine, etc.). On quitting the Alp we ascend in zigzag, passing the third Bremsberg, to the (2½ hrs.) entrance to the Kaisal-Stollen (7640 ft.), a mining shaft nearly ½ M. in length (a light necessary; the best plan is to bring a miner from the Kasten and ride through the shaft on one of the trucks called 'Hunde', or 'dogs'). Permission to pass through the shaft is sometimes refused, in which case the traveller must cross over the hill; this takes ½ hr. longer, but the view repays the trouble. Beyond the ridge lies the dale of the Schmeeberg, with the (½ hr.) church of St. Martin (7600 ft.; tolerable lnn); the mines, which are said to have employed 1000 miners in the 15th cent., have again begun to be worked. The path now descends abruptly to (½ hr.) chasnatein (p. 215), whence we may either continue to descend the valley to (4 hrs.) St. Leonhard in the Passeir (p. 215), or remount to Schönau and cross the Timbler-Joch to the Octathal (to Zwieselstein 5½ hrs., see p. 215).

After leaving Sterzing the train crosses the Pfitscher Bach (p. 147), and runs between river and rock, close beneath the castle of Sprechenstein. On the opposite bank stand the castles of Thumburg and Reifenstein, at the mouth of the Ridnaunthal (see above), the background of which is formed by the lofty snow-clad Bozer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy Stersinger Moos by a long embankment and reaches Freienfeld. On the hill to the left lies the village of Trens, and on the other side Stilfes. Farther on, the train crosses to the right bank of the Eisack. To the left are seen the ruins of the castle of Welfenstein, supposed to be of Roman origin, and the village of Mauls. The train crosses the Eggerbach, which descends from the Penser-Joch (p. 200), and beyond (44 M.) Grasstein (2745 ft.) enters a narrow defile, in which the *Post-Inn of Mittewald is situated. Marshal Lefebvre sustained a severe defeat here from the Tyrolese under Haspinger, the Capuchin, and Speckbacher in 1809. At Oberau 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners. The pass is still called the Sachsenklemme.

The mouth of the defile, called the Brixener Klause, near Unterau (2460 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. These works (Franzensfeste), which are very conspicuous when viewed from the S., command the Brenner route. 48 M. Franzensfeste station (*Railway Restaurant, D. 1 ft. 20 kr., bed 1 ft.; post and telegraph office; Reifer Hotel), lies upwards of 1 M. from the fortress (where there is also a small station). The Pusterthal Railway diverges here, see R. 54; immediately below the railway-bridge the high road into the Pusterthal crosses the Eisack by the Ladritscher Brücke, an old wooden bridge constructed at a height of 160 ft. above the stream.

The group of houses with the new church, to the left in the valley below, is the monastery of Neustift, founded in 1142. To the right lies the picturesque village of Vahrn (*Villa Mayer; Waldsacker). About 1 M. from the mouth of the Schalderer-Thal, which opens close to Vahrn, is Bad Schalders (3845 ft.), a watering-place in high local repute. (Over the Schalderer-Joch to Durnhols, 5-6 hrs., see p. 200.) The vegetation now assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

541/2 M. Brixen, Ital. Bressanone (1830 ft.; *Elephant, next to the post-office; Sonne; Goldenes Kreuz; all in the town, 1/9 M. from the station), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1703, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. It contains a number of churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The Cathedral, completed in 1754, contains a good picture by Schöpf (over the first altar on the right). To the right of the portal is the entrance to the *Cloisters, containing old mural paintings and numerous tombstones, one of the first of which is that of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445). At the S.W. end of the town on the right of the entrance to the station, is the Episcopal Palace with an extensive garden. - About 2 M. below Brixen, on the left, stands the handsome château of

Pitturesque excursion by Tschötsch (see below) to (2 hrs.) Velthurns (Oberwirth), with a château of Prince Liechtenstein (fine panelled rooms); thence down to the (½ hr.) high-road, or (with guide) by Seben to (1½ hr.) Rausen (see below).— The 'Flose (Rouse or Prannberry, 8016 ft.; ascended, with guide, in 5-6 hrs.), commands an admirable survey of the Octahal and Zillerthal Alps, the Dolomites, etc. The direct route from Brixen leads by the small baths of Burgstall and the picturesque farm of Plasbon (2½ nrs.); a pleasanter route, however, is by (4 hrs.) Afers or St. Georg (night-quarters at the curé's), and thence to the (2½ hrs.) summit. The W. and lower peak is called the Frölispitze or Telegraph (8206 ft.); it commands the better survey of the valley, but the view of the Dolomites it commands the better survey of the valley, but the view of the Dolomites is interrupted by the higher E. peak.

The Eisack is again crossed. On the right, above the line, lies the village of Tschötsch, the birth-place of Fallmerayer (d. 1861), the orientalist. To the left, at the entrance to the Aferser-Thal, stands the church of Albeins, and a glimpse is obtained of the wild Geisel or Gaisler-Spitzen at the head of the valley. The Eisackthal now contracts. Beyond the mouth of the Villnöss-Thal (on the left; see below) the train reaches —

61 M. Klausen (1676 ft.; *Lamm; Post), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying, as its name imports, in a defile, which has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of Seben, crowning the cliffs on the right and commanding a most striking view, was successively a Rhætian fortress, a Roman castle (Sabiona), an episcopal residence down to the 10th cent... and a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting on the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who, when pursued by the French in 1809, precipitated herself from the tower and was dashed to pieces. The Loretto Chapel, adjoining the Capuchin Monastery (where visitors apply for admission), contains the most curious collection of ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol. The Capuchin Haspinger (p. 137), one of the bravest leaders of the insurrection of 1809, belonged to this monastery. A monument was erected here in 1875 to the Minnesinger (minstrel) Leutold von Säben, a member of the old baronial family.

Fonteklaus, 3 M. distant, commands a striking view. — The following is a pleasant excursion: by Seben to the (1 hr.) Garnstein Crushing-Mill and to (1 hr.) Latzfons (Inn): thence in 4 hrs. to the Latzfons-roch, a very fine point of view; descent through the Sarnthal to Reinswald and (2 hrs.) Astfeld, or (turning to the right on the Joeh) to (2 hrs.) Durnhots (p. 200).

The Villnöss-Thal, which opens above Klausen to the E., 15 M. in length, offers special attractions to the geologist. A new carriage-road, diverging to the right from the Brixen road by the (11/2 M.) Schmelz, ascends the ravine (above, on the right, Gufdaun; on the left, Theiss) to the (1 hr.) excise-station of Mileins (Inn). In the woods above us on the right is situated the small Bad Froy. The road now leads past St. Josef (the Flitzthal, with a mineral spring, lying to the right) and the churches (to the left, high up) of St. Jakob and St. Valentin, to (4/2 M.) St. Peter, or Villnöss (3760 ft.; *Kabeswirth; Zellenwirth), the chief place in the valley. An easy and attractive pass leads hence to the S. by the Raschötz-Alp to (5 hrs.) St. Ulrich in the Grödner-Thal (comp. p. 202; guide necessary). Another pass (fatiguing; guide indispensable) crosses the Koftjoch to the upper Lüsenthal, and then leads over the Würz-Alp, to the N. of the Peitlerkofel, to (8-8 hrs.) Untermoy in the Enneberg (p. 274).—In the Villnössthal, 11/2 hr. above Villnöss (carriage-road), is St. Magdalena, in the midst of magnificent scenery (S.E. tower the wild and lofty Geisel or Gaisler-Spitzen, 10,440 ft.; S. is the Sotschediabror, E. the Sobutsch and Ruefenberg). From this point over the Sotschedia-Joch (refreshments on the Progles-Alp) to St. Ulrich, 5 hrs. The passage to the Enneberger-Thal over the pass between the Sobutsch and the Geiselspitzen, or over the Wurzen-Pass and the Petzes-Alp, between the Sobutsch and Peitler-kofel (to Campill. p. 274. 5 hrs.), will repay the fatigue guide requisite).

641/2 M. Waidbruck (1518 ft.; Alte Post; Hotel at the station; Sonne, near the station), lies at the mouth of the Grödner-Thal. To the left, high above it, rises the Trostburg with its numerous towers and pinnacles, the property of Count Wolkenstein. From Waidbruck to Gröden, see p. 202; by Kastelruth to the Seisser-Alp.

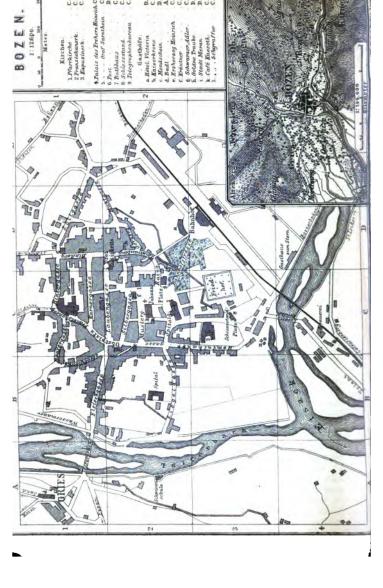
see p. 204.

The line crosses first the Gardena and then the Eisack, in a defile of porphyry rock, called *Kuntersweg* after the constructor of the first high road. From (69 M.) Atswang (1240 ft.; *Post in Unter-Atzwang; Inn, unpretending, in Ober-Atzwang), at the influx of the Finsterbach (p. 199), a steep bridle-path leads to the right to $(7^1/2 \text{ M.})$ Klobenstein on the Ritten (p. 199). — To Seiss, Ratzes, and Völs (with ascent of the Schlern), see p. 203.

Again crossing the Eisack, passing through several tunnels, and then crossing the Mühlbach at the Steg Inn (to the left of which, high up, is the château of Prössels; in the background the Schlern), we next reach (74 M.) Blumau (1020 ft.; Bräu), at the mouth of the Tierser-Thal (p. 201). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the Bozener Leitach (p. 199). At the village of Kardaun, which lies at the entrance to the Eggenthal (p. 200; above, to the left, the castle of Karneid), the railway (and also the road, p. 201) crosses the Eisack, and enters the wide basin of Botzen, a district of most luxuriant fertility, resembling a vast vineyard. Botzen is visible in the distance, with its fine Gothic tower.

78 M. Botzen.

TROIN ST. HOAT THE



41. Botzen and its Environs.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240, 276..

Hotels. *Kaisereone (Pl. b), Muster-Platz, R. from 80, L. 30, A. 30, D. 1 fl. 50, B. 50 kr.; "Hotel Viotoria (Pl. a), at the station, R. from fl., L. and A. 50, B. 50, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; Mondschein (Pl. c), Bindergasse; Erzherzog Heimhoh (Pl. c), Dominikanergasse; "Kräutner's Hotel (Pl. fl.), Johannes-Platz, with restaurant (see below), R. and L. 1fl. 20 kr.; Schwarzer Adleh (Pl. g), Obst-Flatz; Engel, Weintraubengasse; Stadt MERAN, Lauben; Schwarzer Greif, Johannes-Platz; Stiegl, moderate.

- °Badu (Pl. d), and others at Gries, see below.

Restaurants. °Kräutner (beer), Johannesplatz; Vilpianer Bierquelle, with a garden, 1/4 M. from the station, on the way to the Calvarienberg; Tschugguel, Dominikanergasse. Wine at the Pfau, next to the post-office.

Cafés. Kusseth, next to the Kaiserkrone; Schgraffer, Johannes-Platz,

with a shady garden (also restaurant).

**Money-Changers. Tschurtschenthaler, Obst-Platz, corner of the Lauben.

**Echwarz Söhne, Johannes-Platz; Lehmann, Bindergasse; Moar, Silbergasse.

**Preserved Fruits. Ringler's Söhne, Lauben 7; fresh fruit (an important article of commerce), 'South Tyrolese Fruit Exporting Company' (Südtiroler Parachles Selbergasse), Parachles Selbergasse), Parachles Selbergasse, S Früchte-Export-Gesellschaft), Rauschgasse.

Photographs at Moser's, Johannes-Platz.

Baths (swimming and others) at Gries, below the Talferbrücke.

Stellwagen to Meran from the station and the Obst-Platz, 6 times daily (comp. p. 207); to Kaltern (p. 205), twice daily; to Sarnthein (p. 200), twice

daily; to Lana (p. 207) once daily.

Botzen, or Bozen, Ital. Bolzano (850 ft.), a town with 9357 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the North during the middle ages, and is now the most prosperous commercial town in the Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Talfer, which descends from the Sarnthal on the N., and the Eisack, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisackthal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Rosengarten and the Schlern, while on the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberetsch. A good view of the environs is obtained from the Talfer bridge.

The traffic of the town centres in the Laubengasse, with its arcades and busy shops, and the adjoining Obst-Platz. Shady Promenades have been laid out in the space between the station and the town. During July and August, when the heat in the Botzen basin is extremely oppressive, most of the wealthier citizens retire to their country residences on the Ritten, Kollern, Jenesien, etc., returning

to Botzen in September.

The Gothic *Parish Church (Pl. 1) is of the 14th and 15th centuries. The W. Portal, with two lions of red marble, is an imitation of the Lombard style. Beautiful open tower, completed in 1519. Behind the high-alter is the vault of Archduke Rainer (d. 1853). with a marble relief. Altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

On the E. side a gateway, with the inscription Resurrecturis', leads to the Cemetery (Pl. C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanelli family, designed by Schnorr.

The Franciscan Monastery (Pl. 2) possesses a finely carved old German altar (in a chapel adjoining the sacristy). - Those interested in horticulture should visit the gardens of the Archduke Henry, Hr. Auckenthaler, Hr. von Toggenburg, and Hr. Moser.

Environs. The * Calvarienberg commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min. walk: turn to the left from the high-road at the 'Vilpianer Bierquelle' beyond the Eisack bridge. cross the railway, and then ascend to the right). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious, life-size groups. A still more extensive view, particularly of the town itself, is gained from the hamlet of Virgl, 1/4 hr. farther up (best view from the second height). - This excursion may be pleasantly extended by descending to the S. to Haslach and walking through the woods to the (1 hr. from the Eisack bridge) *Haselburg. or castle of Kuebach, the property of Count Sarnthein, and partially preserved. It is most picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commands an excellent view of the valley of the Adige.

Another picturesque excursion may be made to St. Isidor, generally called Badl, situated on the N. slope of the Virgiberg or Kollerer Berg, a somewhat steep ascent of 2½ hrs. to the S.E. of Botzen. The rough cart-road ascends to the left along the Eisack immediately beyond the carr-road access to the left along the Elack immediately beyond the Elack bridge (see above), turning to the right when nearly at the church of Kampil, and mounting to (1½ hr.) Kampenn, with a small château. Thence it again ascends to the right to (½ hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Badl', which it reaches in 3¼ hr. more (*Inn., open in summer only). St. Isidor and Kollern (3870 ft.), situated 1 hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters. The vicinity is rich in picturesque views,

and the woods afford opportunity for charming picnics.

Gries (* Hotel and Pension Austria, also Curhaus, first-class, high charges; *Badl, immediately beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths; * Hotel and Pension Bellevue; * Kreuz. Apartments at the Villas Aufschnaiter, Melchiori, Wenter, Schmidt, and Gruber, all 3/4-1 M. from the Botzen station), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies in a sheltered situation at the base of the Guntschnaberg, and is frequented as a winter residence by persons with delicate chests, the average temperature being 41/20 Fahr. higher than that of Meran. The environs are unfortunately lacking in shady walks. A new Curhaus (Hotel Austria, see above) has been built. and private lodgings are abundant (but those on the dusty Meran road should be avoided). The Abbey Church contains frescoes by Knoller. The summer-heat is so great, that a small species of cactus (Opuntia vulgaris) grows wild in the neighbourhood.

The Guntschna, or Alten, is the S. buttress of the extensive Salten-Plateau, an elevated district similar to the Eitten, which lies between the Plateau, an elevated district similar to the Estten, which has between the valleys of the Talfer and Adige and extends nearly as far as Meran. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (Jenesien, Flaas, Möllen) and farms. Jenesien (4:130 ft.), occupying a lofty and pleasant situation 2 hrs. from Botzen, is much frequented by the townspeople in summer. A visit to it from Botzen is recommended: the Sarner-Strasse is followed as far as St. Anton (see below), where we cross the Talfer and ascend to the (10 min.) Gescheibte Thurm, said to be of Roman origin but probably built at a later period, and to the (1/2 hr.) village of St. Georgen, from the church of which a charming view is obtained. Jenesien, 1 hr. farther on, is not visible until we are quite close to it. — An excursion to Glaning and Greifenstein is also interesting. By the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of (1½ hr.) Glaning (Inn, rustic), lying on a spur of the Alten and affording a striking view. We then descend to the (½ hr.) ruin of Greifenstein or Sauschloss, which is pered on a lofty rock rising from the valley of the Adige. Thence back to (1½ hr.) Botzen by Siebeneich (p. 207) on the road to Meran.

The Ritten, the high-lying district to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisack, is the principal refuge of the Botzeners from the heat of summer. Oberbotzen and Klobenstein are the chief villages. The old Oberbotzen road, steep, stony, and shadeless, diverges to the left from the road to Rentsch (see below), 1/4 M. to the E. of Botzen, and ascends to the (1 hr.) Maurer and $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ Oberbotzen. The new road, which is preferable (shady in the morning), ascends to the right from (1/4 hr.) St. Anton (p. 200) to St. Peter. Farther on there is a somewhat steep paved path, and then a broader road leading to a (3/4 hr.) cross, and thence to the left (the track to the right leads to Ploner), chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) Oberbotzen (3825 ft.; Inn by the church, very unpretending; the Unterhofer at Maria-Schnee, 1/4 hr. farther, is better), which commands a fine survey of the Dolomites from the Lattemar to the Geiselspitzen. The Menz'sche Gloriette Cords an admirable view towards the W., embracing the Ortler and Oetzthal Alps. From Maria-Schnee a picturesque road (with varying views of the Schlern, etc.) leads to (21/4 M.) Wolfsgruben, with its small lake, and to (3 M.) Klobenstein (3765 ft.; *Staffler Inn, pens. $2^{1/2}$ fl.), the busiest and most beautifully situated village on the Ritten. The long chain of the Dolomites is seen here to great advantage, the best point of view being the Belvedere, 3/4 M. to the E., on the left side of the road to Lengmoos, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein: immediately to the left are the Geiselspitzen between Villnöss and Gröden, then the Langkoff, Puflatsch, Schlern, Rothwand, Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, etc., the Mendel terminating the range on the W. About 11/2 M. more to the N., in the valley of the Finsterbach, are the curious * Erdpyramiden, or 'Earth Pyramids', columns or needles of friable clay formed by the decomposition of the rocks of an old moraine and fashioned into their present shapes by the action of the water, while they are preserved from farther destruction by large stones or trees on their summits. The road from Lengmoos leads across the ravine by a wooden bridge to (3/4 hr.) Mittelberg, whence the traveller may proceed to Lengstein and Waidbruck station (3 hrs. from Klobenstein). - A steep bridle-path leads from Klobenstein to the (11/4 hr.) Atzwang station; to (3 hrs.) Botzen a rough road descends the vine-clad Botzener Leitach, via Unterinn and Kleinstein, joining the Brixen road at the bridge near Rentsch (see below).

The *Rittnerhorn (7405 ft.), ascended from Oberbotzen or Klobenstein 31/2-4 hrs., is one of the finest points of view in this district (guide 2, horse 4 ft.). The route from Klobenstein ascends gradually to (2 hrs.)

Pemmern (Inn, very plain), and thence leads by the Rittner-Alpe to the summit. The extensive panorama embraces on the E. the Dolomites from the Peitlerkofel to the Mis. of the Fleimserthal, on the S. the Trentine Alps, Monte Baldo, Brenta, Adamello, Presanella, on the W. the Ortler and Oetzthal Alps, on the N. the Stubai and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the Tauern as far as the Grossglockner. The descent may be made by the Villanderer-Alp and Villanders to (4 hrs.) Klausen (p. 195); or on the N.E. side by Latzfons, Velthurns, with an interesting castle (p. 195), and Tschötsch, to (8 hrs.) Brizen (p. 195). The descent by the Sarner-Scharte to Sarnthein (see below) is fatiguing.

The Sarnthal. Immediately to the N.W. of Botzen opens the Sarnthal, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the Talfer and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. A very attractive road, for which a passage has been hewn through the rocks at places, traverses the valley to (13 M.) Sarnthein (Stellwagen twice daily in 2½ hrs.). It leads N. from the Obst-Platz through the Franziskanergasse to the (3/4 M.) spinning-mill of St. Anton and the château of Klebenstein. On the right, above, is the church of St. Peter, and on the left the Gescheibte Thurm (see above). The road keeps to the right, continuing to follow the left bank of the Talfer, and passes below (11/2 M.) *Runkelstein (refreshments), a château still partly preserved, and adorned with curious old frescoes illustrative of 'Tristan and Isolda' and other mediæval poems. To the left, farther on, on a rock in the Talfer, rises the château of Ried; then, high above the road, the ruined Rafenstein, or Sarner Schloss, and on the hill to the right the ruin of Wangen, locally called Langeck. On the road is the Zollhaus (Inn), 3 M. from Botzen, 3/4 M. beyond which we enter the Mackner Kessel, a wild rocky chaos. Farther on, the road crosses the Talfer at the foot of the Johannskofel, a nearly perpendicular rock, 800 ft. in height, on which is perched an almost inaccessible church. About 1/9 M. beyond this point is the Mayr Inn, where the Afinger-Thal ascends to the left to the Salten, and 2 M. farther is the Halbweg Inn, 7 M. from Botzen, where the valley expands. We next reach (6 M.) Sarnthein (3250 ft.; *Gensbacher; *Schweizer), the principal village in the valley, and the seat of the district court, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of Reineck and Kränzelstein. — An attractive pass leads from Sarnthein to the W. over the Kreuzjoch (6145 ft.) and by St. Katharina in der Schart (p. 213) to (7 hrs.) Meran (guide 3 fl.).

At Astfetd (3290 ft.; Inn), 3 M. above Sarnthein, the valley divides; the right (E.) branch is named the Durnholzer-Thal, the left (W.) branch the Penser-Thal. In the former lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of Durnholz (5150 ft.; Inn at the curé's), on the way to which Reinswald, where the path from the Latsfonser-Joch descends, is passed on the slope to the right. (From Durnholz over the Schalderer-Joch to Schalders, see p. 194.) — A tolerable carriage-road ascends the Penser-Thal to (10 M.) Weissenbach or Ausser-Pens (4390 ft.; Inn) and (3 M.) Pens (poor Inn). From Pens over the Penser-Joch (7200 ft.) to Sterzing, 7 hrs., an uninteresting route (guide 3 ft.).

The Eggenthal. FROM BOTZEN TO VIGO DI FASSA. A good road ascends the Eggenthal, the lower part of which is remarkably

EGGENTHAL.

picturesque. Leaving Botzen, we proceed by the Brixen road towards the E. to Rentsch (road to Klobenstein to the left, see above), and cross the Eisack and the railway to (2 M.) Kardaun (950 ft.). Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) into the narrow ravine, watered by the Karneidbach. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of Karneid. After 2 M. the road passes through a short tunnel, by the bridge before which there is a picturesque fall of the Karneidbach. This is the finest point in the valley, which expands higher up. On the slopes to the left are seen a number of 'earth-pyramids' (p. 199). The church of (41/2 M.) Mayrhofen lies on the hill to the left; the road then crosses the brook and next reaches (1½ M.) Pirchabruck (2850 ft.; *Inn). charmingly situated, and enjoying a superb view of the Lattemar, or Reiterjoch, to the right, and the Rothe Wand and Rosengarten to the left (route to Deutschnofen and Weissenstein, see below). The valley ramifies here. The S. branch leads to (7 M.) Untereggen, whence a path crosses the Satteljoch (7010 ft.), lying between the Lattemar and the Zangen, to (5 hrs.) Predazzo (p. 254).

The new road leads through the W. branch of the valley to (41/2 M.) Wälschnofen (3885 ft.; Kreuz; Krone, both rustic), known in the Fassa as Nova Italiana, occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Lattemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten. The passage from Wälschnofen over the Caressa Pass to Vigo occupies 41/2 hrs. (guide advisable; the forester Planck is recommended). The route ascends gradually past several farms, and enters the wood. From the (3/4 hr.) sawmill we may either continue to follow the direct path on the right bank of the brook to the (1/2 hr.) Alp; or, taking a more interesting route, but longer by 1/2 hr., we may cross the brook and follow the path which passes the *Karrer-Seen, picturesquely situated in the midst of wood at the base of the Lattemar. The two paths unite on the Costalunga Alp (refreshments), which belongs to Wälschnofen. The Caressa Pass (5740 ft.) is a wide depression between the Rothwand on the left and the Lattemar on the right; in the distance to the W. is the long Ortler range. The path ascends slightly from the Alp to the (40 min.) summit of the pass, opposite which are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa, the Punta di Vallaccia, etc.; thence we may either proceed to the right, through the Costalunga Valley to (1 hr.) Moëna (p. 254), or by a good path to the left to Vallonga and (11/2 hr.) Vigo (p. 254).

The Tierser-Thal, which runs parallel with the Eggenthal on the N., stretches from the Eisackthal at Blumau (p. 196) to the Rosengarten on the E. A road leads as far as the (6 M.) In der Breien toll, whence a somewhat steep bridle-path ascends along the N. side of the valley to the (1 hr.) village of Tiers (3210 ft.; *Rosenwirth, two or three rooms). Above Tiers the valley branches into the Tichamin-That on the left, and the Purgametsch-That on the right. A laborious pass (guide necessary; Johann Villgrätter, Jos. and Chr. Taonian of Tiers) leads through the Tschamin-That by the Constitute to the Manual Land Constitute to the Con Thal by the Grasleiten to the Tierser Alpel (8000 ft.), between the Ross-

zähne and Falban, whence the descent is made either to the N. past the Mahltmecht (p. 204) and through the Saltrie-Schlucht to St. Christina in Gröden (p. 208), or to the E. through the Duronthal to Campidello (p. 255).

— Ascent of the Schlern from the Tierser-Alpel, see p. 204. — Of the peaks of the serrated Resengarten Chain, which stretches from the Seisser peaks of the serrated Resengarten Chain, which stretches from the Seisser Alp to the Caressa Pass, the Kesselkogel (9783 ft.) and the Federerkogel (or Monte Alto di Cantenazzi, 9768 ft.) were first ascended in 1872 and 1874 by Mr. Tucker (both difficult). An interesting route, presenting no difficulty to the trained mountaineer, leads from Welschnofen over the Vajolet Pass (Tschagerjoch, 8500 ft.), between Monte Alto and Monte Coronette (9162 ft.), to the Vajolet Valley and (7 hrs.) Vigo (p. 254). Another route (laborious) leads from Tiers (see above) through the Purgametsch-Thai and over the Schwaig to the pass between Monte Alto and Monte Scatieretti (9245 ft.), and then descends through the savage and imposing Vajolet of the New Yero. Now both route apperienced guides are requisited. gorge to (8 hrs.) Vigo. For both routes experienced guides are requisite.

On the plateau between the Eggenthal and the Etschthal, 2 hrs. to the S.W. of Pirchabruck, lies Deutschnofen (4430 ft.; Rössl), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached direct from Botzen via Kampenn (p. 198) in 4 hrs.; or from stat. Branzoll (p. 232), by Leifers and through the Brantenthal in 3½ hrs. Charming excursion from Deutschnofen to (1½ hr.) Weissenstein (4950 ft.), a loftily and beautifully Deutschnofen to (1½ nr.) Wessenstein (4000 ft.), a lottily and beautifully situated monastery, with a pligrimage-church and an inn, and thence across the plateau, affording admirable views of the valley of the Adige and the mountains beyond if, to (1½ nr.) Aldein (Inn) and (1½ nr.) stat. Auer (p. 252). — The Weissahorn, or Joch Grimm (7585 ft.), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Weissenstein in 2, from Deutschnofen in 3, or from Aldein in 3 hrs. (guide advisable). The descent may be made by Radein to Fontane Fredde (p. 253), on the road from Neumarkt to Cavalese. — The Schwarzberg (7955 ft.) on the road from Neumarkt to Cavalese. - The Schwarzhorn (7995 ft.), to the S. of the Joch Grimm, and connected with it by a ridge of rock, commands a more extensive view, but is more difficult of access.

Grödner-Thal. Seisser Alp. The Schlern (comp. Map, p. 276). The *Gröden-Valley (Romanic Goerdeina, Ital. Gardena), 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, is very attractive. At the bottom are bright green meadows, on the heights dark pineforest, in the background (E.) cliffs and pinnacles of dolomite. The N. slopes are sprinkled with numerous white and neatly painted dwellings. The dialect of the valley resembles the 'Ladin' of the Lower Engadine, but German is generally understood. The road, constructed in 1856 (diligence to St. Ulrich daily at 3.30 p.m.; one-horse carriage to Plan 5 fl.), leads to the left from Waidbruck (p. 196; toll 2 kr.), and ascends the narrow valley. On the height to the N. is Loven with the Vogelweiderhöfe, said to have been the home of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (a picturesque walk of 21/2 M. from Waidbruck). On the S. are the slopes of the Seisser Alp (p. 203). Farther on, St. Peter (brewery) is seen on the left, and the village of Pufels, in a lateral valley at the base of the Puflatsch (p. 204), on the right. The Langkoff and Sella now become visible.

9 M. St. Ulrich (4055 ft.; *Rössl; *Adler; beer at the Engel), Ladin Ortiseit, is the principal village in the valley. The church contains a good Madonna by a pupil of Canova. Near the church is Purger's depôt of carved wood.

EXCURSIONS. St. Jakob (1/2 hr.) commands a splendid view of the

Langkofel. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina, 11/4 hr., a much more pleasing route than the road up the valley.) The Raschötz-Alp (7470 ft.) to the N. may be attained in 3 hrs., with guide (comp. p. 196). The Puflatsch (7112 ft.) to the 8. may be ascended in 3 hrs. by Pufets and through the gorge of the Puflerbach. (To the Seisser-Alp, see below.)

3 M. St. Christina (4616 ft.; *Dossis Inn); on the right is the

3 M. St. Christina (4616 ft.; *Dossis Inn); on the right is the striking Langkoft (10,430 ft.), with the castle of Fischburg at its base. The mountain-pastures above St. Christina on the N. afford an admirable view of the surrounding scenery: to the N. the Raschötz, Pitschberg, Geiselspitzen, Col delle Pieres; E. the Spitzkofl and Sella group; S. the Langkofl, Plattkofl, Puflatsch, and the

more distant Rosengarten and Schlern.

The road crosses the *Tschisterbach* and crosses a ridge (at the top a fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (3 M.) St. Maria or Wolkenstein (*Hirsch, near the church), the last village. To the left, at the mouth of the Langenthal, stands the picturesque ruin of Wolkenstein.

FROM ST. MARIA TO ENNBERRG OVER THE GRÖDNER JÖCHL (to CORVARS 31/2 hrs.), see p. 275. — TO THE FASSA OVER THE SELLA-JOCH (to Campidello 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). There is a cart-road as far as (1/4 M.) Plan (5180 ft.; Inn, rustic), whence a bridle-path ascends to the right to the (2 hrs.) Sella-Joch (7316 ft.), between the Sella and the Langkofi, and commanding a fine view of the Marmolada, the Sella group (left), and the Langkofi and Plattkofi (right). (The *Col Rodella to the W., 8146 ft., easily reached from the Joch in ½/4 hr., affords a still finer survey, embracing the entire Val Fassa.) A little beyond the col the path divides; we follow a good path to the left (the path soon diverging to the left loses itself amid pastures), which leads down the right side of the valley to (1 hr.) Canazei and (½/2 hr.). Campidello (p. 255). — The Lasgkof (10,430 ft.) may be ascended from St. Christina in 7 hrs. (unattended with danger for trained mountaineers). It was first ascended in 1889 by Herr Grohmann. after whom the second highest peak has been named Grohmannspitze (10,412 ft.).

The Seisser Alp is an undulating, grassy plateau between the Eisackthal on the W., the Grödner-Thal on the N., the Schlern and Rosszähne on the S., and the Langkoff and Plattkoff on the E., measuring 12 M. in length by 9 M. in width. It is the most extensive pasture in the Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 460 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of Kastelruth (p. 204). The plateau is considerably higher at the edges (N.W. the Pufiatsch, 7133 ft., Pitzberg 6900 ft.; S. Mahlknecht-Joch, 7255 ft.) than in the centre (5900 ft.). It is advisable to take a guide, particularly before the hay-harvest (A. Bergler of Seiss and G. Bernard of Campidello are recommended). In early summer the Alp is an admirable field for the botanist.

The Seisser Alp is most conveniently approached from the stations of Atswang and Waidbruck (p. 196). From Atswang a bridlepath, which is at first steep and turns to the left after $^3/_4$ hr. (the path to the right goes to Völs, see below), leads to the ($^{1}/_4$ hr.) church of St. Constantine, and thence by Strasser (Inn, rustic) to (1 hr.) Seiss (3260 ft.; two tolerable inns). Opposite, on the slope of the frowning Schlern, is the Hauensteiner Wald, in which are

situated the ruins of Salegg and of Hauenstein, once the home of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein. - From Waidbruck a bridle-path, which is steep and stony at first, leads past the Trostburg (p. 196) to Tiesens, (2 hrs.) Kastelruth (3395 ft.; *Lamm), the seat of the district court, occupying an open situation with an admirable prospect, and $\binom{3}{4}$ hr.) Seiss. From Kastelruth direct to Ratzes by St. Valentin, $1^{1}/4$ hr. — The unpretending but popular little baths of Ratzes (3930 ft.; *Inn), with water containing iron and sulphur, lie 3/4 hr. above Seiss, in the wild and wooded ravine of the Frötschbach or Tschapitbach. This is the best starting-point for an ascent of the Schlern. The traveller from Atzwang to Ratzes need not go as far as Seiss, but ascends to the right through wood by the finger-post on this side of the brook, about 1 M. from Seiss. In the middle of the wood lies a small, sequestered lake.

A rough cart-road, paved at places, from which the Ratzes road diverges to the right, leads from Seiss to the Seisser Alp. On reaching the plateau $(1^{1}/_{2} \text{ hr.})$ we enjoy a fine survey of the surrounding mountains: to the S. the Schlern and Rosszähne, and to the S.E. the Langkoff and Plattkoff. A more extensive prospect is obtained from the (1 hr.) Puflatsch (7133 ft.), the N.W. spur of the Seisser Alp: to the N. a picturesque peep into the Gardena, to the W. the Ritten and Rittnerhorn, in the distance the Ortler Alps, to the N. the Zillerthaler Ferner, to the E. the Dolomites of the Enneberg and Fassa. The path from Seiss now ascends gradually towards the S.E. to the Mahlknecht-Joch (7255 ft.), a depression in the lofty ridge of tufa, called 'Auf der Schneide', which stretches from the Rosszähne to the Plattkoff. About 1/2 hr. before reaching the summit of the Joch, the path passes the Mahlknecht chalet, or Molignon as it is called in the Fassa (refreshments and bed of hay). Beyond the Joch the path, which cannot be mistaken, descends into the Duronthal to (1½ hr.) Campidello (p. 255).

Towards the N.W. the Seisser Alp is bounded by the huge dolomitic

Towards the N.W. the Seisser Alp is bounded by the nuge colomitic mass of the "Schlern (8402 ft.), which may be ascended from Seiss, Ratzes, Völs, Campidello, or Tiers (the lower N.W. peak is called the Junger Schlern, 1828 ft.). From Seiss to the Seisser-Alp, see above. From the plateau we turn to the right to the (2½ fsrs.) Tschapit-Aip (chalet with wine, etc.; hay-beds), cross the brook, and ascend abruptly to the right (path often bad) to the shoulder and to the (2½ Shrs.) rocky summit (Pez).—From Ratzes (Sepp, at the baths, acts as a guide) we may either follow the same route (the Praziliner Steig is the shortest way to the Saisser-Alp hat is not recommended) or the target ascend direct on the left follow the same route (the Prastiner Steig is the shortest way to the Seisser Alp, but is not recommended), or (better) ascend direct on the left bank of the Tschapitbach by a steep but nowhere difficult path, which passes by the mineral spring and leads chiefly through wood. A third path, called the Goms-Steig (chamois path), which leads by rocky ledges up the precipitous face of the Schlern, is also quite safe, and steep only at first (to the summit by the two last-mentioned paths 3-3½ hrs.; guide indispensable). — The shortest way from Atzwang leads by (1½ hr.) Võis (2965 ft.; "Weisses Kreuz) to the Untere and (2½ hrs.) Obere Schlern-Alp (rustic accommodation); it then climbs the steep slope of the Schlern-Alp (see below) to the (1 hr.) chapel of St. Cassian (670 ft.), whence it leads up the S.E. side to the (5¼ hr.) summit. — The route to the top of the Schlern from Tiers or Campidelio leads by the Thereer Alpel (p. 202), and traverses the whole length of the Schlern ridge from the Rothe and traverses the whole length of the Schlern ridge from the 'Rothe

Erde', near the Rosszähne, to St. Cassian (guide necessary). — The summit commands a magnificent "Panorama: on the W., far below us, is the Valley of the Adige and the long ridge of the Mendel, while beyond rises the Ortler group, to the right of which are (N.) the Oetsthal, Stubai, Zillerthal, and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger): N.E. the extensive Seisser Alp, and the wild Geiselspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Grödner-Thal; E. the Plattkoß, Langkoß, and Bob, farther back the Antelao and Pelmo, in the foreground the serrated Rosszähne, beyond which are seen the snow-fields of the Mayrolder's Et. the Rosentwitzen kein with the Kesselkogel fields of the Marmolada; S.E. the Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogel, Monte Alto, and Rothwand; S. the Lattemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, and Trentine Alpa, the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. — A few paces to the W. of the summit we gain a view of the wild Schlernklamm, with the rocky walls of the Schlernalm, the broad ridge of which is also visible from Botzen, on the left.

Usberetsch. Kaltern. (Stellwagen from Botzen to Kaltern daily, starting from the 'Mondschein' at 6 a.m and 3. 30 p.m.; from Kaltern to Botzen at 5. 30 a.m. and 3 p.m.) Beyond the Talfer bridge the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, and (3 M.) crosses the Adige at the foot of the conspicuous Sigmundskron. The old castle, erected by Archduke Sigismund in 1473 on the site of Formigaria, a Roman fort, is now used as a powder-magazine. (A path ascends to it from the Inn beyond the bridge in 10 min.; good view.) The road skirts the foot of the hill, and divides at (3/4 M.) the village of Frangart. Here we may either proceed to the left through the Girlaner Höhle to Girlan (1420 ft.), with its rich vineyards, and (41/2 M.) St. Michael (see below); or we may follow the ordinary Kaltern road through the Paulsner Höhle, passing the ruins of Wart (partly preserved) and Altenburg, to (33/4 M.) St. Pauls (1270 ft.; *Adler; *Pension Bloshof, with pleasant grounds), a large village, with a handsome Gothic church, recently restored. The tower, which contains a good peal of bells, commands a beautiful survey of the vineclad environs, of the rich basin of Botzen, and of the Etschthal up to Meran.

Picturesque walk by Missian to the finely situated ruin of (41/2 M.) Hoch-Eppan (2806 ft.), the ancestral seat of the counts of that name; return by the ruin of Boimont. — A direct path to the Mendelpass ascends from the church at St. Pauls; beyond the village it turns to the left by Schloss Freudenstein and St. Valentin, and passes through the depression between the Matschatsch and the Penegal. This path unites with that from Kaltern (see below) 1½ hr. before the top of the pass is reached.

The road from St. Pauls to Kaltern leads to the S. across a fertile, high-lying plain to $(1^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ St. Michael, or Eppan (1345 ft.;*Rössl; *Sonne; Stern; Traube), a well-built and thriving village, frequented as a summer residence. The *Gleifcapelle, above the village on the W. (1/2 hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisack. — An interesting excursion (3/4 hr., with guide) may be made to the 'Eislöcher' at the foot of the Matschatsch, a spur of the Mendel, rising towards the S.W. These 'ice-caverns' are formed by means of overthrown masses of rock and are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (Alpine roses in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged to Ober-Planitzing and $(1^1/4 \text{ hr.})$ Kaltern. — The road from St. Michael to (3 M.) Kaltern leads by Unter-Planitzing. Near Kaltern it skirts the Calvarienberg with its chapel on the left.

Kaltern (1381 ft.; * $R\ddot{o}ssl$), the capital of the Ueberetsch district, beautifully situated, carries on a considerable wine trade ('Seewein' the best). The churchyard wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of M. di Pauli's villa of *Windegg* (visitors admitted on application), command a charming view of the Kalterer See, the ruin of Leuchtenburg, and the environs.

Picturesque excursion to (1 hr.) Montiggl (Inn). The route descends to the right at the church, bears slightly to the left along the wall, leads in a straight direction by the (1/4 hr.) cross (ascent to the left to be avoided), and after 20 min. ascends to the left through the forest to (25 min.) Montiggl. About 1/4 hr. beyond the little village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the Mittelberg, which separates the lofty plain of Eppan from the Etschthal, is the Lower, and 1/4 hr. higher up the Upper Montiggler Sec. A steep and rough path hence, crossing the Mittelberg, leads to (1 hr.) stat.

Branzoll (p. 232).

Two carriage-roads lead from Kaltern to the Rallwar. One of them, skirting the E. bank of the Kalterer See (775 ft.), and leaving the ruin of Leuchtenburg on the ridge of the Mittelberg to the left, leads to (6 M.) Gmund, crosses the Adige by a ferry, and runs along the railway embankment to (1 M.) station Aver (p. 232). The other road leads past the W. side of the lake to (6 M.) Tramin (Adler), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the Adige to (2½ M.) the Neumartt station, which is about 3/4 M. from the village of that name on the left bank of the Adige. A pleasanter route, but 9 M. longer, traverses the hills on the right bank of the Adige, by Kurtatsch and Margreid, and descends to the railway at Salura (n. 282).

A pleasanter route, but 9 M. longer, traverses the hills on the right bank of the Adige, by Kurtatsch and Margreid, and descends to the railway at Salurn (p. 232).

FROM KALTERN TO CLES BY THE MENDEL-PASS, 7½ hrs., a pleasant route (guide unnecessary; comp. Map, p. 240). We proceed from Kaltern by Mitterdorf to (½ hr.) Oberndorf or St. Nicolaus (1845 ft.). From the upper end of the village the bridle-path leads to the left and ascends somewhat steeply to (2 hrs.) the summit of the pass (4440 ft.), uniting, halfway up, with the path from 8t. Pauls and 8t. Michael by Matschatach on the right (a few paces beyond the junction is the only spring of good water on the route). About 5 min. beyond the pass is "Ischiender's Inn (unpretending). An interesting expedition from this point is the ascent (vià the Romeno Alp in 3 hrs., guide at the inn) of the "Monte Roën (6735 ft.), the highest peak of the Mendel, or Mendola Mis., commanding a superb view to the E. the Dolomites as far as the Tauern; to the S. the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella; to the W. the Ortler; to the N. the Oexthaler and Stubaier Ferner, etc.; at our feet stretches the beautiful Etschthal.—

Those who cannot spare time to ascend the Monte Roën may at least scale the height immediately to the N. of the pass (5452 ft.; from the inn in ½4 hr., no guide necessary), which affords quite as fine a view of the scenery in the immediate vicinity. Pleasant walk thence across the Mendel ridge to the loftier Penegal (5685 ft.; ½4 hr.).

The Mendola forms the boundary between the languages, all the villages

The Mendola forms the boundary between the languages, all the villages on the W. side being Italian. The track divides about 20 min. below the inn, that to the left leading to Rufre or Fondoi and (2 lrrs.) Romene, and that to the right to (1½ hr.) Fondo (p. 246). A more direct footpath quits the bridle-path to the left immediately beyond the inn, and below Ruffre joins the track to (2 hrs.) Romeno. Farther on there is a new road leading to (3 M.) Cases and (3/4 M.) Bameo, 3/4 M. beyond which we diverge from the road to the right, descend across the Novella to the (½ hr.) Noce Bridge, and thence ascend a steep hill to (4/4 hr.) Cles (p. 246). The steep descent to the Noce and the re-ascent to Cles are fatiguing.

42. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 174.

18 M. DILIGENCE daily, starting at 5 a.m. (returning at 5.50 a.m.), in 3 hrs. (2 fl. 10 kr.) Ownibus (from the Obstplatz) daily at 5, 7, and 10.30 a.m., and 1, 3, and 4.30 p.m. (from Meran at 5, 6, 10.30, 3.15, 4, and 5 o'clock, starting from the 'Erzherzog Johann' and the 'Sonne' in 4 hrs. (coupé 1 fl. 5 kr., inside 80 kr.). — One-horse carriage 7, two-horse 11 fl.; driver extra. Much higher fares are often demanded.

PEDESTRIAMS should choose the route (though rough at places) on the right bank of the Adige over the hills (7-9 hrs.) in preference to the dusty post-road on the left bank. We drive as far as (8 M.) Terlan, beyond which we cross the Adige and reach (½ hr.) Nais (Sonne; Kreuz), at the mouth of the Prissianer-Thai. Thence we may continue to follow the Adige Valley, by a pleasant footpath on the mountain slope, skirting the conduit, passing the ruins of Alt- and Neu-Brandis, the fall of the Brandisbach, and the Schwarze Wand, and leading to Nieder-Lana and (2½ hrs.) Ober-Lana (see below). A preferable route from Nals, however, is the following: ascend to the left through the ravine of the Prissianer Bach (waterfalls) to (1½ hr.) Prissian, charmingly situated amid a circle of ruined castles, and to (40 min.) Tisens (2060 ft.), at the base of the wooded Gall (538 ft.); then cross the high-lying plateau, which affords numerous fine views, by St. Hippolyt and the gorge of the Brandisbach, to (1¼ hr.) Vollan (to the right the ruin of Maienburg, said to be of Roman origin), and descend by a roughly paved road to (¼ hr.) Ober-Lana (*Rössl), at the entrance to the Ultenthai (p. 214); to the left, high up the ruin of Braunsberg. (Pleasant walk in the *Gaul, the wild and romantic gorge of the Valschauer-Bach, which descends from the Ultenthal, lately rendered accessible by the German Alpine Club; there and back ½ hr.; key at the inn, 10 kr. for each person.) From Ober-Lana we proceed to (½ hr.) Tscherms, then skirt the Marlinger-Berg (on the slope, the castle of Lebenberg; farther on, the church of Marling, p. 211) to

The Meran road crosses the Talfer (view of the Sarnthal with its castles to the right, p. 200) to Grice (p. 200), and leads past the foot of the Guntschnaberg (p. 198) to Moritsing and (3 M.) Siebeneich. To the left, beyond the broad valley of the Adige, on the extreme spur of the Mittelberg, is the castle of Sigmundskron (p. 205); higher up is the church of St. Pauls (p. 205), above which are the ruins of Boimont and Hoch-Eppan (p. 205), overtopped by the Gantkofel (6115 ft.). On a steep rock on the right, high above Siebeneich, is the ruin of Greifenstein (p. 199), and on the road-side, farther on, is the ruin of Maultasch, which was frequently occupied by Margaretha Maultasch (p. 163). The village of (2 M.) Terlan (800 ft.; Inn), famed for its wine, possesses a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with a leaning tower. The next place is (3 M.) Vilpian (Post), on the Möltener Bach, about halfway between Botzen and Meran, where horses are changed. To the left, on the opposite side of the valley, is the village of Nals (see above); then the hills of Tisens, above which the Gall rears its wooded head. Beyond (2 M.) Gargazon the road crosses the Aschlerbach, which by the Treaty of Verdun was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 was that between Bavaria and Italy. From (11/4 M.) Burgstall, with its picturesque ruined castle, a road to the left crosses the Adige and leads to Ober-Lana (see above), at the entrance to the Ultenthal (p. 214), with the ruin of Braunsberg rising boldly above it. Farther on, to the left, is seen the castle of Lebenberg (p. 211) on the slope of the Marlinger Berg, and Meran with Schloss Twool in the background. For a short distance the road runs near the Adige, and then crosses the Sinichbach. On the right, above, is the castle of Katzenstein, and at a much greater height the Fragsburg (p. 212), which is hardly visible from the road. We next cross the Naif by the (21/2 M.) Rametzbrücke (p. 212) and traverse the luxuriant and beautiful valley to Untermais and (21/2 M.) -

Meran. - Hotels. *Post, or Erzherzog Johann, conveniently situated in the Sand-Platz; *Hassfurther; Graf von Meran; *Schwarz; in all these, R. from 1 fl., B. 40, D. 1 fl. 40 kr., pens. 3½-4 fl.; *Fosterbrau, with popular garden-restaurant (see below), R., L., and A. 1 fl.; Erzher-ZOG RAINER, at Obermais; MAISERHOF, in Untermais; *Sonne, Rôssi, Engel, Kroke, *Kreuz, etc. — Pensions. Gschalder, Germania, Passeref, Pircher, Moser, Neuhaus, all in the Gisela Promenade (the best situation); Adelheid, beyond the Passer; Deutsches Haus, Dr. Putz, Sandhof, Brillevie, Holstein, Dr. Kuen, Edelweiss, all in the Pleasure SANDROF, BELLEVUE, HOLSTEIN, DR. KUEN, EDELWEISS, all in the Pleasure Grounds' Felerneck, on the Küchelberg, outside the Passeirer Thor. At Obermais (see below): Hermannshöhe, Von Weinhart, Mazzegger, Dr. Mazegger Jun., Regina, Warnnsog, Königsberg, Hohlerhof, and others. Pension in all these houses about 3-4 fl. per day; R. without board from 20 fl. a month, if with a S. aspect; 12-18 fl., if facing the E. or W. There are several less expensive boarding-houses (from 2 fl. per day) in the town (Holzeisen, Berger, Riegler, Blaas, etc.), at Untermais (Traubenheim, Villa Maja, Gutenberg, Reibmaye, Weinberg), at Obermais (Petersbeug, Stainer), and to the W. of the town, on the road to Forst and Gratsch (Ladurner, Grüne Flue, Doblhof, Martinsbeunn). The châteaux of Trauumannsdoef, Rametz, Lebenberg, etc., are also fitted up as pensions fitted up as pensions.

Cafés. Café Meran, Pfarrplatz; Curhaus (see below); Café Paris under

the arcades, with a garden.

Restaurants (beer). Rieger, Pfarrplatz; Forsterbräu, with a garden. Jewish Restaurant, Passeiergasse, 213.

Curhaus, in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Cursaal, café and curnaus, in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Cursaus, cate and reading-room, restaurant (table d'hôte 12. 30 p.m., 1 ft. 40 kr.), baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc. Subscription 1/2 fl. per week, 3 per month, 1/2 per quarter, 12 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates; season-tickets (1st Sept. to 1st July) for a family of two persons 20, of more than two 25 fl. (tickets from the attendant at the casino). — Yesitors' fax 1 fl. per week (for a stay of more than three days), for the autumn season (to 1st Nov.) 4 fl., winter season (to 1st April) 6 fl., spring season (to end of May) 4 fl.

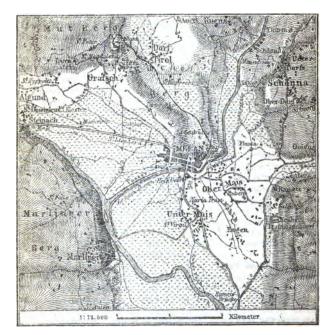
Photographs. Pötzelberger (also circulating library), Pfarrplatz; Plant, Gisela Promenade. - Money-Changers. Biedermann, near the Post-Office;

Blümel, Landstrasse; Fickenscher, under the arcades.

Protestant Worship in the Bethaus, Lange Gasse.

Horse to Schloss Tirol, Schönna, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josephsberg,
Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 2 fl., fee to attendant 40 kr.

Meran (1050 ft.) with 3200 inhab., once the capital of the Tyrol, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad Küchelberg, on the impetuous Passer, 1/2 M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints, on account of the mildness and equableness of its climate. There is also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn (see above). On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the villages of Untermais and Obermais, with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards (see below); Obermais occupies higher ground, and is cooler than either Meran or Untermais. Meran is charmingly situated, and the environs are beautiful, but the town contains few attractions. The business quarter is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('Unter den Lauben'). Here is situated the old princely residence of the counts of Tyrol, afterwards the property of the princes of Thurn and Taxis (now a school), in which two rooms and a cha-



pel, with old frescoes, armorial bearings, etc., have recently been restored. — The Gothic *Church* (14th cent.) contains a good altarpiece by *Knoller*, representing the Assumption.

The Wassermauer, a broad and substantial bulwark protecting the town against the inundations of the Passer, planted with trees, forms the principal promenade of the place ('Gisela Promenade'). Adjoining it is the handsome new Curhaus (see above), in front of which a band plays in the middle of the day during winter. Oppo-

BAEDEKER, Eastern Alps.

site the promenade, on the left bank of the Passer, is a large new hotel. Tasteful pleasure-grounds have been formed on both sides of the river above the bridge. On the right bank are the Untere Anlage (Curgarten), very sheltered and sunny (smeking prohibited), and the favourite walk of delicate persons. Farther up is the Obere Winter-Anlage. On the left bank are the Unitere and Obere Sommer-Anlage, or 'Maria-Valeria-Garten', where the band plays on spring and autumn evenings. These pleasure-grounds extend along both banks beyond the Steinerne Steg, or stone bridge, to the Elisabethgarten at Obermais, which contains a spacious covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly). - The mountain peaks visible from Meran, or better from the road to Dorf Tyrol, are the following: N., the Muthspitze, Röthelspitze, and Tschigatspitze; N.W., the Zielspitze and Gfallwand; E., towering above the lower spurs, the Ifinger, to the right of which is the loftily situated little church of St. Katharina in der Scharte; S. the precipitous Gantkofel rising from the valley of the Adige, and, in the distance, the Cima d'Asta, one of the Alps of Trent; S.W. the Marlinger Berg.

A pleasant walk may be taken from **Obermais** by proceeding towards the E., past Schloss Rubein with its avenue of cypresses, and crossing the Naiv (two eafes at the bridge) to the (1 M.) church of St. Valentin, which commands a charming view; then back by Schloss Rametz (see p. 212), or to the S. by the château of Trautmansdorf, with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another capital point of view. (A direct and attractive route leads hence to the Weissplatter on the way to the Fragsburg, p. 212.)—Lazagsteig, see p. 212. — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux near Obermais are the ivy-clad Planta and Rottenstein, the latter of which belongs to the Archduke Charles Lewis (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the Schillerhof, the property of Herr von Redwitz, is embellished with a bust of Schiller.

On the N.W. side of the Küchelberg (see p. 208) stands the ancient *Schloss Tyrol (2142 ft.), which has given its name to the whole country, and was the earliest residence of the princes. It is now in a dilapidated condition, having been partially destroyed by a landslip, and contains a few habitable apartments only. The portals of the Rittersaal and chapel, with rude sculptures said to date from the 10th cent., are worthy of notice. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, especially by evening light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the Ultenthal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600 ft. from the Töll to Meran) as far as the Töll; in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

Two partially-pawed roads ascend from Moran to the castle: the shorter and better (11/4 hr.; provided with way-posts) leads from

the Passeirer Thor, the N.E. town-gate, past the picturesque Zenoburg, rising above the Passer on the right, and said to be of Roman origin, with an interesting old portal, to (55 min.) Dorf Tyrol (2050 ft.; Zum Rimmele, *View from the terrace), 1/4 hr. beyond which it penetrates the crumbling rock near the castle by means of a tunnel ('Knappenloch'), 100 paces long. (In the ravine to the left is the picturesque ruin of Brunnenburg.) - The other and longer route (13/4 hr.), somewhat rough at places, but level for the first 1/2 hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the high-road to the right opposite the convent (following the middle path), and ascends by the village of Gratsch (wine-house near the church), the old château of Durnstein, and the church of St. Peter, to the castle. This route may be selected in descending (11/4 hr.; beautiful views). — About 11/9 M. to the N.E. of Dorf Tyrol stands the well-preserved castle of Auer, at the point where the Finelebach issues from the Spronser-Thal (p. 214).

The castle of *Lebenberg (1867 ft.), situated about 3 M. to the S. of Meran, formerly the property of Count Fuchs, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are still adorned with paintings illustrative of the history of the building. The situation is delightful, and the vegetation luxuriant. The castle has been converted into an inn and pension (pens. 3 fl.). The shortest route to it is as follows. Cross the wooden foot-bridge at the lower end of the Gisela Promenade, and follow the 'Marlinger Steig' on the opposite (left) bank (direction-boards), which crosses the fields to the (11/4 M.) bridge over the Adige below Marling. Beyond the latter follow the road to the left to the (1 M.) bridge over the Lebenberger Graben; on the other side ascend to the right to Basling, and thence by the paved track to the (1/2 hr.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred during the vintage, but a payment of 5 kr. to the mediævally attired watchers ('Saltner'), with their grotesque feathered caps, will secure permission to pass. - In returning we may choose the charming route along the slope by St. Anton and Marling.

Of the numerous ancient castles and châteaux visible from Meran, that of *Schōnna (1900 ft.), built in the 12th cent., the property of Count Meran, son of Archduke John (d. 1859), and situated at the entrance to the Passeir, is one of the most interesting and picturesquely situated. It contains numerous ancient weapons and other objects of interest. It may be reached by several different routes: the easiest is the carriage-road by Obermais (1½ hr.; finger-post by the well near the 'Erzherzog Rainer'); a shorter but steeper route is the 'Stickle Gasse'. Or the Lazag-Steig, ascending by the Passer to the left from Pension Mazegger, may be followed to (1 hr.) Dorf Schōnna (*Inn), the last part steep. The Gothic *Chapel, on the projecting platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John (key from the steward of the castle, 30 kr.), and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself.

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (morning light most advantageous). From Dorf Schönna we return by the road to the (10 min.) Unterdorf, then turn to the left and ascend to the (5 min.) Oberdorf, whence we follow the hill-side, enjoying the shade of fine chestnuts and charming views of Meran, to the beautifully situated château of (1/2 hr.) Goyen. Our route then winds down into the Naiv-Thal, beyond which it remounts to (1/2 hr.) Schloss Rametz, now a pension. We may now either return to Meran via Obermais in 1/2 hr.; or again ascend by the 'Freiberger Weg', which passes the Stegerhof and the Weissplatter, and skirts the hill. After 1 hr. the track divides, the branch to the right leading to the (10 min.) Hallbauer, that on the left to the (40 min.) Fragsburg (2395 ft.), loftily situated, and commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Adige (best from outside the castle-wall). In a gorge, 20 min. above the castle, is the fine waterfall of the Sinichbach. (Access to the castle and waterfall is refused by the present proprietor.)

From the saw-mill by the approach to the castle a steep path descends to the $(\frac{1}{4}hr.)$ Hallbauer. Meran may be regained by the same path, or we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) château of *Katzenstein*, and descend thence to the Rametz bridge over the Naiv (p. 208). The direct route hence to $(2^{1}/_{4}M.)$ Meran is the Botzen high-road, but we may follow a path ascending to the right on the left bank of the Naiv, which leads past the château of *Trautmannsdorf* (p. 210) to the upper Naiv bridge and reaches the town through Obermais (1 hr.).

The Vintschgau road leads from Meran to the W. (passing on the right, just outside the gate, the picturesque walk 'Unterm Berge', which leads to Pension Martinsbrunn) to the (2 M.) bridge over the Adige, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the ruin of Forst, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the *Forster Brewery, with a fine view of Meran. A still finer view of the town is obtained from the small château of Josephsberg, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher up (pens. $\frac{21}{2}$ fi.).

The road ascends in a wide curve on the S. side of the valley to the (1¹/4 M.) saddle of the Töll (1666 ft.; Inn), from which the Adige descends in a series of rapids (p. 190). A very pleasant walk may be taken from this point to the (1¹/2 hr.) Partschins Waterfall, passing Partschins and ascending the Zielthal by a somewhat steep path. The return-route from the Töll to Meran may be pleasantly varied by following the Old Road (*View of the falls of the Adige), or the Plarser Conduit (fine views of the Adige Valley) on the hill-side, to (1 hr.) Algund and (3/4 hr.) Meran.

Excursion to Ober-Lana and the 'Mittelgebirge' of Völlan, Tisens, and Prissian, see p. 207; the Ultenthal, see p. 214; the Passeir, see p. 214.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM MERAN (Gilli, Wasserlauben 114, is an experienced guide). The most interesting expedition for a whole day is the

ascent of the "Vigiljoch (5872 ft.). The route leads by Marling (see above) to St. Felix, whence it ascends to the right by a somewhat steep, but good and unmistakable path to the N.E. angle of the Marlinger Berg, and then proceeds in windings to the $(2^1/2 \text{ hrs.})$ Eggerbauer (4212 ft.), by which is a chapel (refreshments). Beyond this point a guide is advisable, and it is better to bring one from Meran or Marling. The path mounts gently to the S.W. through the wood to the (21/4 hr.) old Vigilkapelle, near the Jocherbauer (refreshments; better night-quarters at the Gamperhof, 5 min. beyond it). The view is very grand: on the N. the Oetzthaler Ferner form an imposing background to the Schnalser-Thal; on the W. is the Vintschgau, bounded on the S. by the Laaser Ferner and the Ortler, while in the immediate foreground are the peaks encircling the Ultenthal (Hasenohr, etc.); on the S. are visible the Laugenspitze, the Mendel as far as Monte Roen, and the valley of the Adige as far as Sigmundskron; on the E. the Dolomites, extending from the Peitlerkofel and the Gaislerspitzen on the N. (Langkoff, Plattkoff, Marmolada, Rosengarten, Lattemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn) to the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Avisio, beyond which some of the peaks of the Trentine Alps may be descried; on the N.E. are the Ifinger, Hirzer, and, beyond the Jaufen, the Duxer Ferner. A still more extensive view is gained from the Lerchbühel (5963 ft.), 1 M. to the E. — The return-journey may be made by the Lebenberger Alp (31/2 hrs. to Meran), or by the longer and more interesting route past the scattered village of Pavigl, with its picturesque church, to (1³/₄ hr.) Ausserhof in the Ultenthal (p. 214), and thence by Tscherms (p. 207) to (2¹/₂ hrs.) Meran. — An easier but longer route (bridle-track, horse 6 fl.) to the Vigiljoch leads by the Töll and the Quadrathöfe (5¹/₂ hrs.). — The ascent of the Hochwart (8450 ft.) from the Loches is not difficult and will repay the fetigue (3 here wild).

Jocher is not difficult, and will repay the fatigue (3 hrs.; guide). The ascent of the Rothsteinkogal (3100 ft.) is also interesting (31/s hrs.). The route leads by Rateenstein (p. 212) and through the Sinichschlucht to the Hochplatter, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (refreshments). On gaining the margin of the Vöran plateau we diverge to the left from the route to Vöran, and then make for the summit, which is easily distinguished by its environment of sandstone. The view embraces the valley of the Adige, the Dolomites, Ortler, etc. We may then return either by Vöran (Lercher's Inn) and Vilpian (p. 201), or by Hafting and Katharina in

der Schart (see below).

The Muthspitze (7300 ft.) may be ascended in 51/2 hrs. (guide): by Dorf Tyrol to the Muthhofe, and thence by a somewhat fatiguing ascent, partly through wood, to the summit. The excursion is one of little in-

terest.

The "Gfallwand (10,423 ft.), rising between the Zielthal and the Schnalser-Thal, may be ascended from Meran in 1½ day (there and back); the excursion is fatiguing, but amply repays the fatigue. Drive in the afternoon to Naturns (p. 190), and walk or ride thence in 4 hrs. to the Mayr-Alpe (good accommodation). The ascent from the Alp to the summit next morning takes 3½ hrs. (guide); the view is magnificent. A shorter route leads from the Töll through the Zielthal to the (4½ hrs.) Zieler or Muth Alpe and thence to the (2½ hrs.) top, below which a small chalet was erected by the German Alpine Club in 1877.

The Innger (8370 ft.), ascended in 6 hrs. (guide), affords an admirable view of the Ortler and other mountains. The parh leads by Goyen and Alfraid to the (3 hrs.) Geteirhof (4435 ft.; refreshments, hay-beds), whence it ascends toilsomely over the Ochsenboden and the Rothwand to the (3 hrs.) nearer peak. (The farther and higher peak is very difficult of access). Descent by the Haftinger-Alp to Hafting and (3 hrs.) St. Katharina in der Schart (3655 ft.; Sulfner Inn), and then by the Eggerbauer and Romets to (2 hrs.) Meran. We may also descend by the Gensplatte to the Leitenalm, and thence traverse the Schauggenthal to (3½ hrs.) Schona.

The far much more interesting ascent of the "Hirser (Presnerspitze, 9124 ft.) takes 8 hrs. (with guide). A good bridle-track leads by Schönna to (2 hrs.) Verdins (2890 ft.; "Inn). The Masulschlucht is then traversed to (2 hrs.) Tall or Presn (Inn, rustic), whence a somewhat fatiguing path

leads by the Taller-Alpe (6725 ft.; new chalet of the German Alpine Club. bed 30 kr.) to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit. The superb Panorama embraces the Octzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern as far as the Glockner, E. the Dolomites, S. the Brenta and Presanella, W. the Ortler and the remote Piz Linard. The descent to the Sarnthal is steep; a better plan is to proceed by the Königsspitze to Videck (Inn), and return thence to Schönna.

The *Laugenspitze (7970 ft.), one of the most celebrated points of view in the Adige region, is best scaled from Mitterbad (see below; bridle-path, 4 hrs.), from Platters (1½ hr. above Völlan, p. 207; in 2 hrs.), or from Unser Frau im Walde (p. 246; 2½ hrs.). At the top is a new chalet (30 kr.). Splendid and extensive panorama.

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi, through the Ultenthal (13 hrs.), not a very attractive route, but convenient for reaching the Val di Sole (R. 50). The ascent begins with the *Eichberg* at (3 M.) *Tscherms* (p. 207). Lana lies on the left below. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Etschthal and the opposite heights with the Fragsburg, the Hohe Mendel, &c. Ausserhof, the first house in the Ultenthal (refreshments), is reached in 11/4 hr. more; 50 min., ruins of Eschenich on the left, with gigantic pines in the vicinity; 50 min., St. Pancraz (*Inn). The road now descends to the bottom of the valley. After 35 min. it divides at the 'Wälsche Säge'. The road bearing to the left and crossing the bridge leads through the Maraunerthal to (35 min.) Mitterbad, a favourite little watering-place with a chalybeafe (30 min.) MINTEFBAG, a tavourite little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a comfortable bath-house (3100 ft.), whence the Laugenspitze (1970 ft.) may be easily ascended in 4 hrs. (see above). The road in the main valley, to the W., leads past the Innerbad or Lotterbad to the (4½ M.) Eck Inn. (to the right, on the heights, the church of St. Walburga); then to (3 M.) Kuppelwies (3720 ft.; Inn.), to (2 M.) St. Nicolaus (4124 ft.) and to (3½ M.) St. Gertraud (4820 ft.; very poor inn.), with handsome parsonage. (Passes to the Martell by the Flimjoch and the Soyjoch or Zufrittjoch, see p. 225.) Thence by a lonely and sometimes not apply traceable path to the summit of the (3½, brs.) Wirchbarrer Joch easily traceable path to the summit of the (23/4 hrs.) Kirchberger Joch (8130 ft.), near the Lake Corvo, where a new mountain view is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to a (3/4 hr.) chalet, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Finally through larch-plantations, by Piazzolo, to the (11/4 hr.) Baths of Rabbi (see p. 247). Guide desirable. For Meran to Cles in the Val di Non, see p. 246.

43. The Passeir.

Comp. Map, p. 184.

From Meran to St. Leonhard a walk of 5 hrs., thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing on the Brenner Railway (p. 193) 7 hrs. - From Meran by St. Leonhard to Moos 7 hrs., thence (with guide) over the Timblerjoch to Sölden in the Oetzthal (p. 173) 9 hrs. — Porter from Meran to St. Leonhard 1½, thence to Sterzing 3 fl.

The Passeir is intimately associated with the memory of Andrew Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 187). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions, but those who cross the Jaufen to Sterzing, or the Timbler Joch to the Octzthal, will be rewarded with some grand scenery, especially on the latter route.

The wild Passer flows through the valley. A rough road on the right bank passes the Zenoburg (p. 211) and the narrow entrance of the Spronser-Thal (or Fineleloch, p. 211), crosses the Finelebach, and leads to Kuens and (41/2 M.) Riffian (1770 ft.; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of Schönna, p. 211). From Riffian the road descends to (11/2 M.) Saltaus (1560 ft.; *Inn in the old Schildhof), beyond which the vineyards terminate. In rainy

weather the torrents precipitated into the valley from the E. slopes occasionally dissolve the crumbling soil of the Kellerlahn, a fissured and disintegrated mountain-slope near St. Martin, and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). 6 M. St. Martin (*Unterwirth); 11/2 M. the Sandhof (Inn), in which Hofer was born, and where mementoes of him are shown (comp. p. 137); the house now belongs to a grandson of the hero, by whom it has been let. The old visitors' book contains some curious effusions. On the Kellerlahn, higher up, is the chalet where Hofer lay concealed until he was betraved to the French.

11/2 M. St. Leonhard (2130 ft.; *Einhorn, or Stroblwirth; *Brühwirth), the chief village in the valley, is commanded by the Jaufenburg, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry took the churchyard by storm in 1809, and drove out

their French oppressors.

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO STERZING (7 hrs.). A bridle-path leads through the Waltenthal, which opens on the E. (tolerable inn at Walten, better than the two on the Jaufen), in 2 hrs. to the foot of the Jaufen (6872 ft.), and ascends rapidly to the summit in 2 hrs. more (two very poor inns, one on each side of the pass). Then a gradual descent of 3 hrs. to Sterzing (p. 193). Path well defined, but a guide will not be unacceptable (3 fi.). Riding not recommended. Several splendid views of the Octzthal snow-mountains.

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO SÖLDEN IN THE OETZTHAL (101/2 hrs.); Jakob Holzknecht and Alexander Klotz are good guides; 3 fl. per day. — The Passeir-Thal turns to the W. above St. Leonhard. The Grafeiluse, a good bridlepath, leads on the left bank of the impetuous Passer, past the tollhouse of Grafeil. where a small toll is exacted, to (2 hrs.) Moos (3340 ft.; Inn. rustic). Opposite the village is a fine waterfall formed by the Pfelderer Bach, above which is the hamlet of Platt. [About 9 M. up the Pfelder Thal (telerable path) lies the small village of Plan (5840 ft.; Inn), and 1/2 hr. farther up is Lazins (5600 ft.), the last hamlet; on the right extend the precipitous walls of the Gurgl-Passeirer Kamm. Passes over the Langthaler Joch to Gurgl, and over the Spronser-Joch to Meran, see p. 179.]

At Moos the Passeir again turns to the N. The path first descends over a wilderness of rocks on the left bank; it next crosses to the right bank, and skirts the rock by means of a gallery. After ascending a steep slope, it descends to the (11/2 hr.) Seehaus (Inn, tolerable). The Kummersee, which was formed in 1404 in consequence of landslips, and long threatened to prove destructive to the valley, and especially to Meran,

was drained at the close of last century.

The next village is (3/4 hr.) Rabenstein (4495 ft.; Inn; over the Schneeberg and through the Ridnaunthal to Sterzing, see p. 194). Then (1 hr.) Schönau (5043 ft.; Inn, tolerable). The path ascends the hill to the right, turns to the left, and crosses a bridge, beyond which we ascend by a somewhat steep track through the Moosthal. over rubble and detritus to the (2½/4 hrs.) Timbler or Tümmel-Joeh (8136 ft.); view limited. The first part of the descent is somewhat abrupt, over the bare rock. After about 11/2 hr, the path crosses to the left hank of the Timblerdech. After about 11/2 hr. the path crosses to the left bank of the Timblerbach, recrosses to the right bank in 3/4 hr., and then leads on the hill-side, on the right bank of the Gurgler Ache, to (2/4 hr.) Zwieselstein and (1 hr.) Sölden. Travellers bound for Gurgl descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the Timbler Bach, and at Pill (p. 177) join the route to (31/2 hrs. from the pass) Ober-Gurgl (p. 177).

44. From Eyrs (Landeck, Meran) to Colico on the Lake of Como.

Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226, 240.

100½ M. Diligence between Landeck and Eyrs (51½ M.) daily in 10½ hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28 M.) daily in 6 hrs. (also Stellwagen in both directions). Posr-Omnibus from Eyrs to Bormio over the Stelvio (30 M.) in summer (middle of June to October) daily in 12 hrs. (7 fl. 35 kr.; open carriages also generally to be had, failing which walking is preferable in fine weather). Hour of departure in 1878: from Eyrs 6.30 a.m., Prad 7.45, Trafoi 10.45, Franzenshöhe 1.30 p.m., 8. Maria 4.45, arrival at Bormio 6.30 p.m.; from Bormio 6.30 a. m., 8. Maria 11.35, Franzenshöhe 1.45, Trafoi 3, Prad 4.30, arrival at Eyrs 5 p.m. — Italian Diligence from Bormio to Colico (65½ M.) daily in 14½ hrs., starting at 10.30 a.m. (17 fr. 20 c.; Swiss diligence from Tirano to Bormio daily at 6.30 a.m. in 6 hrs., 8 fl. 85 c.). No communication in winter. Two-horse carriage with two seats from Spondinig to Bormio 24 fl.; extra-post with two horses from Bormio to Sondrio 67 fr., to Colico 102 fr.; from Sondrio to Colico 40 fr. The road over the Stelvio, Germ. Stilfser Joch, the loftiest in Europe

The road over the Stelvio, Germ. Stilfser Joch, the loftiest in Europe which is practicable for carriages, 9045 ft. above the sea-level, constructed in 1820-25 by the Austrian government, is one of the most remarkable in the world, owing to the great engineering difficulties encountered in the work, as well as to the magnificent character of the scenery traversed. The route exhibits a gradual transition from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina, and the luxuriant southern vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. Finest scenery on the Tyrolese side of the pass;

most remarkable road on the Italian side.

TOUR FOR PERESTRIANS. From Prad to Trafoi 3 hrs. (to the 'Three Holy Springs' and back 1½ hr.), Franzenshöhe 2, Stelvio Pass 2, Santa Maria ½, Bormio 3 hrs.; back to 8. Maria 4 hrs., over the Wormser Joch to St. Maria in the Münsterthal 3, Münster ¾, Taufers ½, Mals 1½ hr. — Trafoi, Franzenshöhe, and Bormio afford the best quarters for the night. Pedestrians are strongly recommended not to take any short cuts, but to follow the road, which affords the finest view. — At Mals, Eyrs, and Laas, however, the hot and dusty high road may be avoided by following footpaths straight across the valley (comp. p. 188).

From Landeck or Meran to Eyrs, see R. 39. The Stelvio road crosses the Adige to the left at Spondinig (2916 ft.; *Hirsch), 2 M. to the W. of Eyrs, and then runs straight towards the S.W. across the valley, which is here $1^1/2$ M. broad and to a great extent covered with rubble or rendered marshy by the inundations of the

Trafoi-Bach.

4 M. Prad (2940 ft.; *Neue Post), Bivio di Prad, or Brad, is an insignificant village at the foot of the Stelvio route, which now enters the narrow valley of the Trafoi-Bach. The brook forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the mountain to the right lies the village of Stilfs, Ital. Stelvio, whence this route derives its name:—Facing the traveller, towards the S., a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below) is soon disclosed. In the opposite direction (N.) the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskuget, the second highest of the Oetzthal Alps (p. 174), remains in sight for a considerable distance.

Near (41/2 M.) Gomagoi, Germ. Beidewasser ('gemelle acque', twin waters: 4265 ft.; Inn), the wild Suldenthal (p. 226) opens on the S.E., whence the Suldenbach dashes forth. A little way

up the valley is a barrack, erected in 1860. Near —

13 M. Trafoi ('tre foj', trefoil; 5080 ft.; *Post, carriages for hire), a finely situated hamlet of half-a-dozen houses, the Monte Livrio (10,470 ft.) first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the white Naglerspitze (10,686 ft.). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the Obere Ortler Plateau (the Ortler-Spitze itself is not visible); to the right of it the Pleisshorn (10,312 ft.) with the Stickle Pleiss, which from this point looks like a narrow band of snow; then the Untere Ortler Ferner and the Trafoier Ferner, separated by the Nashorn Spitze (9442 ft.), and crowned by the Trafoier Eiswand (11,240 ft.); next the black Madatsch (10,174 ft.), a huge rock protruding from these masses of ice: to the right of it the Madatsch Ferner, descending from Monte Cristallo (11,300 ft.), and the Geisterspitze (11,355 ft.).

An interesting walk from Trafoi is to the (3/4 hr.) Three Holy Springs (5263 ft.), which rise at the bottom of the valley at the base of the Ortler. The path, which is nearly level the whole way, diverges from the road to the left, traverses meadows, wood, and finally rubble, and is easily found without a guide. At the upper end of the valley, from three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, protected by a roof, flows the icy cold 'holy water', adjoining which are a chapel and a house for the entertainment of pilgrims (generally closed). Opposite rises the high and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. On the left above are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Untere Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed

by the Trafoier Eiswand. The scene is most impressive.

The ascent of the *Ortler (12,814 ft.) from Trafoi (from which 1000 ft. more have to be ascended than from Sulden) has been materially facilitated by the erection of the Payerhutte (p. 230), which admits of the excursion being spread over two days. (Ascent 7-8 hrs. in all; guide 10 fl., with descent to Sulden 11½ fl.; to the Payerhutte and back 4 fl., by the with descent to Sulden 11/2 fl.; to the Payerhütte and back 4 fl., by the Payerhütte to Sulden 51/2 fl.; Johann Mazagg and Matthias Thöni are recommended.) The route crosses the Trafoibach halfway to the Holy Springs, and then ascends by a new path through wood and over grass and rubble to the (4 hrs.) Payerhütte (10,080 ft.), where it unites with the route from Sulden. [The old route was by the Holy Springs, whence it ascended the steep Bergl to the foot of the Stickle Pleiss, a small and precipitous glacier. It then either crossed the glacier and ascended the saddle to the N. of the Pleisshorn, or made a circuit to the left through the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 230) to the Obere Order Glacier and to the summit.]

An admirable survey of the Ortice group is obtained from the Samintary and the Gibbs of the Ortice group is obtained from the Tartscher Alm (6168 ft.), 1 hr. to the S.W. of Trafoi (guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.); still more extensive views are afforded by the Schwarze Wand (7920 ft.), 1½ hr. farther up, and by the Korspitze (9600 ft.), 4 hrs. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the summit). — The Kleinboden (ascended easily in 2 hrs.; guide 1½ ft.) also commands an excellent right of the Collect Schwing and Octobel Section 1 for the Section 1.

lent view of the Ortler, Stelvio road, Octzthaler Ferner, etc.

Ascent of the Geisterspitze from Trafoi, see below. The following Ascent of the Gessierepizze from train, see below. The industrial peaks may also be scaled by practised mountaineers without danger: Naglerspizze (10,686 ft.), 5 hrs., guide 3½, fl.; Tuckett-Spitze (11,400 ft.), 7 hrs., 5 fl.; Madatsch-Spitzen (Vordere, 10,174 ft., Mittlere 10.866 ft., Hintere, 11,260 ft.), 4 hrs., 5½, fl. More difficult are the Schneeglocke (Trafoier Eiswand, 11.240 ft.; guide 14 fl.) and the Thurwieserspitze (11,975 ft.; 14 fl.).

Over the Hochleitensjoch to Sulden, with the ascent of the "Mecheitenspitze (9163 ft.), 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 ft.). We cross the brook at the Trafoi Mill and ascend by a wide circuit to the left. The route then becomes steeper and leads through the Hochleitenthal, over steep slopes of grass and detritus, to the Hochleitenjoch (8956 ft.); thence without difficulty by the rocky arête to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochspitz. Kleine and Hohe Angelus-Spitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze. Pederspitze, Schöntauspitze, Madritsch-Spitze, Cevedale, Suldenspitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreinspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which appears in close proximity. Far below on the E. is the Suldenthal; on the W. the Trafoithal with the Stelvio road and the gloomy Madatsch; N. the Ober-Vintschgau with Mals and the lakes of the Adige. — The descent lies partly over steep and crumbling rocks, crosses slopes of turf and rubble, and traverses word and meadows to (2½-3 hrs.) St. Gertrud (p. 226).

and crumbling rocks, crosses slopes of turf and rubble, and traverses word and meadows to (21/2 3 hrs.) St. Gertrud (p. 226).

By the Payerhütte to Sulden (6 hrs.; guide 51/2 fl.), see p. 231. The Order Pass and Hochjoch (difficult), see p. 231. From the Ortler Pass the traveller may also descend over the Zebru Glacier to Val Zebru (p. 221).

TO SANTA CATERINA over the *Trafoter-Joch* (10,820 ft.), between the Schneeglocke and the Hintere Madatschapitze, or over the *Madatsch-Joch* (10,860 ft.) between the Tuckett-Spitze and Monte Cristallo, two difficult routes, for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, aided by able guides.

The Stelvio route ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the finest views are obtained from some of the bends in the road, the short cuts should be avoided. The finest point is the *Weisse Knott, a rocky projection with a seat, near a cross, 21/2 M. from Trafoi. Facing the spectator is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortler glaciers, separated by the Nashornspitze and overlooked by the snowy summits of the Eiskogl, Fernerkogl, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, and Hintere Madatschspitze. More to the left, in the foreground, is the Pleisshorn with the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 217). Far below, embosomed in dark pine-trees, is the sequestered chapel of the Three Holy Fountains. About 1/2 M. farther, just before the kilomètre-stone marked 18, is the spot (indicated by a small cross by the road-side) where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was murdered and thrown down the rocky slope by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Immediately opposite the Madatsch glacier is the (1/2 M.) Cantoniera al Bosco, which was destroyed in 1848. The region of trees is now quitted, stunted dwarf-pines only being occasionally passed farther on. At -

19 M. (6 M. from Trafoi) Franzenshöhe (7160 ft.; * Wallnöfer), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

A splendid view, particularly striking by evening light, is obtained by ascending the grassy declivities behind the inn for \(^1/\tau^1\) hr. In the foreground is the Madatsch glacier with its magnificent ice-fall, while above it is the Madatsch, behind which is seen the Ortler in its full grandeur; in the background on the N.E. rise the Octzthaler Ferner.

The road ascends in numerous windings on slopes of talc-slate. The covered wooden galleries, which formerly protected the road here, fell to decay and have been removed. About halfway up is a road-menders' hut.

The summit of the Stelvio Pass (Giogo di Stelvio, or Ferdinandshöhe, 9045 ft.), about 2 hrs. from the Franzenshöhe, is the boundary between the Tyrol and Lombardy; about 1/2 M. N. is also the boundary of Switzerland (Grisons). A workmen's house stands at the top. The Bernina, the next highest Alpine pass crossed by a carriageroad, is 7658 ft. in height.

A path by the house, traversing mica-slate, leads in 20 min. to a rocky peak which commands a splendid panorama, searcely inferior to that seen from the Umbrail (see below). The view of the Ortler (see p. 280), the highest mountain in Austria, the snowy dome of which appears quite near, is very striking. Below, in the foreground, are the gorges of the Stelvio road. The barren red Monte Pressura (9940 ft.)

intercepts the view of the Munsterthal to the N.

The "Geisterspitse (11.355 ft.) may be ascended from the pass in 21/2 3 hrs. (guide from Trafoi 5 ft.). The route ascends gradually across the Eben or Cristallo Glacier, between Monte Livrio on the left and the Naglerspitze and Hohe Schneide on the right, and reaches the W. base of the Geisterspitze, a precipitous ridge, entirely covered with snow. Thence by a steep ascent to the narrow arête forming the top (free from danger for those not disposed to giddiness), which commands an admirable view of the Ortler. Far belows lies the verdant Val Furva.

To the left, in the immediate vicinity of the road, are the huge snow-fields of the Eben (Cristallo) and Stelvio Glaciers. The snow here seldom melts entirely except in unusually warm seasons, and is sometimes seen 6-8 ft. in depth by the road-side, while long icicles frequently hang from the roofs of the galleries. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by footpaths, to --

26 M. S. Maria (8317 ft.; Inn, indifferent), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house (Dogana), situated in a bleak mountain-basin where thistles and scanty herbage alone flourish, and surrounded by barren peaks ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk from the summit). By carriage hence to Bormio (p. 221) in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction a good walker will outstrip a carriage, which takes 4½ hrs.). From S. Maria to Prad, 22 M.

A bridle-path, formerly the sole medium of communication between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges from the Steivio route to the right near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosses the Wormser Job (8240 ft.), or Umbrail Pass, and descends (in 2½ hrs., ascent A hrs.) through the Muranze Valley to the Swiss village of S. Maria (1987) and the Swiss village of Swiss village of Swiss village (1987) and the Swiss village of Swiss village (1987) and the Swiss village ria in the Münsterthal (p. 188); thence by Taufers to (10 M.) Mals (p. 188) in the valley of the Adige (or Etsch). This forms a pleasant excursion.

The ascent (11/2 hr.) of the 'Pix Umbrail (9954 ft.), the E. and highest

peak of the serrated mountain range which bounds the valley of the Braulio on the N., is recommended (guide unnecessary for practised climbers; 6 fr. generally demanded. The traveller diverges by the Dogana to the left from the route to the Münsterthal, and ascends first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the Umbrail glacier is no longer crossed). Magnificent view. On the E., towering above the red Pressura, is seen the Ortler, with its series of snowy peaks, Zebru, Königsspitze, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, Tuckett-Spitze, Cevedale, Monte Cristallo, Geisterspitze; on the S. the distant Adamello, then the Alps of the Val Tellina (Cima di Piazza, Cima di Lago Spalmo, Corno di Dosdè, etc.); W. the Bernina; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (Piz Linard, Piz Buin, Fluchthorn), then the Octzthal Alps with the Weisskugel, Similaun, and, in the background, the Venediger and Glockner. A good panorama by Faller may be seen at the cantoniera. — Those approaching from Bormio ascend the Umbrail from the third cantoniera (p. 220); the path diverges to the left from the road about 8 min. beyond the cantoniera, and ascends the hill-side to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs

over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. The descent is then made to the fourth cantoniera.

The road next reaches the (third) Cantoniera al Piano del Brauglio (7875 ft.; "Inn. unpretending), in a green valley, with the 'Abitazione del R. Cappellano' and a chapel; then the Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga, a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends by innumerable windings ('giravolte'), which the pedestrian can generally cut off (in the gorge to the right are the *Falls of the Braulio, precipitated over rocky terraces), crosses the brook descending on the left from the Val Vitelli by the Ponte Alto, and reaches the (second) Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga (6905 ft.), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt Mte. Braulio (9790 ft.). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the 'Diroccamento' defile by means of covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) Cantoniera di Piatta Martina (5971 ft.), beyond which the Adda dashes forth from the wild Val Fraele on the right. (A brook springing from a rock at the mouth of the Val Fraele is sometimes erroneously called the source of the Adda.)

Beyond the last massive gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Pormio as far as Ceppina. To the S.W. rise the Piz S. Colombano (9940 ft.), the Cima di Piasza (11,712 ft.). and the Piz Redasco; to the S.E. are the Cime di Gobetta (9840 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of Piz Tresero (11,860 ft.). On the right, beyond the deep gorge of the Adda, tower the abrupt slopes of the Mte. delle Scale. The Bagni Vecchi, or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. Accommodation unpretending, but good (excellent wine). At the egress of the last tunnel (the Galleria dei Bagni), a slab on the rock to the left records that this 'Via a Burmio ad Athesim (Adige) per Braulii juga', begun in 1820, was completed by the architect Donegani in 1825. The bridge (*View) here was blown up by the Austrians in 1859.

The *New Baths, or Bagni Nuovi (4396 ft.), $^{1}/_{2}$ M. lower down, a handsome building on a terrace commanding a fine survey of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, are much frequented in July and August and afford a pleasant resting-place, but are closed early in October (R. $^{21}/_{2}$ -4, B. $^{11}/_{2}$, L. and A. $^{11}/_{2}$, D. 5 fr.). The buildings were destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859, but were afterwards rebuilt by a Swiss company. The mineral water (containing salt and sulphur, 92 -100° Fahr.) is conducted hither by pipes from the springs at the old baths, $^{1}/_{2}$ M. higher up. The picturesque footpath from the old bath-house to the new is shorter than the road.

The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, issue from the dolomite cliffs above the deep gorge of the Adda. The old Roman baths hewn in the rocks are interesting. The windings of the road terminate, 1 M. lower down, at -35 M. Bormio, Ger. Worms (4012 ft.; Posta, R. $1^{1}/_{2}$, B. 1, S. $2^{1}/_{2}$, A. $^{1}/_{2}$ fr.; Cola, in the market), an antiquated little Italian town, with numerous dilapidated towers, picturesquely situated at the entrance to the Val Furva.

From Bormio by the Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, or by the Foscagno Pass and Livigno to Ponte in the Engadine, see Baedsker's Switzerland.

In the Val Furva, about 9 M. E. from Bormio, on the Frodolfo, is statusted Sta. Caterina (5700 ft.), a bath of some repute (unpretending, but comfortable; spring impregnated with carbonic acid); one-horse carriage from the New Baths and back 12 fr. or more; diligence every afternoon in 1½ hr., returning from Sta. Caterina in the morning. The house, which belongs to the landlord of the Posta at Bormio, is closed for the season on 15th Sept., after which no accommodation can be procured. A telerable road leads hence to Teregna and (3 M.) S. Antonio, higher up the Frodolfo. The latter place lies at the mouth of the Val Zebru (see below), which appears to be terminated by the abrupt precipices of the Cristallo. Sta. Caterina, which is enclosed by the Monte Confinale on the N., the Mte. Tresero on the E., and the Mte. Sobretta on the S., is magnificently situated, and is an excellent starting-point for exploring the S. ramifications of the Ortler group. (Petro Compagnoni and Battista Pedransini of S. Antonio are good guides; for short excursions, Battista Confrola.)

A very interesting and moderately easy expedition is the ascent of "Monte Confinale (11,075 ft.), to the N. of Sts. Caterina, between the Val Zebru and Val di Cedeh (4 hrs.: 2 hrs. over meadows, 1 hr. over rubble, 1 hr. over snow; guide). Admirable survey of the Ortler chain from the summit; W. the Bernina and Piz Linard, S.W. the Monte della Disgrazia,

8. the Presanella.

A longer expedition. requiring a full day (guide), is the following: The Val Forno is ascended from S. Caterina, past a fine gorge formed by the Frodolfo, to the (1½ hr.) Malga di Cassina (p. 231), beautifully situated opposite the Forno Glacier (to this point a tolerable path, affording a very pleasant walk from S. Caterina). We then ascend to the left through the Val di Cedeh, over grass. detritus. and snow, to the (2½ hrs.) Passo Zebru (9905 ft.), between Monte Confinale and the central mass of the Ortler. Fine view of the Königsspitze. Zebru, Thurwisesrspitzo, and Monte Cristallo. Descent by the Vedretta Zebru to (1½ hr.) Il Pastore, the highest Alp in the Val Zebru; thence down the valley by (2 hrs.) S. Antonio (see above) to (2 hrs.) Sta. Caterina.

From Sts. Caterina to Sulden, and ascent of the Königsspitze and Cevedate, see R. 46. Over the Passo Cevedate (or Langenferner-Joch) to the Marteillhalt, see p. 225: over the Trafoier- or Madaisch-Joch to Trafoi, see p. 218.— The three following peaks of the Ortler group may be ascended from Sts. Caterina by thoroughly practised mountaineers with an able guide (Compagnoni): Piz Tresero (11.860 ft.) in 5½ hrs. (the last part very steep); Punta di S. Matteo (11.920 ft.) in 6 hrs.: Pallon delta Mare (12.008 ft.) in

6-7 hrs.

FROM STA. CATERINA TO PONTE DI LEGNO, by the Gavia Pass (7660 ft.), 7 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in clear weather). A tolerable, though sowewhat steep bridle-track ascends on the W. side of the valley, and crosses the stream by the Ponte della Vacca. On the left are the precipices of the Pix Tresero (11.860 ft.). Farther on, the path crosses, by the Ponte di Preda, the discharge of the Gavia Glacler, which descends on the left from the Punta di S. Matteo (good view of the glacler from the hill to the left beyond the bridge). The route then leads through a more level valley, still keeping to the right of the stream (way marked by crosses and heaps of stones), passes the Lago Bianco, and reaches the (4½ hrs.) summit of the pass, between the Corno dei Tre Signori (10,905 ft.) and Monte Gavia. On the S. side of the pass the Lago Nero lies on the right. The path descends to the left past a fountain (marble tablet

with inscription of 1619) into the Val Mazza; from the small Lago Silissi there is a carriage-road on the bank of the Oglio to (2½ hrs.) Ponte di Legno (p. 248).

FROM STA. CATERINA TO PEJO, over the Sferzellina Pass (9180 ft.), 8 hrs., laborious and devoid of interest (guide). The route is at first identical with that to the Gavia Pass; above the Ponte di Preda, where the more level valley (8000 ft.) begins, our route diverges to the left, and crosses loose stones and snow in the direction of the opening to the N. of the Corno dei Tre Signori (10,906 ft.). The summit of the pass, 4 hrs. from Sta. Caterina, commands a limited view. On the farther side there is at first a rapid descent into the small Val Umbrina, through which, after 2 hrs. of rough walking, we reach the Val del Monte. Pejo (p. 247) is 2 hrs. farther. The baths (closed for the season early in Sept.) afford good accommodation.

The road turns to the S.W., crosses at (1 M.) S. Lucia the muddy Frodolfo, which unites with the Adda below the bridge, and then traverses the green, level valley (piano) of Bormio. Below (2½ M.) Ceppina are the hamlets of S. Antonio, with brick-works, and Morignone, in the green Valle di Sotto, the church of which stands on the hill above.

The defile of Serra di Morignone, 1 M. in length, here separates the 'Paese Freddo', or 'cold region', from the Val Tellina, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797, then to Austria, and since 1859 has been untied to Italy. The broad valley is watered by the Adda, the inundations of which often cause considerable damage. The vineyards on the slopes yield an excellent red wine. The Ponte del Diavolo was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the issue of the defile are the ruins of a modern house; farther on, to the right, are remains of fortifications, which once guarded the pass. The valley now expands, and the vegetation of the south gradually develops itself. To the left lies Le Prese, at the mouth of the Val di Rezzo; then Mondadiza.

46½ M. Bolladore (2838 ft.; Posta). On the hill to the W. rises the picturesque church of Sondalo. Near (3½ M.) Grosso the road crosses the Adda; at the large village of (1½ M.) Grossotto (Leone d'Oro) it crosses the Roasco, which here issues from the Val Grossna; and at Mazzo, 1½ M. lower, it recrosses to the left bank of the Adda. To the S.W. rises the precipitous Piz Masuccio (9245 ft.), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a vast lake. The road then descends by Tovo, Lovero, and Sernio, passing vineclad hills. to —

58½. M. Tirano (1506 ft.; *Posta, or Angelo; Due Torri, with the post-office; Stelvio, by the bridge), a small town with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families, where inundations of the Adda have also frequently occasioned serious damage.

About $^{3}/_{4}$ M. farther, on the right bank of the Adda, lies Madonna di Tirano (*S. Michele, near the church). The pilgrimage-church contains some well-executed wood-carving near the organ. (The mountain-road which here diverges to the right leads to Poschiavo, and across the Bernina to the Upper Engadine; see

Baedeker's Switzerland. The 'Confine Svizzero' is 3/4 M. to the N. W. of Madonna di Tirane.)

The road next crosses the Poschiavino, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. At Tresenda the new road over the Monte Aprica diverges (comp. p. 249, and Baedeker's Northern Italy). About halfway up the N. slope of the valley rieses the ancient watch-tower of Teglio, which gives its name to the valley (Val Teglino). Farther on are S. Giacomo and Chiuro; to the right near Sondrio rise the churches of Pendolasco and Montagna.

75½ M. Sondrio (1140 ft.; * Posta; *Maddalena, R. 2, B. 1 fr.), the capital of the Val Tellina, is situated on the Malero, an impetuous torrent, which has frequently endangered the town, but is now conducted through a broad artificial channel. A large building outside the town, once a nunnery, has been converted into a prison.

The old residence of the bailiffs is now a barrack.

The "Val Malenco, which opens here to the N., affords opportunity for a charming excursion. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the Malero by Torre to (10 M.) Chiesa (4280 ft.; "Olivo; Battaglia), the chief place in the valley, occupying a most beautiful situation (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the Murello-Pass (8390 ft.) to the Maloja (8 hrs.), or through the Val Lanterna and over the Canciano Pass (8360 ft.) to Poschiavo (9-10 hrs.), see Baedeker's Sweitzerland. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the Lago di Palu (6300 ft.), beautifully situated; by Lanzada to the waterfall at the head of the Val Lanterna; to the Pirlo Lakes (6890 ft.), etc.

On a rocky eminence farther on, to the W., rises the church of Sassella, erected on galleries. Vines, mulberries, laurels, figs, and pomegranates flourish luxuriantly in the valley, whilst in the background the snowy peaks of the Monte della Disgrazia (12,073 ft.), one of the Bernina group, tower above the landscape. About 1½ M. on this side of Morbegno, the Val Masino, in which lie

the baths of that name, opens to the right.

91¹/₂ M. Morbegno (850 ft.; Regina d'Inghilterra, or Posta) is noted for its silk-culture. The lower part of the Val Tellina is rendered marshy and unhealthy by the frequent overflow of the Adda.

100½ M. Colico (Piazza Garibaldi, on the lake; Isola Bella) is situated at the N.E. end of the Lake of Como; see Baedeker's N. Italy, or Baedeker's Switzerland.

45. The Martellthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 226.

The shortest route from the lower Vintschgau to Sulden lies through the Martellthal, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (18 M.). The lower part of the valley (as far as the Marteller-Alp) is rather monotonous, but the glacier scenery at its head is magnificent. The best accommodation is at Salt; the inns of Gand and Martell are very indifferent. If necessary a bed on hay may be obtained at the Untere Marteller-Alp, the Zufall-Alp, or the Peder-Alp. — Guides: Paul and Matthias Kobald, M. Eber-höfer of Gand, Joseph and Matthias Holzknecht of Unterhölderle (comp. also the guides of Sulden, p. 226).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of Morter (2380 ft.),

reached from Goldrain (p. 189) in 20 min., or from Latsch (p. 189) in 40 min. The footpath from the latter quits the village on its S.W. side to the right, crosses the Plima after 35 min., and in 5 min. more reaches the path up the valley, at the upper end of the village of Morter; to the left is a hill with the ruined castles of Ober and Unter-Montan (the latter occupied by peasants) and the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen. The path crosses to the right bank of the brook in 10 min., and begins to ascend rapidly. The floor of the valley is strewn with detritus and rocks, over which dashes the Plima. Near Salt are large marble quarries.

3 M. Salt, a small chalybeate bath, lies a few hundred paces above the path, to the left (simple but comfortable). To the right, on the hill on the left bank of the brook, lies Martell, or That (4270 ft.; Inn, near the church, rustic), a widely scattered village. The long village of Gand, or Gond (Inn, indifferent) is next reached (3/4 hr.), after the Plimabach has been crossed. The path then leads through wood (on the right the precipitous Schluderhorn, 9006 ft.) and passes the solitary chapel of (11/4 hr.) Maria-Schmelz (5060 ft.), 1/2 hr. beyond which it crosses to the left bank and traverses a large Alp, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds; high up, to the left, is the Untere Zufritt Ferner. At the end of the Alp (1/4 hr.) the path again enters the wood, and ascends, skirting a projecting spur. The two snowy peaks of the Cevedale are suddenly disclosed to view a little farther on, forming a magnificent picture which is soon lost again. We next reach the (1/2 hr.) Untere Marteller-Alp (5974 ft.), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) Obere Marteller-Alp, finely situated on the left bank (to the S. are the Vordere Rothspitze and the Gramsen-Ferner).

The path now ascends through wood on the left bank, passing several hay-sheds on the opposite side, and, after crossing the (1 hr.) Pederbach, ascends sharply to the right. On reaching the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the Madritsch-Joch diverges, see below), it turns to the left, crosses the Madritsch-bach, and ascends the steep rock to the (1 hr.) Zufall-Alp (6885 ft.) at the head of the valley, into which the two arms of the imposing *Zufall-Glacier (left, the Fürkele-Ferner; right, the Langen-Ferner) descend from the Cevedale. On the left is the Hohenferner with the Veneziaspitze and Schranspitze. Alpine fare (no wine) and haybeds may be obtained at the Alp.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS FROM MARTELL (guides, see above). The ascent of the "Gevedale (Zufall-Spitze, 12,378 ft.), from the Zufall-Alp viā the Zufall Glacier and Cevedale Pass (p. 225) in 6-7 hrs., amply repays the fatigue (comp. p. 225; guide 8½, with descent to Sulden ii, to Sta. Caterina 12 ft.). — The Innere Pederapitze (10,764), which commands a fine view of the Orler, is ascended from the Marteller-Alp through the Pederthal in 6 hrs., a somewhat toilsome climb (guide 5½, with descent to Sulden 8½ ft.). Accommodation if necessary at the Peder-Alp, reached from the Obere Marteller-Alp by an ascent of 1 hr. to the right. The

Platienspiise (11.286 ft.), the Acusere Pederspiise (11.158 ft.), the Mittlere Pederspiise (11.845 ft.), and the Schildspitse may also be ascended from the Peder-Alp. — Hintere Schönlaufspiize, see below. — The ascent of the Zufriit-Spiize (11.256 ft.), practicable from the Untere Marteller-Alp in 5 hrs., is laborious but interesting (guide 6 ft.). The same remark applies to the Venezia-Spiize (11.080 ft.), ascended from the Zufall-Alp vià the Hohenfernerjoch in 5 hrs., and to the Hintere Robspiize (10,060 ft.), ascended from the Hintere Marteller-Alp vià the Gramsen Glacter in 5-6 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to Pejo over the Caresen-Ferner 12 ft.). — The ascent of the Lasser-Spiize (10,822 ft.), accomplished from Martell in 5-6 hrs., is not difficult.

PASSES. From the lower Marteller-Alp over the SALLENT-JOCH (9900 ft.) to the BATHS OF RABBI (p. 247) in 7-8 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — TO PEJO (p. 247), from the Zufall-Alp, either over the HOHENFERNER-JOCH (10510 ft.) on the W. side of the Venezia-Spitze (11,090 ft.), or over the FÜRMELE-SCHARTE (9900 ft.) to the E. of the Cevedale, and down to the Val di Venezia and the Val della Mare (p. 248), a fatiguing route, 9-10 hrs., but not destitute of interest (guide 10 fl.). — TO Sr. GERTRUD in the Ultential (p. 214), there are several passes. From the lower Alp over the Zupett-Joch (10,080 ft.), to the W. of the Zupettipitze, and down the rock-strewn slopes called 'in der Neuen Welt', and past the Grünzec to the Weissbrunner-Alp, laborious but interesting (7-8 hrs.; guide 71/2 fl.). From Gand to St. Gertrud over the Sor-Joch (9900 ft.) to the N.E. of the Zufrittspitze, or over the Flun-Joch to the W. of the Hasenohr, two easy and attractive routes (61/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — To Sta. Caterina glacier-tour of 9-10 hrs. (guide 91/2 fl.), with which the ascent of the

Cevedale may conveniently be combined (comp. p. 231).

The usual exit from the Martellthal leads over the Madritsch-Joch (10.338 ft.) to Sulden (10 hrs. from Salt), a highly interesting route, especially when combined with the ascent of the Hintere Schöntaufspitze, and presenting no difficulty (guide 71/2, including the Schöntaufspitze 8 fl.). From the upper Alp to the bridge over the Pederbach (shortly before reaching which we pass an excellent spring) see above. Then a continual ascent to the right through the Madritschthal, at first through wood, then across pastures (the Zufall-Alpe is passed on the left, see above), and finally over a steep slope of rubble to the (21/2-3 hrs.) summit of the pass. On the way up, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Zufritt-spitze, the Vordere Rothspitze, and the Venezia-Spitze with their fields of ice; and from the summit the mountain giants mentioned at p. 227 present a stupendous appearance, all of them apparently little more than a gun-shot distant. The * Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,892 ft.), a peak immediately to the N. of the pass, reached thence in ½-½/, hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (comp. p. 228). The descent from the Joch over the Ebenwand Ferner to the (1½ hr.) Schaubachhütte and to (13/4 hr.) Sulden (p. 226) presents no difficulty. — If the night has been spent at Salt, the long ascent through the valley to the Joch will be found very fatiguing, the more so as the steeper portions must be faced during the hot hours of midday. Less robust pedestrians will therefore find it advisable to spread the walk over two days, spending the night at the Zufall-Alp (reached from the Madritsch route by a digression of $1^{1}/2$ hr., and well worthy of a visit). In the reverse direction, an active walker (particularly if he passes the night at the Schaubachhütte) may in one day easily cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schöntaufspitze, and reach Latsch (p. 189), whence a Stellwagen starts daily at 4.30 p.m. for Meran.

Another magnificent but more difficult route to Sulden is by the *Bissee-Pass* (10.500 ft.), from the Zufall-Alp in 7 hrs. (guide § fl.). The route ascends from the Alp to the right along the flank of the Muthspitze, through the Hutweiden-Thal. It then winds round the sheer rocky wall of the Hintere Wandln, to the moraine of the Langenferner, the surface of which it traverses to the (3½ hrs.) top of the pass, lying to the right of the Suidenspitze (11,105 ft.), and commanding a fine view

of the huge Königsspitze and the Ortler; to the left rises the Cevedale (p. 228). Descent over the Suiden Glacier to the (1½ hr.) Schaubachhätte and (1½ hr.) Suiden.

46. The Suldenthal, Ortler District.

Comp. Maps, pp. 184, 240.

The imposing *Ortlor Alps, situated between the sources of the Adiga and the Adda, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier scenery, present a most interesting field to the tourist, and have accordingly been frequently explored in recent years. The best headquarters are afforded by Suides, or St. Gertrud, beautifully situated on the Stelvio road, 6½ M. from Gomagoi (new road in progress, see below), where good accommodation and guides can be procured. Trafol and, on the S. side, Sta. Caterina (p. 221) are also convenient starting-points for excursions. — The finest route to the Suidenthal and the Ortler district for the active pedestrian is the following: from Innsbruck through the Stubatihal (p. 181), and over the Bildstöckljoch to Vent; thence over the Hochjoch, or (better) the Niederjoch, to Naturns (or trom Kurzras over the Taschljoch to Schlanders); from Naturns by carriage to Latsch, and then through the Martellthal and over the Madritsch-Joch (p. 225) to Sulden.

At Gomagoi (p. 217), on the Stelvio road, the Suldenthal, a valley about 9 M. in length, opens on the E. The new carriage-road, now in course of construction, descends to the right by the inn. crosses the Trafoibach, flowing here through a narrow gorge, and then, skirting the wooded slope to the left, enters the Sulden valley. For the present the road ends about 1 M. farther on. at the point where it crosses the impetuous Suldenbach. The route is then continued by a bridle-track, at first steep and stony, which ascends to the right on the other side of the bridge, passing a few solitary farm-houses and a (40 min.) cross. The Razoibach. descending from the left, is crossed beyond a small chapel, 1/4 hr. farther. The white mantle of the Ortler now becomes visible on the right, while to the left, farther on, are seen the Schöntaufspitze, Pederspitze, and Plattenspitze. After 25 min. the path crosses the Suldenbach, and makes a short and steep ascent on the left bank to the highest plateau of the valley. The path is now for the most part level, and leads through wood and over the broad moraine of the Marlt Glacier (the path to the Payerhütte diverges to the right, see below); before the (25 min.) first house is reached, the path leads to the right through a gate, and crosses the meadows to the (10 min.) church and parsonage of St. Gertrud, or Sulden (6056 ft.: *Hotel Eller, kept by the sisters of the curé; Zum Ortler Inn, to the left, beyond the gate and the brook, also well spoken of).

Guides. Johann Pinggera, employed by Lieut. Payer and by the Editor; Peter Dangel, very able; Joseph and Alois Pinggera; Alois Schöpf; Joseph Tembl; Peter Reinstadler; Joseph Angerer. For shorter excursions, Johann Tembl and Joseph Reinstadler of Ofenwies; Simon Reinstadler. The fees are mentioned in our description of each expedition. Provisions must be provided by the traveller. Each guide is bound to carry 20 lbs. of luggage



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ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

St. Gertrud consists of several groups of houses lying far apart. The church, said to date from the 15th cent., with the parsonage, protected by forest from the avalanches of the Ortler, lies 1/2 hr. from the point to which the Sulden Glacier formerly extended. The view from this point is limited: - E. the Vertainspitze (11,614 ft.), Plattenspitze (11,286 ft.), Innere Pederspitze (10,768 ft.), and the Hintere and Vordere Schöntaufspitze (10,892 ft. and 10,100 ft.); W. the Ortler (12,814 ft.) with its lofty snowy crest. close to which a narrow strip of the Königsspitze is visible; next it, to the right, the Tabarettaspitze (10,255 ft.), through the opening (Tabarettascharte) to the right of which is the route to the Ortler; then the Bärenkopf (9660 ft.), and finally the Hochleitenspitze (9160 ft.). The magnificence of the scene is fully disclosed when the traveller reaches the Gampenhöfe (6160 ft.), on the right bank, 25 min. from the church. A vast amphitheatre of mountains is here surveyed: opposite the spectator (S.) rises the Schrötterhorn (11,148 ft.); next it, to the right, the Kreilspitze (11,096 ft.); then the Königs-Spitze (12,648 ft.), Zebru (12,158 ft.). and Ortler, the slopes of which rise so abruptly here that snow will not lie on them. Between the Königs-Spitze and the Kreil-Spitze lies the Königsjoch (11,063 ft.), and between the Kreil-Spitze and Schrötterhorn the Passo Forno (10,938 ft.). The Suldenspitze (11.105 ft.), situated a little farther to the left (E.), and the Eissee-Pass (10,500 ft.) are concealed by the Vordere Schöntaufspitze. - From these mountains descends the vast Sulden Glacier, which in 1818 and 1856 advanced rapidly into the valley, but afterwards retired, leaving its walls of rubbish behind.

EXCURSIONS (guides, see above). To the Rosimboden (there and back 3 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 75 kr.). The path ascends to the left (E.) a few paces beyond the Gampenhöfe, skirts the wood, turning to the right a little farther up, and leads in 1½ hr. to the Rosimboden (7940 ft.). A magnificent "View of the Ortler, with the small End der Welt Glacier (see below), is gained from a projecting rock, called the Kanzel, or 'Pulpit', at the end of the wood.

To the "Schaubachhütte, a pleasant walk of 4½ hrs. there and back (guide 2½ ft.). A tolerable path leads from the Gampenhöfe to the S. across the Rosimbach, and ascends abrupity along the Legerwand; to the right lie the extensive moraines of the Sulden Glacier. After about 1½ hr. the path bends to the left, and then ascends, first over grassy slopes, and finally in zigzags over rubble, to the 6¼ hr.) Schaubachhütte, situated on the Ebenwand (9490 ft.) and commanding an excellent view of the Sulden Glacier. Facing the spectator rises the imposing Königswand; to the right are the Zebru and Ortler, to the left the Königsjoch, Kreilspitze, Forno Pass, Schrötterhorn, and Suldenspitze. The hut, built by the Vienness society 'Wilde Banda' in 1876, and comfortably fitted up (shelter for the night 50 kr., bed 1 fl.; small ladies' room), is the starting-point for ascending the Königsspitze, the Cevedale, Zebru, Eissee-Pass, etc. — Madritsch-Joch and Hintere Schöntaufspitze, see below.

The Hintere Grat and End der Welt (there and back $5^1/2$ hrs.; guide $2^1/2$ fl.). The route diverges to the right (W.) at the Büchelhof, below the Gampenhöfe, and ascends to the $(2^1/2$ hrs.) Schönleitenhütte, whence a climb of 1 hr. brings us to the small Hintere Grat See, lying in a wild situation at the base of the almost perpendicular Hintere Grat (11,370 ft.). We

cross the ridge to the N. of the lake, and then the huge moraines of the End der Welt Glasier (to the left the gigantic precipiees of the Ortler), and return by the meadows and woods of the Kuhberg to (2 hrs.) St. Gertrud.

The Schöneck (10,240 ft.), to the N.E. of St. Gertrud, ascended thence without difficulty in 3 hrs., commands a splendid view of the Ortier group

(guide 3 fl.).

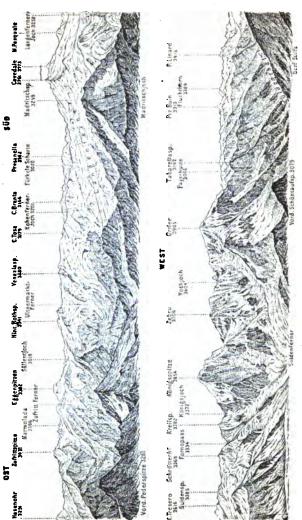
To the PAYERHÜTTE (10.058 ft.), 3 hrs. (guide 4 ft.), see p. 230; a pleasant excursion, even for those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. -HOCHLEITENSPITZE (9160 ft.), 3 hrs. (guide 3 fl.), an interesting and easy ascent (best combined with the passage of the Hochleitenjoch; see p. 218). — The ascent of the Tabaretta State (10.255 ft.), accomplished from the Payerhütte by the Tabaretta Glacter in 1/2 hr. (guide 41/2 ft.), is laborious and not recommended (same view as from the upper end of the 'Kamin',

р. 230).

Moderately experienced climbers are strongly recommended to ascend the *Vertainspitze (11,614 ft.; 5 hrs., without difficulty; guide $4^{1}/_{2}$ fl.). The route is by the Gampenhof and Rosimboden (see above) to the (21/2 hrs.) Rosim Glacier, part of which is crossed; it then ascends over rocks and loose stones, and lastly a snow-field. The Vertainspitze is an admirable point of view for the three huge pyramids of the Ortler, Zebru, and Königsspitze. Magnificent mountain-scenery is disclosed on every side: the Monte Cevedale, the beautiful Laas group with its numerous lofty peaks (Pederspitze, Orgelspitze, Ofenwand, etc.), the Tschengelser Hochwand (11,060 ft.), and the E. slopes of the Martellthal (Zufrittspitze, 11,263 ft.), many of them presenting remarkably picturesque forms. Then the Stubai and Oetzthal snow-mountains (the Venediger and Glockner being also visible), those of the Grisons, the Bernina, the Finsteraarhorn group, and the Adamello-Presanella Alps. Finally, at a vast depth below the spectator, lie the houses of Sulden and the Malser Heide, which is visible almost as far as Nauders.

The ascent of the *Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,892 ft.), 41/2 hrs., amply repays the trifling fatigue incurred (guide 41/2 fl.). The route leads from the Schaubachhütte (see above) over grass and moraine debris to the (3/4 hr.) Ebenwand Glacier, which is traversed to the (3/4 hr.) Madritsch-Joch (10,338 ft.), whence we proceed to the left by the crumbling arête to the (1/2 hr.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent *View; comp. the The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the Madritsch-Joch to Martell (comp. p. 225). — The Innere Pederspitze (10,768 ft.; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.), the Plattenspitze (11,286 ft.; 4½ hrs., 4½ fl.), and the Madritschspitze (10,692 ft.; 4½ hrs., 4½ fl.), peaks of about the same height as the Schöntaufspitze, and commanding similar views, are also occasionally ascended. More difficult are the Mittlere Pederspitze (11,345 ft.; 5-6 hrs., $5^{1}/_{2}$ fl.), the Hohe Angelus-Spitze (11,588 ft.; $5^{1/2}$ hrs., $5^{1/2}$ fl.), and the Tschengelser Hochwand (11,060 ft.; $4^{1/2}$ hrs., 5 fl.).

The "Monte Cevedale (known in the Martellthal as the Zefall, or Zufall; also called Fürkelen, from the Ital. forcolo, a kind of pitchfork), the central mass of the Ortler Alps, and long regarded as their highest peak, is another magnificent point of view. (The N. peak 12,149, the S. 12,378, the central 12,339 ft.). The ascent presents no difficulty to skilled mountaineers (guide 7 fl.). The preceding night should be spent in the Schaubachhütte (p. 227), whence we traverse the Sulden Glacier to the Eissee Pass and the $(2^{1}/_{2}-3 \text{ hrs.})$ Cevedale Pass, see p. 281. The route from the pass ascends to the left over terraces of snow, at places somewhat steep, where steps must be cut, to the arôte and to the (11/2-2 hrs.) southern and highest peak. The "View is at least equal to that from the Ortler, and is by many considered finer, the Orfler group being seen to much greater advantage. To the S.W. the beautiful forms of the Adamella, Presanella, and Brenta Alps are conspicuous. At the feet of the spectator lie the Val di Cedeh (Val Furva), Val della Mare, the Martellthal, and the Upper Vintschgau. — Descent by the Cevedale Pass to Sta. Caterina, see below (guide 10 fl.); by the Zufall Glacier to Martell, see p. 224. Over the Vedretta la Mare to Pejo, a laborious glacier-route (two guides at 14 fl.).



Panorama from the Hintere Schöntausapitze (10,982 ft.).

The ascent of the Königsspitze (or Königswand, 12,648 ft.) is difficult, and should not be attempted except by thoroughly tried mountaineers; it has been materially facilitated, however, by the erection of the Schaubachhütte (from the chalet $5^1/_2$ -6 hrs.; guide 12 fl.). From the chalet over the Sulden Glacier to the foot of the Königsjoch in 11/22 hrs.; the ascent for the next 1/2-1 hr. is very steep and difficult, and forms the worst part of the route (caution necessary on account of the falling stones). At the top of the Königsjoch we turn to the right and reach the Schutter, or 'shoulder', a projection on the E. side of the Königspitze, whence a stiff climb of 3 hrs. over-snow and ice, and finally over rocks and detrius. brings us to the summit. The 'view is very fine, particularly of the Ortler, and to the S. — The ascent on the S. side from the Val di Cedeh (good accommodation at the Malga di Cassina, p. 221) is somewhat easier. as the route to the Königsjoch from the Ceden Glacier is far shorter and less difficult than that from the Sulden Glacier. A still better plan is to ascend directly to the Schulter, avoiding the Königsjoch. - For the descent by the Königsjoch to Sulden two guides are necessary. — The Königsspitze was ascended from the N. side for the first time in 1878 (very difficult).

The ascent of the Zerbu (12.158 ft.), accomplished from the Schaubachhütte viä the Hochjoch in 6-7 hrs., is also difficult, but interesting (guide 10 ft.); the descent may be made into the Val Zerbu (p. 221). — The ascent of the Suldenspirze (11,105 ft.), by the Eissee-Pass and Langenferner in

5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), is attractive and not difficult.

The *Ortler (12,814 ft.), once reputed the highest mountain in Europe after Mont Blanc, is at least the highest of the Eastern Alps. It was ascended for the first time by the Passeir hunter Josele from Trafoi in the year 1804, and the following year by Dr. Gebhard; then in 1826 by M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers. No successful ascent was again made till 1864, when the summit was attained by Mr. Tuckett, who started from Trafoi. In 1865 Dr. v. Mojsisovics discovered the easier route from Sulden, and since that year the ascent has been frequently undertaken. The erection, by the German Alpine Club, of the Payerhitte (well fitted up; bed 1 fl.), on the Tabaretta ridge, has also greatly diminished the difficulties of the ascent, which may now be conveniently spread over two days and offers no serious difficulty to tolerably practised mountaineers. The path over the glacier, however, alters from year to year, and is at some seasons much more difficult than at others. Guide 10 fl.; with descent to Trafoi 111/2 fl. (one enough for the experienced).

About 1/4 M. below the last houses of St. Gertrud the route ascends gently to the left through wood; after 1/2 hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the Marit Glacier. and then turns sharply to the left and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over rubble, and finally, bending to the right, over slopes of turf to the $(1^1/2 \text{ hr.})$ Maritschneid, a grassy height on the left side of the Marltthal. Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of rubble, and then ascend the apparently vertical rocks of the Tabarettawand by means of a narrow but perfectly safe path, which finally leads up a flight of steps cut in the rock to the (f hr.) Tabarettascharte, a depression in the Tabaretta range, about half-way between the Bärenkopf and Tabarettaspitze. Here a splendid *View to the W. and N. is suddenly disclosed. By proceeding to the left along the arcte from this point we reach the (1/4 hr.) Payerhittle (10.058 ft.), lying in a sheltered saddle, commanding a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we proceed to the right over the Tabaretta Glacier in 1/4 hr. to the 'Scharte', or gap, below the Tabarettaspitze, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the Ortler, on this (N.) side entirely covered with snow. The route now descends through the steep 'Kamin', or chimney (toilsome in returning), to the (1/4 hr.) Obere Ortler Glacier, which slopes down to the right into the valley of the Hohe Eisrinne. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, which is at first very precipitous (caution against occasional falling stones), to the Techniques (a rock). The route now leads over neve, steep at places, to the 'Kluff', a large crevasse or 'Bergschrund', which was formed in 1873, and had afterwards to be crossed by

a ladder; but this is now unnecessary, as the cleft has closed again on its right side. Thence, still over névé, to the summit (3-4 hrs. from the Payerhütte), the N. and highest point of which is reached by a narrow ridge of snow 200 yds. in length (requiring a tolerably steady head). The "view, as might be expected from such a height, is most imposing. The majestic Königs-Spitze, the Cevedale, the Thurwieserspitze, and the Cristallo peaks are the most conspicuous of the Ortler group. Towards the N. is the Tauern chain, with the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dreiherraspitze, then the Alps of the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolada and Pala di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bernina, Finsteraarhorn groups, and the Tödi; S. the Adamello and Presanells.

Another route to the top of the Ortler ('Gebhardsweg', comp. above), again brought into notice in 1872, leads from Sulden over the Hintere Grat (p. 227), to the S. of the End der Welt glacier, direct to the summit in 9 hrs.; it is, however, somewhat difficult (guide 18 fl.). A third route, discovered in 1875, which leads over the Hockjoch (11.824 ft.) and the Vordere Ortler Peak, is also very arduous (guide 16 fl.). In either case the night should be spent at the Schaubachhütte. — The descent by the Stickle Pleiss

to the Three Holy Fountains (31/2-4 hrs.) is fatiguing.

PASSES. FROM SULDEN OVER THE EISSEE-PASS AND THE CEVEDALE PASS TO STA. CATERINA IN THE VAL FURVA, a highly interesting expedition (9-10 hrs.), with which the ascent of the Cevedale (p. 228) may be easily combined (guide 8 fl.; including the Cevedale 10 fl.). The night is passed in the Schaubachhatte (p. 227). The route hence descends the slope to the left to the Sudem Glacier, which it then ascends, the last ½ hr. only being steep, to the (2 hrs.) Bissee-Pass (10,500 ft.). Immediately to the right rises the huge Königsspitze (12,638 ft.), beside which the Ortler and Zebru look comparatively insignificant. Beyond the pass we cross the neve of the Langen-Ferner, which descends to the Martellthal, and ascending slightly (on the right the Suidenspitze, 11,105 ft.) soon reach the Passo Cevedale, or Langenferner-Joch (10,690 ft.), from which a view of the S. part of the Ortler group and of the Bernina and Val Tellina Alps is enjoyed. The S. side of the Königsspitze, as well as that of the entire Ortler group, consists of precipices of black rock. (The summit of the Cevedale may be attained from the pass in 11/2.2 hrs., see p. 228.) The route now descends abruptly over slate and snow to the dirty Vedretta di Cedeh, which fills the entire basin of the valley. At the point where the Val di Cedeh debouches into the Val di Forno (21/2-3 hrs. from the pass), is the Malga (Ital. for Alp) di Cassina (7200 ft.; tolerable quarters), which lies on the right side of the valley (the dirty Malga di Forno is passed on the left bank). To the 8. the magnificent Forno Glacier, with its imposing ice-fall descends into the valley, and around rises a series of beautiful snow-mountains, the Piz Tresero, Punta di S. Matteo, Monte Saline, etc. From this point to (11/2 hr.) Sta. Caterina, see p. 221.

FROM SULDEN OVER THE MADRITSCH-JOCH TO MARTELL (with ascent of the Schöntaufspitze), see p. 225. The route from this side is less fatiguing, but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller. Guide to Gand 7 fl. 50, to Salt 7 fl. 80 kr., to Latsch 9 fl.; with ascent of the Schöntaufspitze or Madritsch-

spitze 50 kr. more.

To Trafoi over the Hochlestenspitze (guide 5 fl.), see p. 218; by the Paterhütze (7½ brs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 227. — Over the Hochjoch (11.824 ft.) and the Ortler Pass (10.980 ft.), a very difficult route, advisable

only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

OVER THE ROSEN-JOCH (10,430 ft.) TO THE LAASER-THAL (9-10 hrs. to Lass), a rather difficult route, particularly the descent over the Laaser-Ferner (guide 8 fl.). The Vertainspitze may be easily ascended in connection with this route.

47. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Maps, pp. 236, 240.

92 M. Railway in $5^1/_2$ hrs., express 4 hrs. 9 min.; fares 7 fl. 20, 5 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.

Botzen (850 ft.), see p. 197. The train crosses the Eisack, which falls into the Etsch, or Adige, 3 M. lower down. The latter becomes navigable at (7 M.) Branzoll. On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the Mittelberg (p. 206), which separates the Eppan plateau from the Adige Valley. At Gmund, beyond (10 M.) Auer (Ital. Ora) the line crosses the river (690 ft.); to the right is the Kalterer-See, with Kaltern (p. 206) on the height above it. 14 M. Neumarkt; the village, Ital. Egna (Krone; Engel), with a population in which the German element still preponderates, lies on the left bank of the Adige, 3/4 M. from the railway. Roads diverge on the E. to the Fleimserthal both at Auer and Neumarkt (comp. p. 253).

On the slopes to the right lie the villages of Trumm, Kurtutsch, and Margreid (p. 206). 19 M. Salurn (Adler), the last German village, lies on the left bank of the river, with a dilapidated castle on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle which once commanded the

Adige. The valley is here flat and marshy.

To the right is the Rocchetta Pass, which leads to the Val di Non (p. 245). Meszo Tedesco and Meszo Lombardo (or Deutsch and Wälsch-Metz), situated on different sides of the pass, and separated by the Noce, are both Italian.

231/2 M. S. Michele, or Wälsch-Michael (705 ft.; Railway Hotel; Adler), with a handsome old Augustine monastery, founded in 1143, but now suppressed, is the station for the Val di Non. The line recrosses the Adige. A little farther is the Nave S. Rocco, a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non.

28½ M. Lavis lies on the Avisio, which here descends from the Val Cembra (p. 253). This impetuous torrent with its different ramifications is crossed above its influx into the Adige by a bridge

1000 yds. in length.

35 M. Trent. — "Hôtel Trento, finely situated near the station, R. 1 fl. 25, L. and A. 50, B. 60 kr.; "Europa, "Hôtel de La Ville, R. 1 fl., B. 50, A. 25 kr., both in the town; Corona. Of the second class: Aquilla Bianca, near the castle; Agnello d'Oro; Rerecchino, moderate. — Restaurants: "All Isola Neora, at the station; Prassowi, at the theatre. — Cafés: Europa; Specchi; Nones, Piazza-Macello Vecchio. Post Office near the cathedral. Swimming and other Baths on the Fersina.

Trent (685 ft.), or Trento, Lat. Tridentum, with 17,000 inhab., once the wealthiest and most important town in the Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, palaces of marble, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. The Piazza del Duomo is particularly striking.

The *Cathedral, founded in 1048, begun in its present form in 1212, and completed in the 15th cent., is a Romanesque basilica,

surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 197). The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept are several old monuments, half-faded frescoes, and by the wall the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the citizens of Trent defeated and killed at Calliano (see below) in 1487. The mouldings on the doors and windows on the exterior of the choir (back) deserve notice. In the Piazza of the cathedral, embellished with a fountain, are situated the Courts of Justice, with the Torre di Piazza.

S. Maria Maggiore (with an admirable organ), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir (covered by acurtain) with portraits of the members of the council: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. Adjoining the S. side of the choir is a column dedicated to the Virgin, erected in 1855 on the 300th anniversary of the meeting of the Council.

The most interesting of the old palaces, whose façades, in some cases still adorned with painting, conceal but imperfectly the poverty-stricken interiors, are the Palazso Zambelli, opposite the Europa Hotel, erected in the 16th cent. by a scion of the wealthy Fugger family (fine view from the garden), and the Palazso Tabaretli, Contrada del Teatro, said to have been designed by Bramante.

The Museum, in the Contrada S. Trinità, to the N. of the cathedral, contains a collection of Roman, Celtic, and other antiquities from S. Tyrol.

On the E. side of the town, to the N. of the spacious Piazza d'Armi, or drilling-ground, rises the considerable castle of Buon Consiglio, with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince Bishops, now a fortified barrack. The huge circular Torre di Augusto is said to be of Roman origin.

The rocky eminence of Dos Trento (950 ft.), on the right bank of the Adige, at the mouth of the Buco di Vela (p. 235), was fortified in 1857 (tickets of admission from the commandant of the town). The best point of view in the environs is the terrace of the Capuchin Church, on the opposite side of the valley. — By the Ponte Alto, on a height 1 M. to the E. of Trent, and just below the road to Pergine (p. 250), the Fersina issues from a wild and narrow gorge and forms a considerable waterfall (made easily accessible by a new path).

From Trent to Venice through the Val Sugana, see R. 51; through the Val Sarca to Riva, see R. 48; to Giudicaria, see R. 49.

The train resumes its course in the broad valley of the Adige, which has been very productive since the drainage of the marshes. To the S.W. of Trent, on the right bank of the Adige, is the village of Sardagna, with a considerable waterfall. Next comes Ravina, at the mouth of a gorge ascending to Monte Bondone; then Romagnano and Aldeno. 39 M. Mattarello. On a height to the left near

(45 M.) Calliamo rises the extensive château of Beseno, the property of Count Trapp. Rocky debris here indicate the scene of an old landslip. The lower valley of the Adige, which is rich in the fruits of the south and produces excellent red wine, is called Val Lagarina (Ger. Lägerthal), as far as the Italian frontier. The train passes stat. Villa Lagarina and reaches—

50 M. Roveredo (680 ft.; Corona, indifferent), a busy town with 11,000 inhab., lying on both sides of the Leno, and noted for its silk-culture. The most remarkable building is the old Castello

in the Piazza del Podestà.

On the right bank lies Isera, with vineyards, numerous villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near Lizzana, is a castle in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence as an adherent of the Ghibellines. The line follows the left bank of the Adige. 52 M. Mori; the village, situated in a ravine opposite, on the road to Riva (p. 235), is noted for its asparagus.

Near S. Marco are traces of a vast landslip, which is said to have overwhelmed a town here in 833, and is described by Dante (Inferno xii., 4-9). At (55 M.) Serravalle, the ancient fort guarding the

defile, the valley contracts.

59½ M. Ala (415 ft.; Posta), a place of some importance (3800 inhab.), possesses velvet-manufactories which were once in high repute. 62 M. Avio is the last station in the Austrian dominions. The village, with a well-preserved castle of Count Castelbarco, lies

on the right bank.

671/2 M. Peri is the first Italian station. The Monte Baldo (7280 ft., p. 237), on the W., separates the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda. 471/2 M. Ceraino. The line now enters the celerated Chiusa di Verona, a rocky passage, by which the Adige penetrates the limestone mountains. This important military point was defended against the Veronese in 1155 by the German army under Otho of Wittelsbach, in the reign of Frederiok Barbarossa. On a height on the right bank lies Rivoli, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village.

Stations Domegliard, Pescantina, Parona. The train crosses the Adige, and at S. Lucia (p. 239) reaches the Verona and Milan line. A little farther on it reaches the railway-station outside the Porta Nuova, and then the main station outside the Porta Vescovo.

92 M. Verona, see Baedeker's N. Italy.

48. From Trent by Riva and the Lago di Garda to Verona.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

To Riva 25 M. (too fatiguing for walking in hot weather, especially between Le Sarche and Riva): Stellwagen at 9 a.m. (2 fl.). One-horse carriage from Trent to Riva 9, two-horse 16 fl. — Stramen from Riva to Peschiers in 4½ hrs., see p. 238. Rallway from Peschiera to Verona in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). — This route may be shortened by taking the railway as far as stat. Mori (see p. 234), and walking or driving thence to (10½ M.) Riva. Omnibus from Mori to Riva thrice daily (7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 7.10 p.m.; from Riva 4 a.m., 5.40 a.m., 4 p.m.) in 2½ hrs.; fare 30 kr., coupé 30 kr. (when the omnibus is full, additional open carriages are provided). One-horse carriage 4, two-horse 7½ fl. (Mori to Arco 5 or 9 fl.). — Travellers who intend to return from Riva without extending their journey farther 8., should choose the route by Mori, if only for the sake of the magnificent view of the Lago dif Garda obtained at Nagô.

FROM TRENT TO RIVA. The road crosses the Adige to the suburb Piè di Castello on the right bank, skirts the S.W. side of the Dos Trento (p. 233), and ascends through a series of wild, partly wooded ravines, called the Buco di Vela, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road crosses a barren hill, and descends gradually to the small village of (11/2 M.) Cadine (1715 ft.), whence the village of Terlago, with its small lake (1315 ft.), nestling at the base of the Monte Gazza (6515 ft.), is seen in the valley on the right The road now descends past (11/2 M.) Vigolo-Baselga to (3 M.) Vezzano (Croce, good wine), a considerable village, and to (11/2 M.) Padernione, at the entrance to the Val Cavedine. Olive-trees now appear. The narrowest part of the Toblino Lake is soon after crossed by means of an embankment and bridge. The picturesque château of that name, the property of Count Wolkenstein, situated on a narrow tongue of land to the left (pension; the castellan keeps good wine, especially 'Vino Santo'), was the Roman Tublinum. At (13/4 M.) Le Sarche (700 ft.; Inn, indifferent) the Sarca emerges from a rocky gorge, and the road to Giudicaria diverges to the right (p. 240).

PEDESTRIANS are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower part of the Val Sarca by taking the road from Le Sarche to Giudicaria (p. 240) as far as (4½ M.) Comano, and there turning to the left through the charming mountain scenery of Giudicaria vià Campo, Fiave, Balino, and Pranzo to (12 M.) Riva.

Below Le Sarche the road crosses to the right bank of the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the desolate scene of old landslips. $1^1/2$ M. Pietra Murata. Near $(4^1/2$ M.) Drò the Sarca is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rise the ruins of the Castello di Drena. A highly fertile district, which extends to Riva, is now entered. Near (3 M.) Arco the road regains the right bank. (On the left bank a carriage-road to Nagò, see below, diverges to the left; on the right bank is the road to Torbole.) The small town of Arco (300 ft.; *Corona, R. 75, A.

25 kr., D. 1 fl.; Olivo, in the piazza; Pension Kirchlechner, also $Caf\ell$), with its handsome church, situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens, has of late come into notice as a winter residence for delicate persons, owing to its sheltered situation (the pensions are closed from April till the middle of October). A large new *Curhaus, with 80 large rooms, a covered promenade, etc. was opened in 1878. The Archduke Albert has a new château here. To the N., on a precipitous height (400 ft.), rises the castie of Arco, the property of the counts of that name, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with well-kept garden (key kept by the gardener, Via degli Ulivi al Castello; 40-50 kr.).

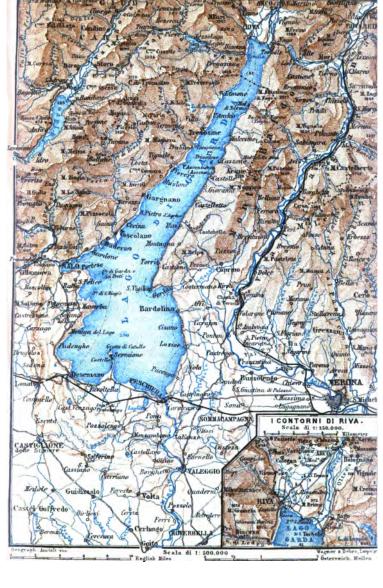
The road now leads towards the S.W. through the broad and beautiful valley, where Mte. Brione is visible to the S. and Tenno

(p. 237) on the hills to the right, to (31/9 M.) Riva.

From Mori to Riva (conveyances, see above; omnibus starts from the station; carriages to be had near the station). The road, which in suitable weather will reward even the pedestrian, crosses the Adige to Ravazzone and (2 M.) Mori (6604 ft.), a long and thriving village, famed for its asparagus. It then traverses a broad green valley to (3 M.) Loppio, the property of Count Castelbarco of Milan, passes the little Lago di Loppio (666 ft.) with its rocky island, and ascends in windings among fragments of rocks and loose stones, to the $(1^{1}/4 \text{ M.})$ culminating point of the route (1050 ft.). We now descend to (3/4 M.) Nago, a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of a castle of that name on a barren rock to the left (the direct road to Arco diverges here to the right, see above). Below the village the road leads through a fortified gateway, immediately beyond which we enjoy an exquisite *View of the Lago di Garda, in its entire expanse, while Torbole lies at our feet, and Arco with its castle rises to the N. The road descends rapidly to (1/2 M.) the village of Torbole (*Bertolini; small boat for 1-6 pers. to Riva I fl. 20 kr.; carriage to Arco 2, Mori 31/2 fl.), charmingly situated. It then traverses the wide valley of the Sarca. crosses that river, and skirts the base of Monte Brione (see below) with the Fort S. Niccold, which rises precipitously from the lake, to (3 M.) Riva.

Riva. — *Albergo Traffellini al Sole d'Oro, on the lake, with garden. R. from 80 kr., D. 1½ fl., A. and L. 50 kr., ordinary Trent wine ifl. 20 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.; "Hôtel-Pension Kern (formerly the Glardino), R. 1 fl., B. 40, A. and L. 30 kr.; "Hôtel-Pension Au Lac, with large garden; Baviera (formerly Kern). — Cafés: Andreis, Tschurischenthaler, both under the arcades, on the quay from which the steamboats start. — Beer: Baviera Hotel, on the lake; March's, outside the Porta S. Marco; Beer-garden outside the Porta S. Michele. — Baths in the lake, to the E. beyond the barreak. — Omnibus to Mori, see p. 236; to Arco daily at 12.30 p.m. (fere 20 kr.; from Arco at 2 p.m.).

Riva, a busy town and harbour with 5000 inhab., is charmingly situated at the S.W. angle of the Lago di Garda, close to the foot of the steep Monte Giumella. On the declivity above the town



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stand the ruins of a round tower, which formed part of a castle said to have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake is the old castle of La Rocca, now converted into a fortified barrack. The Church of the Minorites, erected about the middle of the 16th cent. and overloaded with ornamentation in the taste of the period, contains altar-pieces by Guido Reni, Palma Vecchio, and other painters. The Parish Church in the town possesses several modern pictures and frescoes. Riva is recommended for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, the heat of summer being tempered by the proximity of the lake. Private apartments are easily procured.

EXCURSIONS. To the Fall of the Fonale (2 hrs.), best accomplished by boat (there and back 2 fl. and fee). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it issues from the ravine of the Ledro and enters the lake, is insignificant, but its surroundings are very picturesque. We disembark at the point where the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley reaches the lake, ascend a little, past some ruined houses, and, beyond the old bridge, just below the fall, reach the best point of view.

The walk to the fall by the new Road is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the Ledro valley, and commands very beautiful views (shade in the afternoon). At the point where it turns to the right into the valley, a path descending to the left, then ascending, and again descending, leads to the waterfall.

The **Monte Brione** (1184 ft.), a hill 1 hr. to the E. of Riva, affords a fine survey of the valley and almost the entire lake. It is most easily ascended from the N. side. The village of *La Grotta*, at the N. base of Monte Brione, $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. from Riva (beyond S. Alessandro), is much resorted to in the afternoons.

An interesting excursion may be made towards the N.W. to $(1^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Varrone, where there is a wild and picturesque "Gorge with a fine waterfall, lately made easily accessible (attendant 20 kr. for each person; ring at the mill). The excursion may be continued by Cologna to $(2^{1}/4 \text{ M.})$ Tenno (1312 ft.), from the old castle of which a charming view is enjoyed. The road then traverses richly cultivated uplands, at a considerable height, and leads by Varignano to $(4^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Arco.

The Monte Baldo, a range 45 M. in length, which separates the Lake of Garda from the valley of the Adige, is best ascended from Magb (see p. 286). The Allissimo di Nagb (8970 ft.), the summit towards the N. and the most beautiful point, is reached hence in 4½ hrs. (with guide). Extensive panorama, comprising a great portion of Upper Italy, the lake, the valley of the Adige, and the snowy peaks of the Adamello-Presanells Alps and the Ortler. The ascent of the Monte Maggiore, or Telegrafo (7280 ft.), the central and highest point, 7 hrs. from Torri or Garda (see below) vià Caprino, is fatiguing.

The Valle di Ledro assords another very attractive excursion (carriage to Pieve and back 5 fl.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see above. The road then turns to the W. into a green valley, and leads to Biacesa, Brè, Barcesine, the pretty Lago di Ledro (2135 ft.), on the N. side of which Mezzolago is situated, and Pieve di Ledro (71/2 M. from Riva; Albergo alla Torre). At Bezzecca, 3/4 M. farther, is the entrance to the Val Conzei, in which lie the villages of (3/4 M.) Enguiso and (3/4 M.) Lenzumo. (From Lenzumo to Bondo by the Gavardina Pass, see p. 244.) From Bezzecca the road leads to Tiarno, and through the sequestered Val Ampola to (9 M.) Storo (Cavallo Bianco) in the Val Buona, or Val Chiese (p. 244). Near the Fort Ampola, which formerly defended the road, but was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before Storo is reached), the wild Val Lorina opens on the left; through this valley a rough path leads to Magasa in the Val Vestino, surrounded by lofty mountains (more

conveniently accessible from Toscolano on the Lago di Garda, or from Bondone or Anfo on the Lago d'Idro, p. 245).

From Riva to Tione in Upper Giudicaria, see p. 241.

The *Lago di Garda (155 ft.), the Lacus Benacus of the Romans, is 35 M. in length, and 4-11 M. broad. A small portion of the lake near Riva belongs to the Tyrol. Farther S. both banks are Italian. The lake is rarely perfectly calm. and Virgil's description (Geor. II., 160), 'Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino', is sometimes vividly recalled. Boating excursions should be made in the morning, as in fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water very rough in the afternoon. The mountains on the banks at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they become lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of an azure blue. Excellent fish are carpione, or salmon-trout, sometimes 25 lbs. in weight, trutte of 1-11/2 lb., agone, and surdene.

Steamboat along the E. Bank from Riva to Peschiera daily at 5.30 a.m., except Tuesdays, in 4 hrs., fares 4½ fr., 2½ fr. (stations: Malcesine, Assensa, Castelletto, Torri, Garda, Bardolino, and Lacise); on Tuesdays it starts at 4.20 a.m. and after reaching Bardolino crosses to (4½ hrs.) Desenzano. Return from Peschiera at 4.10 p.m. — Along the W. Bank (between Riva and Desenzano) also daily (at 5 a.m. from Blva, and at 4.15 p.m. from Desenzano) in 4½ hrs., fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 (stations: Limone, Tremosine, Tignale, Garganoo, Maderno, and Salb). — Trip round the lake in one day: by steamer along the W. bank to Desenzano, by railway to Peschiera, and by steamer thence along the E. bank to Riva. — The refreshments on board the steamers are poor.

STEAMBOAT ROUTE. A fine retrospect of Riva is obtained as the steamer leaves the harbour. The Fall of the Ponale soon becomes visible on the right; Torbole lies to the left, in the N.E. angle of the lake. The E. bank, from which rise the steep slopes of the long Monte Baldo (see p. 237), is now approached. First station Malcesine, a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (recently restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped incarceration as a spy. Beyond it is the rock of Isoletto, then the small island of Trimelone. The next places of importance on the E. bank are Castello, S. Giovanni, Castelletto, Montagna (a little way inland), and Torri. The banks gradually become lower. The promontory of San Vigilio, sheltered from the N. winds by the Monte Baldo (p. 237), extends far into the lake, and is the finest point of view on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of Garda, in a bay, at the influx of the Tesino which descends from Monte Baldo, gives its name to the lake. The château belongs to Count Albertini of Verona.

To the S. in the distance the narrow promontory of Sermione ('Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque occilus'), 3 M. in length, extends far into the lake, which here attains its greatest breadth. A villa on this peninsula was once the residence of the poet Catullus, who composed his poems here. The ruins, consisting of two sub-

terranean vaults, remains of a bath, etc., still exist. A castle was also erected here by the Scaliger family, who for upwards of a cen-

tury (1262-1389) presided over the republic of Verona.

The next places on the E. bank are Bardolino and Lazise. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of Peschiera, situated at the efflux of the Mincio, at the S.E. extremity of the Lago di Garda. 11/2 M. from the railway-station (Railway Restaurant; omnibus 75 c.). A few miles to the S. lie Custozza and Villafranca to the E. of the Mincio, and Solferino, Volta, and Goito to the W., all places which have become historical in connection with the campaigns of 1848, 1859, and 1870.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, is situated the small and busy town (4000 inhab.) of Desenzano (Mayer's Hôtel; Posta Vecchia, pens. 61/2 fr.; Vittoria; Aquila), another station on the Milan and Verona railway; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c. - To

Brescia and Verona, see Baedeker's N. Italy.

Near the W. bank, above Desenzano, and opposite the abovementioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small Isola di S. Biagio (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped Isola di Garda or dei Frati, the property of the Marchese Scotti of Bergamo. In the recess of a bay to the W. lies Salb (Gambero: Sirena), a town with 3400 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district. Charming prospect by evening-light from the adjacent Monte S. Bartolommeo, the shortest way (1/2 hr.) to which leads to the left through a farmyard surrounded with walls, beyond the N. gate of Salo (descent to Maderno 11/e hr.). On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the Toscolano is situated Maderno, with a very old basilica (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the Monte Pizzocolo. Farther on lie Toscolano, Cecina, and Bogliaco, with the extensive château of Count Bettuno of Brescia. Then comes Gargnano (*Cervo), an important looking place, surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations, one of the most beautiful points on the lake.

Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter; to facilitate which, pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The lemons of Gargnano are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. In abundant seasons they realise a price of 4 fr., but occasionally as much as 10 fr. per hundred.

The mountains become loftier. Tremosine lies high above the lake, from which it is scarcely visible; the path to it, traversing a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of Limone, another lemon and olive producing village. The Ledro Valley, with the Fall of the Ponale (see p. 237), and the new road (p. 237) running along the face of the cliff high above the lake, are next reached, and finally Riva.

The RAILWAY to VERONA from Peschiera traverses the chain of hills by which the Lago di Garda is bounded on the E. Stations Castelnuoro, Somma Campagna, S. Lucia.

Vorona, see Baedeker's N. Italy.

49. The Val Sarca. Giudicaria.

STELLWAGEN from Trent to (26 M.) Tione daily (9 a.m.) in 7 hrs. (back in 6 hrs.), fare 2 fl. 30 kr. (starting from the 'Rebecchino' at Trent, and from the 'Corona' at Tione); from Tione to (10½ M.) Pinzolo daily in 3 hrs., 1 fl. 20 kr.; from Condino to Biva by Storo and Val Ampola daily at 5 a.m. in 5 hrs., 2 fl.

The Val Sarea Enviring parallel with the Val di No. (2.50) multiple

The Val Sarca, running parallel with the Val di Non (B. 50) which lies farther N., consists of four different regions. The lowest, extending from Le Sarche to the mouth of the river near Torbole, is broad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At Le Sarche the valley turns to the W.: the Sarca emerges from a profound ravine, which expands above Comano and contracts again at Stenico. This is the second region. The third begins at Tione, where the valley turns to the N.; it is fertile and well peopled, and called Val Rendena. At length, near Pinzolo, the valley turns again to the W., being here named Val di Genova, and terminates as a strikingly imposing Alpine valley among the rocky wilds of the Adamello-Presanella Alps. — The short valley of the Arno, the upper Val Chiese, and the Valle di Ledro with their ramifications belong also to Giudicaria (principal villages Stenico, Tione, and Condino).

From Trent to (121/2 M.) Le Sarche, see p. 235. The road to Giudicaria crosses the Sarca and ascends in long windings, commanding a beautiful retrospect of the lake and castle of Toblino (p. 235), surrounded by finely formed mountains. The Sarca has forced itself a passage through several deep and narrow ravines. while the road follows the windings of the stream, high above it, on the S. slope. At the end of the gorge a view is disclosed of Lower Giudicaria with Stenico and its castle. The road then descends to (41/2 M.) the small sulphur-baths of Comano (1160 ft.), patronised by Italians. The spring is by the road-side, on the left; the bath-house, well fitted up, lies on the opposite bank of the Sarca, (Route hence to Riva by Balino, see p. 235.) To the right, farther on, is Villa di Banale on the hill-side, commanded by the precipices of the Brenta. At the (11/2 M.) Alle Tre Arche inn, where we cross the Marza, a road to the left diverges to Cavrasto (p. 241). Another road ascends in windings to the right to (11/2 M.) Stenico (2178 ft.; Castello), the chief village of Lower Giudicaria, picturesquely situated on a lofty terrace, and commanded by a château of the same name (*View). Near it is the picturesque fall of a brook descending from the Mtc. Pisso.

FROM THE VAL DI NON TO STENICO. The road, which is very indifferent at places, ascends to the left above the Rocchetta (p. 246) to (3 M. from S. Michele) Spormaggiore, with the château of Belforte, the ancestral mansion S. Michele) Spormaggiore, with the château of Belforte, the ancestral mansion of the Counts Spaur (Sporminore lies on the opposite bank of the Sporreggio). Then (3½ M.) Casedego (2830 ft.), (1½ M.) Andalo (3405 ft.; Inn) with a small lake (3200 ft.), and (3 M.) Molveno (2820 ft.; Aguila Nera, rustic), at the N. end of the deep Lago di Molveno (2710 ft.), 3 M. long, nestling picturesquely at the E. foot of the Brenta, and without visible outlet. [Another, and more interesting road diverges just beyond Mezzo-Lombardo (p. 245), and mounts in numerous windings (a footpath ascending steeply to the left from the S. end of the town, through a ravine, effects a considerable saving) to the upland plain; fine retrospect of the Val di Non, and of the mount firm bordering the valley of the Adige as far as the Sables. and of the mountains bordering the valley of the Adige as far as the Schlern on the N. At (6 M.) Fai (3116 ft.; Inn, rustic), we ascend to the right, and at the $(1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) point where the road divides we turn to the left, enjoying

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ASTOR, LENOX AND TELDEN FOUNDATIONS. a succession of views of the Brenta, Val di Non, and valley of the Adige the whole way. The route unites with the one first mentioned at (4/2 M.) Andalo (see above). From Molveno an imposing pass (guide necessary, B. Nicolussi of Molveno recommended) leads through the Val delle Seghe, which ascends towards the W., and over the "Boeea di Brenta (8356 ft.), a deep gap between the Brenta Alia (10,430 ft.) on the S. and the Campanile di Mezzodi, a spur of the Vima Tosa or Cima di Mezzodi (10,322 ft.) on the N. (the names of the two mountains are often confounded), to the Val Brenta, and thence through the Val Nambino to (10 hrs.) Pinzolo (p. 242). — A less fatiguing route (guide to the head of the pass necessary) leads to the E. of Molveno between the two peaks of the Me. Gazza (6515 ft.), commanding a series of magnificent views, to (4/2-5 hrs.) Terlago (p. 235) — and (2 hrs.) Trent (p. 233). — Beyond Molveno the narrow road skirts the lake, winds round the slopes of the Brenta Mts., and leads past Dorsino, Tavodo, and Villa di Banale (opposite to which, beyond the valley of the Sarca, lies Comano, see above). to (8½ hrs.) Stenico (see above).

Our road follows the right bank of the Sarca without touching Stenico, below which it enters a deep gorge, where it crosses the river twice (a tunnel and two galleries). The valley then expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep Val d'Algone, and farther on are the villages of Ragoli and Preore. The road passes through Saone, to the left of which, on the hill-side, is Zuclo (see below), and crosses the Arno to (71/2 M.) Tione (1840 ft.; *Corona; Cavallo Bianco), prettily situated at the confluence of the Arno (see below) and the Sarca, the principal village in Upper Giudicaria (2000 inhab.). From Tione to Condino through the Val d'Arno and Val Chiese, see p. 244.

FROM RIVA TO TIONE direct (6 hrs.), a very attractive excursion (carriage-road to Balino). The road leaves the town by the Porta S. Marco on the N. side, and gradually ascends smid the luxuriant vegetation of the mountain slopes. To the right is obtained a fine survey of the extensive and fruitful valley of Arco, and at intervals, a charming retrospect of the Lago di Garda. Farther on the road bends into the Val Varone (p. 287), on the opposite slope of which lie Tenno, with its castle, and Pastoedo. Beyond (3½ M.) Pranco, it ascends more rapidly and skirts the head of the Varone ravine. Near the (1½ M.) picturesque green Lago di Tenno a road to Tenno diverges on the right. The small village of (3 M.) Balino is situated on the watershed. About ½ M. farther on, the direct route to Tione diverges to the left from the road to Fiave (and Tre Arche, see p. 240), and skirts the slope, at the same level, affording a fine view of the Brenta group. After ½ hr. we descend. cross the Marsa, and ascend again to (20 min.) Carrasto. and the (3½ hr.) Durone Pass, 10 min. on this side of which there is an excellent spring. The summit of the pass commands an admirable view of the E. chain of the Adamello: to the right is the lefty Carè Alto (1,355 ft.) with the extensive Vedretta di Laris on the right; in the foreground rises the Cropa di Valbona, to the left of which is the Cima Cop di Breguzzo; at our feet the Val Sarca. The path now descends gently to (3½ hr.) Zuclò and (1¼ hr.) Bobbeno, and then crosses the Arno to (1¼ hr.) Tione.

The Val Sarca here turns suddenly towards the N., and this part of it is called the Val Rendens. At $(2^1/_4 M.)$ Villa the Val di S. Valentino opens on the left, through which a fatiguing glacier route leads over the Col di Mezzo, between the Cima Cop di Casa (9728 ft.) on the left and the Cima Col di Mezzo (9635 ft.) on the right, into the upper Val Chiese, or Val di Fumo (comp. p. 244). Javrè, Darè, and Vigo, the next villages, are close together; then

(21/4 M.) Pelugo at the mouth of the Val Borzago, at the head of which the Vedretta di Laris is visible for a short time. The road passes a mortuary chapel with ancient frescoes. The next villages, Borzago, Strembo, and Caderzone, belong to the parish of Pieve di Val Rendena. The road crosses the Sarca and leads by Giustino to (6 M.) Pinsolo (2475 ft.; *Aquila Nera; Corona, well spoken of), a good starting-point for excursions among the Adamello-Presanella and Brenta Alps. The valley of the Sarca (Val di Genova) turns here to the W., while the Val Nambino ascends to the E.

On the road to Campiglio (see below), about 3/4 M. to the N. of Pinzolo, stands the interesting mortuary chapel of S. Vigilio. On the exterior of the S. wall are frescoes of the Dance of Death dating from 1539, with descriptive Italian verses (traces of still older frescoes are visible in places where the whitewash has fallen off). The choir is embellished with scenes from the life of St. Vigil, bordered with arabesques in the best Renaissance style. - The traveller is recommended to ascend the Dos di Sabione (6876 ft.), which may be done without difficulty in 3½ hrs. (guide); the top affords a fine survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella. The descent may be made through the Val Nambino to

Campiglio (see below).

To Male in the Val di Sole, 7-8 hrs. (carriage-road to Campiglio, thence a bridle-path). The road leads by S. Vigilio (see above; Caresolo is seen to the left), and ascends the Val Nambino on the left bank of the stream. After 21/4 M. it crosses the brook and leads past the mouth of the Val Nambron, which descends from the Presanella on the left, to the (1 M.) chapel of S. Antonio di Mavignolo, whence a fine retrospect is obtained of the Brenta (Cima Tosa, Cima di Naudis) and Adamello (Corno di Cavento, Caré Alto). On the right, 2 M. farther, is the mouth of the Val Agola, beyond which is that of the Val di Brenta. (Passage of the Bocca di Brenta to Molveno, see p. 241.) The Val Nambino turns to the N.; the road ascends along the E. slopes of the Monte Ritorto (see below; opposite rises Monte Spinale) to (31/2 M.) Madonna di Campiglio (4960 ft.), an site rises monte spinates to $(3^{\circ}/2 \text{ M.})$ maximum at camping the (300 ft.), and old monastery now fitted up as a pension, and rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1877. [The Mte. Spinate (66k6 ft.) to the S.E., or the Mte. Ritorto (7890 ft.) to the S.W., may be ascended hence without difficulty; both command fine views.] Then another short ascent to the (1/2 hr.) summit of the Ginevie Alp (5894 ft.), and down the wooded left side of the Val Selva to $(2^{1}/2 \text{ hr.})$ Dimaro and (1 hr.) Malè (p. 257).

The *Val di Genova, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 13 M. in length, ascends from the neighbourhood of Pinzolo to the W. into the heart of the Adamello - Presanella Alps. (As far as Massimeno there is a well-kept cart-track, and beyond it a footpath; wine and provisions should be carried, but a guide is unnecessary, unless as a porter.) The road leads from Pinzolo to the N.W. through the broad Val Rendena, and soon reaches S. Maria de' Poveri at the entrance to the Val di Genova (on the left a glass-work). Here we ascend to the right, by a pilgrimagepath flanked with stately chestnut trees, to the (1/2 hr.) sequestered church of S. Stefano, which stands upon a projecting spur and commands a fine * View. The exterior is embellished with frescoes of 1519 and 1534. We next reach (10 min.) a mill at the beginning of the first zone of the valley, called the Pian di Genova. On the right are huge piles of rocks and debris, above which tower the smooth sides of the Presanella. (In the right of the path (1/2 hr.)

is a fine waterfall, 320 ft, in height, of the Pisc di Nardis, the discharge of the Vedretta di Nardis (see below). On the left, 1/2 hr. farther on, opens the the narrow Val S. Giuliano, with a small cascade framed in dark woods, descending from a small lake of the same name, 2 hrs. higher up, where St. Julian is said once to have secluded himself as a penitent.. The track now ascends to a higher region of the valley. To the left are the picturesque * Falls of the Sarca, and near the (1/2 hr.) large saw-mill of Massimeno, are those of the Laris, the discharge of the Vedretta di Laris, descending in three leaps. The path ascends a steep hill, from the top of which (20 min.) a fine retrospect of the valley and the Bocca di Brenta is obtained, and next reaches the (10 min.) extensive Alp called the Malga Tedesca. The path follows the left bank of the Sarca, ascending steeply at intervals, and leads round the wooded Mte. Menicigolo (8684 ft.), which projects conspicuously towards the S.; on the right tower the formidable precipices of the Presanella. Beyond the corner is disclosed a view of the beautiful and dazzling Mandron Glacier and the broad valley of $(1^{1}/_{2} hr.)$ Bedole (5080 ft.; poor hut built by by the former Trentine Alpine Club, scarcely suited for spending the night; milk only at the chalet). Here we have a choice of two routes: we may continue to ascend the nearly obliterated path through the woods on the left bank of the Sarca to the Malga Venezia, which has been almost totally destroyed by floods and avalanches, and then proceed to the terminal moraine of the Mandron Glacier (1 hr.), which commands a magnificent view of the Mandron and Lobbia glaciers, the Presanella, and the lofty cliffs around the basin of Bedole. Or we may cross the Sarca below the Bedole Alp, and ascend on the right bank by a steep and stony path, crossing a wooded hill, to the (3/4 hr.) last Alp Materott, where the best point of view is beyond the hill: to the S. is the imposing ice-fall of the Lobbia glacier, of which the Sarca is the outdow; on the W. is the Mandron glacier; to the E. the jagged and precipitous crest of the Presanella. - A club-hut was erected in 1879 by the German Alpine

Club on the Mandron-Alp (p. 244), 2½ hrs. above Bedole.

The Adamello consists of a huge mass of granite, covered with imposing glaciers, which have recently been more thoroughly explored (chiefly by fir. Payer and Mr. F. F. Tuckett). The highest peak is the Mie. Adamello (11,637 ft.), the ascent of which by the usual route from the W. side offers no great difficulty (from the new Mandron chalet in 5 hrs.). The view from the top is superb. The descent may be made on the N.W. to the Val d'Avio, in which lies the lake of that name (to the highest Malga 5 hrs., thence to Ponte di Legno 5 hrs.); the descent to the Val Millero on the S. is difficult. The next peaks in rank, are the Carê Alto (11,338 ft.), Dosson di Genova (11,270 ft.), Corno Bianco (11,234 ft.), Moste Folietto (11,158 ft.), Corno di Cavento (11,158 ft.), Cima di Larti (10,937 ft.), Me. Venerocolo (10,873 ft.), and Corno di Millero (10,737 ft.). There is a great lack of able guides in the district; Antonio della Giacoma of Caderzone is the best, as Girolamo Bottieri of Strembo, Hr. Payer's guide, is now too old for any ascent. It is advisable to bring guides from Sulden; Dangl. Johann and Alois Pinggera, Schöpf, and others know this region.

Towards the N. the Catena del Mandron Basso connects the Adamello with the lofty Pressnella range on the N. side of the Val di Genova, the mountains of which are so precipitous on every side that little room is afforded for the formation of glaciers. The ascent of the highest peak, the Mte. Pressnella (Cima di Nardis, 11,886 ft.), presents no great difficulty, and amply repays the trouble: from Pinzolo to the Malga Flori 3 hrs. thence to the summit 4 hrs. (the best route leads directly over the Nardis Glacier, but the Italian guides usually take to the rocks on the right). This peak was first ascended by Mr. Freshfield in 1883. The next highest peaks are the Mte. Gabbiol (11,188 ft.), Cima Cornisello (10.882 ft.), La Busazza (10,790 ft.), Cima di Cercen (10,761 ft.).

On the N. side the Tonale Pass separates the Pressnella from the

On the N. side the Tonale Pass separates the Presanella from the S. spurs of the Ortler Alpa (Tonale route, see R. 50). The Passes from the Val di Genova to the Val Camonica are fatiguing. The one most used by the inhabitants is the Passo del Lago Scuro (Passo Naturale) at the N. extremity of the Catena del Mandron, between Mec. Venezia on the left and Mie. Pizgana on the right. The route ascends the steep Val Marocaro from Bedole. in a N.W. direction, to the (2½ hrs.) Alp Mandron (Si30 ft.; new club-hut, see p. 243), and thence toils past the small and sombre Lago Scuro (Si30 ft.) to the top of the pass (9720 ft.), whence we enjoy a superb "Prospect of the Adamello, Presanella, and, to the N.. of the Ortler group. The descent through couloirs filled with snow and over extensive slopes of detritus to the Val di Pizgana is steep and fatiguing. At the foot of the glacier descending from the Passo Inghiacciato (see below) we turn into the Val Narcane, through which we proceed to (4 hrs.) Poste di Legno (p. 284). — The Passo del Lago Inghiacciato (9710 ft.), so named from a small lake on the E. side, is equally laborious (from Bedole to Ponte di Legno 9-10 hrs.).

The high road through S. Giudicaria ascends from Tione (p. 241) to the S.W. on the left bank of the Arno, and crosses the river near (3 M.) Bondo (2675 ft.), where it issues from the Val Breguzzo, opening on the right. An easy path leads hence to the E. through the Val Gavardina, and over the pass of that name, into the Val Conzei, and to Lenzumo and Pieve di Ledro (p. 237). Between Bondo and (1½ M.) Roncone (2750 ft.) the road crosses the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese, and descends gradually by Lardaro (below are two small forts) and Strada to (3½ M.) Creto on the Chiese, which issues from the Val di Daone to the W.

The only village in the Val di Daone is Daone, 1/2 hr. from Strada. The highest part of the valley, ascending towards the N.E. between the Carè Alto on the right and the chain of heights running to the S. from the Dosson di Genova on the left, is called the Val di Fumo. Over the Col di Mezzo to Rendena, see p. 241. A pass leads by the Lago di Campo over the Forcellina (7500 ft.). to the N. of the Monte Re di Castello (9445 ft.), and then descends by the Lago d'Arno to Celtero (p. 248), in the Val Camonica. — Farther W. several parallel valleys. run down from the Adamello to the Oglio (Val Camonica), the Val dell' Adame, Val di Brate, and Val di Malga.

The road next leads through the picturesque valley by Cimego to $(4^{1}/_{2}M.)$ Condino $(1445 \text{ ft.}; *Torre \ di \ Londra)$, the chief village in the Val Buona, or upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) Dazio the road to Storo and the Valle di Ledro (p.237) crosses the river. The valley expands; $(3^{1}/_{4}M.) Darzo$; $(3^{1}/_{4}M.) Lodrone$ (1245 ft.), with the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on

the Caffaro, which forms the Italian frontier (on the left bank the

Austrian, on the right the Italian custom-house). The Cima Spessa (5948 ft.) on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in $4^{1}/_{2}$ hrs., affords the best survey of the environs.

The beautiful Val Caffaro, the principal village in which is Bagolino, turns to the N. farther up, and terminates in the Mte. Frerone (8770 ft.), one of the southernmost spurs of the Adamello. Routes lead from Bagolino by the Passo della Maniva to S. Colombano in the Val Trompia, and to Brescia by Collio, Bovegno, and Gardone; another route is from the head of the valley over the Croce Domini Pass to the Val delle Valli, and to Breno in the Val Camonica (p. 248).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, the road reaches the **Lago d'Idro** (1200ft.), 6 M. in length, 3/4 M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. At the N. end of the lake, on a lofty height beyond the mouth of the Chiese, lies the hamlet of Bondone. (To the Val Vestino, see p. 237.) Then (33/4 M.) Anfo, with the mountain castle of Rocca d'Anfo. On the opposite bank, to the S.E., lies the village of Idro. At (3 M.) Lavenone, at the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque Val Sabbia, of which the chief village is (3 M.) Vestone (Tre Spade). At (3 M.) Barghe the road divides: that to the W. leads by Preseglie and through the Val Garza to (15 M.) Brescia; that to the E. by Sabbio, Vobarno, and Volciano to (12 M.) Salv on the Lago di Garda (p. 239).

50. From S. Michele (Botzen) to Tirano in the Val Tellina. Val di Non. Val di Sole. Monte Tonale.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

From S. Michele, a station on the Botzen and Verona Railway (p. 232), a Stellwagen runs daily to (28 M.) Male at 10 a.m. in 8 hrs. (2 fl. 10 kr.), and from Male to (9% M.) Fucine daily in 2 hrs. (80 kr.). From Fucine over the Tonale to $(13^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Ponte di Legno an open post-conveyance with seats for two passengers runs daily (starting at 6 a.m.) in 6 hrs. (4 fr.). From Ponte di Legno to (13 M.) Edolo diligence daily at 2 p.m. in 3½ hrs. (2 fr. 25 c.). From Edolo to (24 M.) Tirano post-conveyance with seats for two persons daily in 5 hrs. (6 fr.). — These vehicles start from the 'Corona' at Male, and from the 'Leone' at Fucine. One-horse carriages may also be hired at these inns (from S. Michele to Cles 5-6 fl.).

The VAL DI NON and VAL DI SOLE, the Naunia of Pliny, are among the most remarkable valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, watered by the Noce, about 30 M. in length, several miles in width, well cultivated, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The Val di Sole, the upper portion, extends from W. to E.; the Val di Non, the lower part, stretches towards the S. The slopes of the mountains enclosing the valley are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit. The rapid Noce is generally concealed from view in its deep channel. It is visible from the road at the Rocchetta only, and from the lofty bridge which crosses it at the point where the Val di Non terminates and the Val di Sole begins. The language and character of the natives are Italian, with the exception of a few communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley, such as Unsere Frau im Walde, Proveis, Laurein, and St. Felix.

S. Michele, or Wälsch-Michael, see p. 232; the station commands a fine view of Monte Paganella, Monte Bondone, etc., towards the S. The road leads to the W. in the broad valley of the Adige (omnibus 15 kr.) to (11/2 M.) Mezzo Lombardo, or Wälsch-Metz (865 ft.; Rosa; Corona), a considerable village on the right bank of the Noce. Opposite to it, 3/4 M. to the N., is Mezzo Tedesco, or Deutsch-Metz (* Martinelli), at the foot of huge precipices', in which there is a large cavity above the village containing the ruined castle of Kron-Metz. Above Wälsch-Metz the rocks soon approach each other so as to form a defile, called the * Rocchetta, for the defence of which a fort was constructed in 1869. On the right, high above it, is the Torre della Visione (2064 ft.), an ancient watchtower, supposed to be of Roman origin. Within the fortifications the road to Fondo diverges to the right (see below). The road crosses the Noce twice in the gorge, and then the Sporreggio. (Route to Spormaggiore and Molveno, see p. 240.) On the opposite bank, as we again approach the Noce, we observe the road ascending to Fondo (see below). The valley presently expands into the Val di Non. or Nonsberg, and we quit the broad stony bed of the Noce. The road now begins to ascend rapidly (several short-cuts), and (71/9 M. from Mezzo-Lombardo) reaches the prettily situated village of Denno (1380 ft.). To the right, beyond the valley of the Noce rises the handsome château of Thun. Crossing a fertile plateau, yielding wine and silk, we next reach Flavon, Ger. Pflaum, and Terres; then descend in a wide circuit into the deep Tresenga Ravine, and again ascend laboriously in numerous windings to (6 M.) Tuenno, a thriving village, and (3 M.) -

18 M. Cles (2139 ft.; Corona; *Aquila Nera), the principal village in the Val di Non, and scat of the district authorities (3000 inhab.). Near it, in a deep ravine, is the confluence of the Novella and Noce. A celebrated temple of Saturn once stood here. The Dos-Pez, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view in the neighbourhood. On the slope below the village, at the point where the road to Fondo (p. 206) descends into the valley, stands the castle of Cles, built in the 16th cent. and still in good preservation.

From Cles over the Mendel Pass to Kallern (and Bolzen), see p. 206. From Cles over the Gampen Pass to Meran (12 hrs.). an interesting expedition. From Cles to Romeno, see p. 206. From Romeno the new carriage-road is followed to (9 M.) Fondo (Cavallo Biance). a considerable village with a handsome new church. 6 M. to the W. of the Mendel Pass (p. 207). Then follows an ascent of 3 hrs. by Trett and 81. Felix to the pilgrimage-church of Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde, Ital. Senale (440 ft., Inn. rustic. ½ M. above the church). Another ½ hr. brings us to the culminating point of the Gampen Pass (5140 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Adige Valley, and, in the opposite direction. of the Val di Non. (A still more extensive view is gained from the "Laugenspitze. D. 214, immediately to the W.. ascended without difficulty from Unsere Frau in 2½ hrs.) From Unsere Frau in Meran, 7 hrs. by Gfrill (with the Gall on the left, p. 207), Tisens (p. 207), and Lana (p. 207). [As an alterative route from Cles we may follow the right bank of the Novella at Irst by a carriage-road, to Revo. Clox, and (9 M.) Castelfondo (3100 ft.), whence a road leads to (1½ M.) Fondo.] — Travellers from S. Michele From Componeed not go to Cles. but follow the road diverging to the right in the Rocchetta (see above) on the left bank of the Nove. (Diligence from Mezzo-Lombardo to Fondo daily in 6½ hrs.) As the Rochetta is quitted, the castle of Thun (1975 ft.) is seen on the right, high above

Vigo. The road ascends gradually by Tajo to (5 hrs. from Mezzo-Lombardo) S. Zeno. situated upon a mountain-spur, and possessing an interesting Gothic church. Romeno (p. 206) is reached in another hour.

— Pleasant excursion from S. Zeno to (1 hr.) the hermitage of S. Romedio. a great resort of pilgrims. The route leads through the wild gorge of the Romedio to the isolated crag on which is perched the hermitage with its five chapels, curiously piled one above another (Inn). A visit to the hermitage may also be combined with the route by Don and Amblar to the Mendel; comp. p. 206.

The Val di Sole, or Sulzberg, is wilder and more imposing than the Val di Non. The road ascends to the (1 M.) village of Dres; beautiful view from the chapel of S. Chiatar: 21/2 M., a bridge over the Noce, which dashes impetuously through a sombre and profound rocky gorge, and forms the boundary between the two portions of the valley; 41/2 M., Caldes, with an ancient castle. Then, 2 M. farther, -

28 M. Male (2530 ft.; *Corona; a café opposite), the principal

village in the valley, at the entrance to the Val di Rabbi.

In the latter, to the N.W., 7 M. from Male, are situated the Baths of Rabbi (4100 ft.), the most important in the Tyrol, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron, and somewhat resembles that of Selters. Good accommodation at the bath-house (closed after the middle of September). — From the Rabbi-Bad through the Ultenthal to Meran, see p. 214; over the Sallent-Joch (9900 ft.) to the Martellihal, see p. 225.— A very attractive route leads over the Cercena-Pass (8515 ft.) to Pejo (see below) in 6-7 brs. (guide 4 ft.). The summit of the pass commands a splendid view of the S. part of the Ortler group from the Cevedale to the Corno del Tre Signori (the Pallon della Mare. Monte Vios. Saline, Taviela. Giumella, Punta di S. Matteo. etc.) to the N., and of the Presanella to the S. Descent through the Val della Mare to Pejo (see below).

From Male the road proceeds at nearly the same level on the left side of the broad valley of the Noce to (21/4 M.) Dimaro, which lies to the left, at the mouth of the Meledrio. The Noce is crossed and recrossed. (Route by Campiglio to Pinzolo, see p. 242.) Above Dimaro the character of the valley becomes more severe. Towards the S.W. rise lofty granite mountains, the buttresses of the Presanella. 33/4 M. Mezzana (Moro: Sole) lies on a height to the right: then (3 M.) Cusiano, on a rock high above which is perched Castello. Opposite the traveller, towards the W., the summit of the Tonale is visible; somewhat to the left are portions of the Presanella; to the right a beautiful glimpse of the Val di Peji, with lofty ridges of ice in the background (Mte. Vios, Mte. Saline, etc.), and halfway up the mountain the village of Pejo (see below). The road crosses the Noce once more, and reaches (3/4 M.) Fucine (3904 ft.; *Leone; *Zanella, clean and moderate), to the left of which lies Ossana, with the extensive ruins of the castle of that name.

The Val di Peji, which opens here to the N., and is traversed by a good road, divides at (3 M.) Cogolo (Morescini). To the W. runs the Val del Monte, at the mouth of which lie the small baths of Pojo, chiefly frequented by priests from the district of Brescia (the baths are in the valley; the village, 4450 ft., on the N. slope, 20 min. higher up). The season is over at the beginning of September, after which no accommodation can be procured. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (Pallon della Mare, 12,414 ft.; Monte Saline, 11,876 ft.; Punta di San Matteo, 11,920 ft., etc.)

may be ascended from Pejo by skilled mountaineers. Guides, A. Casarotti of Cogolo, G. A. Chiesa, and his son Domenico at Pejo. - Through the Val del Monte (the upper part of which is called Val Bormina) and over the Sforzellina Pass to S. Caterina and Bormio, see p. 222. — To the N. is the Valle della Mare, through which difficult glacier-routes, crossing the Hohenfernerjoch and Fürkelescharte respectively, lead to the Martellthal; see p. 225.

Beyond Fucine the new road quits the Noce, which descends from the Val di Peji, and ascends towards the S.W. through the Val Vermiglio in windings to the (9 M.) summit of the pass. On the S., the whole way from Fucine to Edolo, the view is bounded by the peaks and ice-fields of the wild and imposing Presanella and Adamello Alps (p. 243), and on the N. by the spurs of the Ortler group. The Tonale Pass (6150 ft.) itself consists of a long and wide grassy valley. The well constructed road suddenly terminates at the Italian frontier, from which point to Ponte di Legno the new road over the Monte Tonale is practicable for light vehicles only. Close to the frontier there is an Italian excise guard-house,

The old road leads to the right higher up, and passes an inn. Traces of the intrenchments thrown up by the Austrians in 1866 are still observable on both sides of the road. The French general Macdonald crossed this pass in 1800 with a view to surprise the Austrians who were occupying the line of the Mincio. In 1799 and 1809 bloody contests took place here between the Tyrolese and the French, and again in 1848 and 1866 between the Italians and the Tyrolese. A new Austrian fort has been

built here since 1866.

The road now descends steeply to $(4^{1}/2 \text{ M})$ Ponte di Legno (4240 ft.; Due Mori, tolerable, bargaining advisable) in the Val Camonica, watered by the Oglio. (Route over the Gavia Pass to S. Caterina, see p. 221; to the Val di Genova, p. 244; guides not to be found here.) Beyond Ponte di Legno the road follows the course of the Oglio, and passes Pontagna, Stadolina, and Vezza, at the mouth of the Val Grande, and Incudine. It then reaches (13 M.; 361/4 M. from Mald) -

Edolo (2287 ft.; *Posta; Due Mori; Leone), picturesquely situated on the Oglio, and commanded on the E. by Monte Aviolo. One-horse carriage hence to (24 M.) Tirano, in 5 hrs., 10 fr.

FROM EDOLO TO BRESCIA (54 M.). A post-omnibus runs daily in 7 hrs. to Lovere (one-horse carrriage 15 fr.); thence by steamboat and railway (see below). The road leads through the Val Camenica, one of the most beautiful of the S. valleys of the Alps, the upper part narrow, enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes, the lower part fertile and well cultivated. Silk and iron wares are the staple commodities of the district. The valley and iron wares are the staple commodities of the district. The valley is watered by the Oglio (see above), which the road crosses several times. Villages Malono, Cedegolo, Cellero (route hence to the Val Daone and Giudicaria, see p. 244), and Capo di Ponte.

At (16 M.) Brean (Pellegrino; Italia, unpretending), the chief place in the lower valley, the Oglio is confined within a narrow, rocky channel. The road crosses to the right bank. — Route to Giudicaria by the Croce Domini Pass, see p. 245.

Beyond the narrow pass, the village of Cividate, over which rise the ruins of a monastery, is seen on the left bank. The valley expands. At Darfo (left bank), the road to Pisogne, Iseo, and Brescia (see below) crosses the stream.

crosses the stream.

30 M. Lovere ('S. Antonio; Leone d'Oro; Roma), a busy harbour, is charmingly situated at the N.W. end of the Lago d'Iseo, near the influx

of the Oglio. — A good road leads hence through the Val Cavallina to (18 M.) Bergamo.

The "Lago d'Isse (Lacus Sebinus, 620 ft. above the sea-level), 15 M. in length, 1-4 M. in width, and 1000 ft. deep in the middle, vies with the Lago di Gards in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with southern vegetation. In the middle of the lake is situated the picturesque rocky island, Merz' Isola, with the fishing villages of Petchiera d'Isso and Siviano. Steamboat twice daily from Lovere to Sarnico (Leone d'Oro) at the S.W. extremity, in 2½ hrs.; stations, Pisogne, Riva (W.), Tavernola (B.), Sarnico (the Villa Montecchio near which affords an admirable "View). — Rallewar from Paratico (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite Sarnico) in 26 min. to Palazzola, a station on the railway from Milan to Verona (to Brescia or Bergamo about 1 hr.); comp. Baedeker's N. Isaly.

The new Road to Tirano (24 M.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the Val di Corteno, commanding fine retrospects of the Val Camonica, with the snowy peaks of the Adamello in the background. Opposite (4½ M.) Cortenedoto, lies the large village of Santicoto, on the right bank of the Corteno. From (2 M.) Galteno, a direct footpath leads to the N. over Monte Padrio to (3 hrs.) Tirano. The road now crosses the Corteno, and then recrosses it, for the last time, near the hamlet of S. Pietro, not far from the (6 M.) summit of the Passo d'Aprica (4050 ft.). About 3/4 M. beyond the pass, near the poor village of Aprica, stands the new inn *Detl' Aprica.

A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the Adda (p. 222), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is also well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the Bernina come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above Tresenda rises the square watch-tower of Teglio (p. 223). On the road is the *Belvedere(lnn), 1½, M. from Aprica. Fine view of the valley of the Adda.

The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by La Motta, penetrates the rock by means of two cuttings, and finally reaches the bottom of the valley. Near (5½M.) Tresenda (p. 223) the Adda is crossed. From Tresenda to (6 M.) Tirano, see pp. 223, 222. Travellers bound for Sondrio (p. 223) need not go to Tirano, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at Tresenda.

51. From Trent to Bassano (and Venice) through the Val Sugana.

Comp. Map, p. 240.

57 M. Omnibus from Trent to (21 M.) Borgo 3 times daily (starting from the railway-station) in 4 hrs. 40 min., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.; from Borgo via Primolano to (36 M.) Bassano twice daily in about 7 hrs., fare 2½ fl.; to (17 M.) Primolano in 4 hrs., fare 1 fl.; thence to Feltre and Belluno twice daily, morning and evening, see p. 283. RAILWAY from Bassano to (30 M.) Padua in 13/4 hr., fares 4 fr. 20, 3 fr. 15, 1 fr. 95 c.; from Padua to Venice in 1·1/2 hr., see Bacdaker's N. Italy. — One-horse carriage from Trento to Levico (Lago di Caldonazzo) and back 4 fl.

This route through the wild and beautiful Venetian Mountains is little frequented by tourists, chiefly owing to the defective means of communication, but is recommended to those who have some knowledge of the Italian language, and do not object to Italian inns. The scenery is uniformly beautiful, and at places imposing. — Route from the Val Sugana to Belluno and the Val Ampezzo, see p. 283.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, passing the (1 M.) Ponte Alto (p. 233) on the right, and soon enters the narrow valley of the Fersina, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks, and occasionally supported by masonry. Near Pergine it crosses the brook which here descends from the Val Fierozza, opening to the N.

71/2 M. Pergine (1578 ft.; Hôtel Voltolini; Rosa) is a handsome village on the left bank of the Fersina, commanded by a château which once belonged to the bishops of Trent. Admission is readily granted to Signor Chimelli's extensive silk-spinning factory.

The Val Fierenza (Ger. Vierhöfer-Thal), or Val dei Mocheni, which lies stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities amid its predominant Italian population: Gereut, Aichlait, Aichberg, Floruz or Vierhof (Flerozzo), and (5 hrs. from Pergine) Palai or Palu (Inn., rustic). A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The curés of St. Franzistus (with a charmingly situated little church) and St. Felix. two fractions of the parish of Floruz, give a friendly reception to strangers.

The road now crosses a ridge, which stretches to the S.E. between the lakes of Levico and Caldonazzo (see below), and descends to the small Lago di Levico (1436 ft.), which it skirts on the N. side.

To the W. of this lake, and separated from it by a small chain of hills, lies the larger and more beautiful "Lago di Ualdonazzo (1486 ft.), the discharge of which forms the Bresta. Pedestrians should proceed from Pergine between the two lakes, by Ischia, Tenna, and the ruined castle of Brenta, to (2 hrs.) Levico. a route far preferable to the road, and commanding charming views of the Terrarossa, which rises on the W. and of the still loftier Monte Scanuppia. Or they may follow the carriage-road on the W. side of Lago di Caldonazzo. passing Calceranica, which possesses the oldest church in the valley (2½ hrs.). — This tour may be attractively extended as follows. From Calceranica in ½ hr. (from Levico in 1 hr.) to Caldonazzo (1595 ft.), a prosperous-looking village. Then up the Val Centa by a narrow road often hewn through the rock, to (2½/z hrs.) Lavarone. Ger. Lafraun (3615 ft.; Cervo); thence round the profound gorge of the Ritorto and over the Alp Monte Rover (Aichberg Inn) to the German village of Lusarn (4870 ft.; Inn; information from the cure), situated on a bleak plateau. We now return to the Alp. below which to the right is the Alpine village of Vezena and thence descend the steep declivity of the Cimone (Ger. Hochleiten. 5000 ft.) to (2 hrs.) Caldonazzo. — Astago, the chief place of the Sette Comuni (p. 251), may be reached from Lusarn in 8 hrs.

Near $(5^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Levico (Corona) there is a Stabilimento di Bagni, where passing travellers also find accommodation (previous notice often necessary; near the baths is the Vicenzi Hotel). Levico is an insignificant town at the entrance to the Val Sugana. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated, and many of the surrounding heights are crowned with picturesque ruined castles.

The road to Borgo skirts an eminence crowned by the considerable château of Selva, passes Masi di Novaledo (S.E. the peaks of the Cima Dodici, 7647 ft.; to the left, on the slope, lies the village of Roncegno, with a handsome bath-house), and leads to (8 M.)—

21 M. Borgo di Val Sugana (1230 ft.; *Croce), with 4185 inhab., the principal village in the district, and the seat of the local authorities. The E. side of the village was almost entirely burned down in 1862, but has since been rebuilt. On an eminence to the N. rises the ruined château of Telvana (still partly occupied), once the seat of the powerful counts of Caldonazzo, high above which are the remains of a second castle, S. Pietro.

Which are the remains of a second castle, S. Pietro.

From Borgo to Primero (10-11 hrs.). The road (Stellwagen to Castel Tesino daily in 4 hrs.) leads past Strigno on the N. side of the Val Chiepina. to (9 M.) Pieve di Tesino (2700 ft.), descends into the Val Tesino, where the Grigno is crossed, and remounts to (21/2 M.) Castel Tesino (2930 ft.; Inn). A cart-track leads hence, round the N. and W. slopes of Monte Agaro (6770 ft.), to the (21/2 hrs.) Osteria del Brocon (5260 ft.), a little below the culminating point of the pass. We then descend by Ronco to (2 hrs.) Canale S. Bovo (p. 257), whence the Gobbera saddle (p. 257) is crossed to (3 hrs.) Primiero (p. 258).

The road now follows the left bank of the Brenta the whole way to Bassano. It crosses the broad gravelly channel of the Ceggio, and then, beyond (11/2 M.) Castelnuovo, the Maso, which descends from the Val Calamento. At the (11/2 M.) *Le Barricate Inn the Chiepina is crossed; the road into the Val Tesino diverges here to the left (see above). On the wooded ridge to the N. is the handsome château of Ivano, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. 21/4 M. Ospedaletto; 5 M. Grigno (855 ft.), where the Grigno issues from the Val Tesino. For many miles beyond Grigno the valley is confined between lofty cliffs, often leaving little room for the passage of the road. The Austrian custom-house is at (3 M.) Le Tezze, the Italian about 3/4 M. beyond it. (3 M.) -

38 M. Primolano (Posta, poor), an insignificant village, is remarkable for its singularly confined situation. Severe engagements took place here in 1866 between Italian and Austrian troops. A road ascending in windings to the N. leads to Feltre, Belluno, and Primiero (pp. 283, 284), while that to Bassano enters a wild and most imposing ravine, bounded by precipices 3000-4000 ft. in height. In a rocky grotto beyond the village are perched the ruins of the fortress of Covelo, a mediæval frontier stronghold, which could only be reached with the aid of a windlass. Opposite the castle lies Enego, whence a footpath leads to the Sette Comuni (see below). About 3 M. farther is the mouth of the Cismone, descending from the Val Primiero (p. 258). The village of Cismone is 3/4 M. lower down. (63/4 M.) —

481/2 M. Valstagna, on the right bank of the Brenta, which the road crosses by a wooden bridge, is beautifully situated. Broadbrimmed hats are the staple commodity of the place. A footpath ascends hence to the W., through the wild and romantic Val Frenzela, in 2 hrs. to Asiago (Croce, tolerable), the chief of the Sette Comuni, with 5000 inhab., two churches, and a number of

handsome buildings.

The Sette Comuni are seven isolated German parishes, in the midst of an Italian population. During the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered by Italian savants to be descendants of the Cimbri, who were defeated by Marius at Verona in the year 100 B.C., since no affinity could be traced between their language and the written German of the period. In all probability they are relies of the Alemanni who flocked to the Ostro-Goth Theodoric after the battle of Tolbiac in 496, as their dialect bears most resemblance to the Swabian. The majority of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak upland plain now speak Italian only. Their chief occupations are cattle-breeding and straw-hat making. Down to 1797 the Sette Comuni formed a small republic under the protection of Venice.

An interesting trip may be made to the Grotte di Ottero, near the village of Oliero, on the right bank of the Brenta, 1 M. S. of Valstagna. The two caverns form the outlet for the subterranean reservoir of the various streams draining the Sette Comuni. One of the caves, containing a small lake and beautiful stalactites, may be entered by a boat.

From Valstagna there is a road to Bassano on the right as well as on the left bank of the Brenta. At (5 M.) Solagna the sombre valley of the Brenta at length expands, and the traveller emerges from it with a sensation of relief. After $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. the road suddenly turns, and (2 M.) —

57 M. Bassano (470 ft.; S. Antonio, near the principal piazza; Mondo), situated in an extensive plain, and surrounded with olive plantations, becomes visible. The town (15,000 inhab.) is surrounded by picturesque old ivy-clad walls. Near the N.W. gate rises the once fortified tower of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino. which commands a fine view, and contains a library and armoury. The Museum in the Piazza S. Francesco contains a collection of pictures by Jacopo da Ponte (surnamed Bassano, from having been a native of this place), Bonifazio, Paolo Veronese, and other painters, a library of 60,000 volumes, and collections of casts (including copies of all Canova's works), coins, engravings, autographs, fossils, etc. Bassano possesses 35 churches, the chief of which is the Cathedral, containing some fine pictures, especially by Bassano. His best work, a Nativity, is in the Oratorio S. Giuseppe. The Villa Rezzonico, 11/2 M. from the town, contains several valuable works of art, e. g. Canova's Death of Socrates (oil-painting), and commands charming views, extending to the Euganean hills and the mountains of the Sette Comuni. The Villa Parolini, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park. The covered wooden bridge over the Brenta was constructed in place of a bridge blown up by the French in 1796; a still earlier bridge, designed by Palladio, was destroyed by a flood in 1748.

Possagno, Canova's birthplace, is beautifully situated at the base of Monte Grappa, 12 M. N.E. of Bassano. A good road leads to it by Romano, the birthplace of the tyrant Ezzelino, and Crespano. The church, in the form of a circular temple, resembling the Pantheon at Rome, was designed by Canova and contains his tomb. The altar-piece was painted by him, and a fine bronze relief of the Entombment forms another monument of his genius. The Palazzo, as his house is termed, now contains models and casts of his works.

RAILWAY from Bassano by (9 M.) Cittadella to (30 M.) Padua and (53 M.) Venice, see Baedeker's N. Italy.

52. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys).

Comp. Map, p. 276.

The Valley of the Avisio, 60 M. in length, is divided into three sections. The lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.), is called the Cembra (or Zimmers); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the Fiemme (or Fleims); the highest region, extending to the boundary of Gröden and Buchenstein (15 M.), the Fassa (Evas). The Fassa Valley is remarkable for its DOLOMITE mountains (comp. p. 275).

From Lavis (p. 232), where the Avisio emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to Cavalese 27 M.). The usual route is from stat. Auer, or stat.

Neumarkt (p. 222), direct to the central part of the valley.

Post-Omnibus from Neumarkt to (2014 M.) Cavalese twice daily in hrs., fare 1 ft. 30 kr. (from Cavalese to Neumarkt in 3 hrs., 1 ft.); from Auer to Predazzo daily at 8 a.m. in 8 hrs. (1 ft. 42 kr.). Omnibus daily from Cayalese to [9 M.] Predazzo and Vigo (93/4 M. farther) at 1 p.m. in 4 hrs. (from Vigo at 5 a.m., arrival at Neumarkt 3.30 p.m.); from Vigo to (251/2 M.) Campidello thrice weekly. — The shortest routes for pedestrians from the valley of the Adige into the Upper Fassa Valley lead from Botzen through the Eggenthal and over the Caressa Pass (p. 201), or through the Grödner-Thal and over the Sella Pass (p. 203), or lastly over the Seisser Alp (p. 203).

Neumarkt (920 ft.), see p. 232. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (21/4 M.) first plateau of the mountain unites with the road coming from Auer (p. 232). On the slope to the right, commanded by the ancient, but well-preserved château of Enn, lies the village of Montan (Löwe; Rose), which the new road does not touch (pedestrians should follow the old road through the village). The road now ascends in numerous windings, affording fine views of the valley of the Adige with the Kalterer-See and the Mendel, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded Ciston into a green, gently rising valley, through which the Hohlenbach (left) has cut itself a deep rocky channel. 41/2 M. Kalditsch (*Inn), picturesquely situated; then (3%/4M.) the brewery of Fontane Fredde, or Kaltenbrunn (3115 ft.: inn); hence by Radein to the Weisshorn, see p. 202. To the right a road leads to the German village of (21/4 M.) Truden, or Trodena (3770 ft.), a summer resort of the inhabitants of Neumarkt. - From the culminating point of the road (3 M.), near S. Lugano (3600 ft.), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing Carano, a sulphur-bath of some reputation, above the road to the left, and Castello to the right, to (41/2 M.) Cavalese (3230 ft.; *Ancora; Uva; Stella), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the Fiemme valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, the former lords of the soil, adorned with frescoes, is now employed as a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with an ancient marble portal and several good pictures by native artists, stands on an eminence on the E. side of the town.

The Fiemme, or Fleimserthal, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the Avisio, which is always visible from the road. The mountains enclosing it are clothed with pines, which are interspersed with green pastures, villages, and solitary houses. Many of the cattle belonging to the valley of the Adige spend the summer here.

From the hill on which the church stands, the villages of (33/4 M.) Tesero, (11/2 M.) Panchia, and (3/4 M.) Ziano appear quite near, but the intervening gorges compel the road to make frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano the road enters another region of the valley, the broad dale of (3 M.) Predazzo (3335 ft.; * Nave d'Oro; Rosa), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. To the E. opens the Val Travignolo, through which leads the road to Paneveggio and Primiero (see R. 53).

The last portion of the Fiemme is a narrow and sequestered dale. The road continues level, and leads by (3 M.) Forno to (3 M.) Moëna (3868 ft.; Cappello di Ferro), the first village in the Fassa (onehorse carriage from Cavalese to Moëna 5 fl., a drive of 11/2 hr.).

FROM MOENA TO CENCRIGHE (7 hrs.) a tolerably easy route. Boad through the Val S. Pellegrino, which opens to the E. of Moëna, to (9 M.) S. Pellegrino (1nn, rustic), and thence a bridle-track over the Passo di S. Pellegrino (6270 tt.) to Falcade (see above) and (4 hrs.) Cencenighe (p. 286). From Moëna or Vigo to Botzen over the Caressa Pass, see p. 201.

Immediately to the left of the road rise the dolomite rocks (p.275)of the Rosengarten, Rothwand, etc., the W. side of which presents so imposing an aspect from Botzen. To the N. the Langkoft (10,430 ft.) and the adjacent Plattkofl (9700 ft.) rear their white summits above the valley. To the right is the Punta di Vallaccia, or Sasso di Loch (8648 ft.). The road crosses the Avisio, but at (11/2 M.) Soraga (3945 ft.) returns to the right bank; it becomes more stony and rugged, but is practicable for carriages, if necessary, as far as Penia. 21/4 M. S. Giovanni, the parish-church of Vigo di Fassa (4500 ft.: *Corona, good cuisine, bargaining advisable), the chief village in the Val Fassa, which lies 1/2 M. to the left (one-horse carriage to Campidello 3, Penia 4, Predazzo 3, Cavalese 6 fl.).

The ascent of the "Sasso dei Mugoni, a spur of the Rothward rising above Vigo on the W., is recommended (2 hrs.; guide desirable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to S. Giutiano, and ascend the gorge by a fair path. The principal feature in the magnificent view from the summit is formed by the lofty pinnacles of the Rosengarten (Ital. Vajolone), which rise immediately opposite; to the N. are the Langkoll and Sella; E. the Punta di Vallaccia, to the left of which is the Marmolada, to the right the Cimon della Pala and Cima di Laste. — The "Sasso di Damm (8058 ft.), on the E. side of the valley (ascended by Pozza in 3 hrs.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the Val Monzoni terminated by the syenite mass of the Riccobetta; to the E. the Marmolada, Sasso di Valfredda, etc.

About 11/2 M. beyond Vigo a road diverging to the right and crossing the Avisio leads to Pozza at the mouth of the Val Monzoni, a region abounding in minerals. (Ascent of the Sasso di Damm, see above.) Beyond (3/4 M.) Perra (Rizzi) the road crosses the Sojalbach, which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild Vajolet Gorge, and then crosses to the left bank of the Avisio, returning to the right near (21/4 M.) Mazzin, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the

mouth of the Val Antermoja. (Over the Rosengarten Chain to the Tierser-Thal, see p. 202.) 21/4 M. Campidello (4666 ft.; *Al Mulino), at the influx of the Duronbach into the Avisio, well situated for excursions in the upper Val Fassa (Giorgio and Antonio Bernard,

and Ant. Mazell, guides).

FROM CAMPIDELLO TO THE SEISSER ALF (2½ hrs. to the head of the pass). A bridle-track ascends to the W. through the Duron-Thal, to (1 hr.) the Duron-Alp; on the right rises the Plattkoff, and in front the serrated Falban. By the last chalets the path ascends gently to the right, following the course of the brook, in the direction of the rocky pinnacles of the Rosszáhne, to the (1½ hr.) Mahlkwech-Joch (p. 204). Thence across the Alp to (3 hrs.) Ratzes, or Seiss (p. 204), a guide is desirable. Travellers bound for the Gardena proceed to the N. through the wild Saltrie Gorge to St. Ulrich (3 hrs., over the Puflatsch 4½ hrs.).—The Langkoff (10,430 ft.) may be ascended from Campidello by the Selta Joch, in 6 hrs. (comp. p. 203).

From Campidello to Gröden or Enneberg over the Sellajoch, see p. 205. The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is uniformly attractive and imposing. 1½ M. Gries; 3/4 M. Canazei (4790 ft.), where the path mentioned at p. 203 descends from the Sella Pass.

FROM CANAZEI TO BUCHENSTEIN (5½ hrs.). The ascent for the first ½ hr. is by the Sella path; the route then turns to the right, crosses to the E. side of the valley, and ascends in windings to the (2 hrs.) Pordoi-Joch (7390 ft.), a wide opening on the S. side of the Mte. Pordoi (9688 ft.), one of the principal peaks of the Sella group. [The ascent of the °Cima dis Rossi, 7800 ft., ³/4 hr. from the Joch, is recommended; the view embraces the Marmolada, Langkoft, and Bossangarten.] Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the Cordevole part of the way, to (1½ hr.) Araba (5240 ft.; Inn) in the upper Val Livinalongo (route hence over the Campolungo Pass to Corvara, see p. 27b), and (2 hrs.) Pieve di Livinalongo (see p. 285).

At Canazei the Val Fassa turns to the S.E. After 20 min. Alba (Rösse) is passed above the route on the right; 20 min. Penía, at the mouth of the Contrin Valley (see below), the last village in the

Fassa, which here again turns to the E.

FROM PENIA TO CAPRILE BY THE FEDAJA PASS (5-6 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolada (guide 3 fl., unnecessary for practised mountaineers, though necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio, at first gradually through a broad green valley, and afterwards more abruptly along the margin of a wooded ravine, from which rise the colossal cliffs and pinnacles of the Vernel (10,818 ft.), a part of the Marmolada mass. The (13/4 hr.) Fedaja Pass (6650 ft.) is a sequestered Alpine valley with a few chalets, overshadowed on the right by the snowy sides of the Marmolada (best surveyed from the grass slopes of the Padon, to the N.). At the E. end of the valley is a small lake, illed with grey glacier-water, past which runs the frontier between Italy and the Tyrol. On the N. rises Monte Padon (3667 ft.), on the E. of which is a pass called the Forcella di Padon (1790 ft.), leading to (4 hrs.) Pieve di Livinalongo (fine view of the Marmolada from the pass; to the S.E. towers the huge Civetta, p. 286). The path, at first somewhat steep, then descends over pastures into the Val Pettorina, where it makes a circuit round the towering white precipices on the E. side of the Marmolada. On the S.E. rises the pyramidal Sasso Bianco. On the right is the mouth of the Val Ombretta (see below). The path then enters the imposing "Serrai (i.e. Itavine) of Sottoguda, 3/4 M. in length, which is so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream, while the perpendicular walls of the gorge nearly meet above our heads. At the end of the ravine lies the poor village of (2 hrs.) Sottoguda (4270 ft.), where the valley expands. We cross the Pettoring brook, pass (3/4 hr.) Rocca (3895 ft.), and after a steep descent cross the Cordevole, and reach (1/2 hr.)

Caprile (p. 285). - Another very interesting but fatiguing path leads to Caprile by the S. side of the Marmolada, passing through the Contrin Valley (see above) and over the Forcella di Ombretta, or Contrin-Joch (9050 ft.). between the Marmolada and the Sasso Vernale (10,308 ft.). The descent lies through the Val Ombretta, which debouches on the Pettorina Valley near

the Sottoguda gorge (see above).

The ascent of the Marmolada, the highest summit of the S. limestone Alps, is often undertaken from the Fedaja pass, and presents no material difficulty to experienced mountaineers. Good guides (e.g. G. Bernard of Campidello; see also Caprile, p. 285, and Cortina, p. 279, rope, etc. are necessary. From the pass to the foot of the glacier 1 hr. The route then leads along the W. margin of the glacier, which under certain conditions is very trying, and is sometimes fissured with numerous crevasses, to the (3 hrs.) W. peak. About 1 hr. below the summit, amid the rocks to the left of the glacier, is a Covern fitted up as a shelter by the Italian Alpine Club; the huts at the Fedaja Pass are, however, preferable for spending the night, as the cave lies too high, and can be attained only by a fatiguing afternoon's walk across the melting surface of the glacier. The View from the summit is superb. The Marmolada is a huge mountain mass with several different peaks; the W. and highest peak is called the Marmolada with several interest peaks; size v. and ingues peak is carled the Marmolada di Penia (11,045 ft.), the central peak the Marmolada di Rocca (10,584 ft.), the E. peak the Saraula (8718 ft.). The N. slope is comparatively gradual, and is covered with a vast mantle of snow, while the S. side descends in huge and almost vertical precipices. The first ascent of the highest peak was made in 1864 by Herr Grohmann.

53. From Predazzo to Primiero.

Comp. Map, p. 276.

26 M. DILIGENCE in summer daily, except Sundays, in 11 hrs. (4 fl.). One-horse carriage from Predazzo to Paneveggio 3 fl., from Paneveggio to 8. Martino 5, to Primiero 10 fl. — The picturesque Val di Ciamone is now easily accessible by the new road. The best places for a prolonged stay are Primiero and S. Martino di Castrozza.

Predazzo (3335 ft.), see p. 254. The road leads along the right bank of the Travianolo, at first level and afterwards ascending to the left (short-cut for walkers), to (41/2 M.) Madonna di Neve, a mountain hamlet with a poor inn. The valley is monotonous. the S., beyond the thickly wooded foreground, rises a chain of bare porphyry peaks, culminating in the Cima di Vallon, Cima di Lastè, and Colbricon. 1 M. Bridge over a gorge stretching to the left. Then an ascent through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the Dossaccio (6024 ft.), to (4 M.) Paneveggio (5165 ft.; *Inn), an old hospice surrounded with pines. To the E. the Cimon della Pala and Cima di Vezzana (see below) tower majestically over the intervening green hills.

From Paneveggio to Cencenighe over the Valles-Pass (6690 ft.), 6 hrs., bridle-track (guide to the summit of the pass desirable). At Paneveggio the Val Travignolo bends to the N.E. The path follows the right bank of the stream, after 3/4 hr. passes on the right the bridge leading to the Val Venigia, and 1/4 hr. farther on crosses the Juribruttbach. The ascent thence (on the hill to the left is the Juribrutt Alp) to the (1 hr.) culminating point of the pass (Italian frontier) is more abrupt. In descending we enjoy a fine view in front of the Civetta, Pelmo, Tofana. etc., while behind us rise the Cimon della Pala and Cima di Vezzana. At (2 hrs.) Falcade, in the Val Biois, the route from S. Pellegrino joins ours on the left (p. 254); thence by Forno di Canale to (2 hrs.) Cencenighe

(p. 286).

Beyond Paneveggio the road crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts by the old bridle-path) amid lofty pines, and farther on over scanty pasturage, to the (41/2 M.) Bolle or Costonzella Pass (6415 ft.). The Cantoniera di Rolle (rustic inn) lies 1/2 M. beyond. The pass commands an imposing view of the Cimon della Pala (10,968 ft.), a huge rocky pinnacle, rivalling the Matterhorn in boldness (ascended for the first time by Mr. Whitwell in 1870), and of the rugged chain which culminates in the Pala di S. Martino and extends to the Sasso Maggiore. (The crest of Monte Castellazzo, to the E. of the inn, and reached thence without difficulty in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana, with their two small glaciers and the wild ravine in which the huge slopes of detritus end.)

The road descends gradually from the pass on the left side of a barren valley to the Alp Posse di Sopra, before reaching which we enjoy a good survey of the valley before us. Beyond the Alp the road winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the Cismone, and proceeds in numerous windings, which may be avoided by the old bridle-path, to (41/4 M.) S. Martino di Castrozza (4800 ft.), originally a monastery, grandly situated in a broad depression at the base of the Cimon della Pala (large new *Hotel, R. 70 kr. to 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.). Towards the S. a fine view is obtained of the Primiero valley with the imposing chain of the Vette di Feltre; on the W. are the Cavalazza. Cima di Colbricon, and Cima di Lastè.

Another pass, less interesting than the high-road, leads from Paneveggio to S. Martino over the Colbricon Pass (6270 ft.), between the Cima Colbricon and the Cavalazza. Two small lakes are passed near the head of the pass. Descent by the Alp Ces.

The mountain-pastures and forests around S. Martino afford abundance of picturesque walks. The best survey of the imposing scenery is obtained from the Cima di Tognazza (7728 ft.) on the W. side of the valley, which may be ascended by the Tognola-Alp in 2 hrs.

valley, which may be ascended by the Tognola-Aip in 2 hrs.

A laborious but interesting route leads from 8. Martino over the Passo delle Comelle (8045 ft.), to the S.E. of the Cimon della Pala, into the Val delle Comelle, where it follows the slope to the right, and then leads by the village of Gares, magnificently situated, to (8 hrs.) Forno di Canale (p. 286). Instead of descending the Val delle Comelle to Gares, we may cross to the E. by the Forcella Gesuretta to the Val di S. Lucano, Taibon, and Agordo. Or we may turn to the right before reaching the Passo delle Comelle and cross the plateau in an eastward direction to the Passo di S. Lucano (8096 ft.), whence the path descends abruptly through the Val d'Angoraz and Val di S. Lucano (from S. Martino to Agordo 8 hrs.).—Another passage leads from S. Martino over the Passo di Ball (Passo Rodera), between the Pala di S. Martino and Cima di Ball, to the Val di Pravitali (p. 286). Pravitali (p. 258).

A bridle-path (guide desirable) leads to the W. by the Tognola-Alp to the Tognola Pass (8520 ft.), whence it descends through the Val Sorda to (5 hrs.) Cauria (2755 ft.; Inn), in the Val di Canale S. Bovo, at the N.E. base of the Cima d'Asia (9330 ft.). (This peak may be ascended hence through the Vail Regama in 6 hrs.) A poor road descends the Val Canale, which is watered by the Vanoi, past a lake formed by a land-slip in 1819-23, to (2 hrs.) Canale S. Bovo (2476 ft.; Inn, tolerable). Thence over the Brocon Pass to Castel Tesino and Borgo di Val Sugama, see p. 251; to Imer in the Primiero Valley (see below) over the saddle of Gobbera (3280 ft.), 2 hours. The valley farther down contracts into an almost impassable ravine, and joins the Val di Cismone below Pontett (see below).

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, passing a poor wayside tavern, and afterwards along the unshaded hill-side, high above the river. Opposite rise the rocky pinnacles of the Cima di Rosetta, Pala di S. Martino, the Sasso Maggiore, and the Cima Cimedo; to the S. is the beautiful Val Primiero with the Vette di Fettre, and the Monte Pavione to the right. Finally the road descends in a wide bend (footpath shorter) and crosses the Cismone to (61/4 M.) Siror and (1 M.) Primiero, or La Fiera (2345 ft.; *Aquila Nera), the capital of the valley, with an early Gothic church and several interesting old houses (such as the castellated court-house near the church). It formerly derived considerable wealth from its now exhausted silver-mines. The environs of Primiero are rendered extremely picturesque by the contrast between the rich southern vegetation (maize, chestnuts, mulberries, etc.) and the huge barren peaks of the Dolomites on the N.

The best *Survey of the charming valley is gained from a cross, about 12 M. above the village on the W., the route to which leads to the right by the church, and keeps to the left where the path forks. Below, on the richly cultivated floor of the valley, lie the villages of La Fiera, Tonadico, and Transacqua; on the left towers the Sasso Maggiore, and farther back the Pala di S. Martino; in the centre, beyond the picturesque Castel la Pietra, rise the Rocchetta, Tacabianca, and Cima d'Oltro; farther to the right, above Transacqua, is the Sasso della Padella; and to the S., in the background, are the Vette di Feltre with the finely-formed pyramid of Monte Pavione.

EXCURSIONS (Stefano Colussi is a good guide). To the (i hr.) Castel la Pietra, see p. 287; ½ hr. farther to the N., in the Vsi Casale, stands a shooting-lodge of Count Welsperg, which commands a capital survey of the lofty Dolomites forming the background of the valley. — By Siror (see above) to the (2 hrs.) small Calaita Lake (5220 ft.), and thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the Cima d'Asta (782 ft.), which affords an admirable view of the Mis. of Primiero, and of the Cima d'Asta to the S. W. — The Val della Meana, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at Imer (see below), may be sufficiently inspected by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hour. Farther on it forks into the Val Fonds on the right, through which an attractive route leads over the Passo della Finestra to Feltre (p. 284), and the Val d'Asinazza on the left, at the head of which rise Il Pis and the Sasso di Mur. — The "Monte Paviene, or Col di Luna (7850 ft.), the highest summit of the Vette di Feltre, may be ascended by Meszano (see below) in 5½-26 hrs. (guide). It affords a superb view of the Dolomites on the, N., and of the plain as far as the Adriatic on the S. (good accommodation at the Agnerola Alp. 5160 ft.). The flors of the mountain is rich. — The Val di Pravitali, a wild glen surrounded by lofty limestone peaks, is reached by an ascent to the left from the Val di Canale (4½-5 hrs. from Primiero). On the E. side of the ravine towers the Cima della Fradusia (8744 ft.), the ascent of which, passing a small glacier, presents no serious difficulty. To the S. is the Cima della (and 1874 ft.), to the N. W. the Pala di S. Martino. — Toilsome passes lead hence over the Passo di Ball (see above) to S. Martino; over the Passo di Pravitali to the Comelle Pass (p. 258); and over the Passo di Canali to the Val d'Angorar, Val di S. Lucano, and Agordo (p. 281).

Fraom Paimiero To Agordo over the Cereda Pass (7 hrs.), see p. 287.

— TO PRINCLANO in the Val Sugana 10-11 hours. A carriage-road traverses the Val Primiero by Messano and Imer to the (2½ hrs.) Italian frontier at Ponteit (refreshments at the custom-house), below which the Cismone dashes impetuously through savage, inaccessible gullies. From Pontett a fatiguing cart-track ascends past the ruined castle of Schemer to Zorzoi and Sorriva (opposite Lamon). It then crosses the deep gorge of the Ausors, and finally descends to (4 hrs.) Fonzaso (Angelo), on the road from Feltre to (12 M.) Primolano (p. 284). — TO BORGO DI VAL SUGANA over the Brocon Pass (10 hrs.), see p. 251.

54. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pusterthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 276, 108.

131 M. RALLWAY in 61/2-8 hrs.; fares 10 fl. 8, 7 fl. 56, 5 fl. 4 kr. Passengers should take refreshments with them, as there is a great deficiency of railway restaurants on this line. Dinners (1 fl.) are handed into the carriages at Lienz, if previously ordered through the guard; comp.

p. 109).

The Pusterthal, one of the longest valleys in the Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the Rienz and the upper Drave, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The W. part is German, while to the E. of Lienz the inhabitants and the names of the places betray indications of Slavonic origin. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold forms of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The Abrenthal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions; and, since the completion of the railway, the Ampezzo valley, in particular, has attracted numerous visitors.

Franzensfeste (2460 ft.), see p. 194. The train passes through part of the fortifications and crosses the Eisack by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 263 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100 ft. lower is the Ladritsch Brücke. Beyond Aicha, a tunnel 275 yds. in length is passed through. To the S. beyond it a view of the Schlern is obtained. At Schabs the line passes through the watershed between the Eisack and Rienz by means of a cutting, turns to the left into the Pusterthal, and is carried along the slope of the valley by a lofty embankment. On the right is Rodeneck, the ancestral castle of the counts of Wolkenstein-Rodeneck. To the left on the hill lies the village of Spinges. Beyond (5 M.) Mühlback (2540 ft.; Sonne), a considerable village at the mouth of the Valser Thal, the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the Mühlbacher Klause, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. The valley begins to expand again. 9 M. Unter-Vintl (*Post), a village at the mouth of the Pfundersthal.

A good cart-track leads through the Pfundarathal to Weitenthal and (21/2 hrs.) Pfunders (3780 ft.; Inn), a picturesquely situated village. Thence across the Weitenberg-Alpe and over the Pfundar-Joch to (6 hrs.) Kematen in the Pfitscher-Thal, see p. 147; to Lappach (and Taufers) by the Passes-Joch, Riegler-Joch, or Bisbrucker-Scharte, see p. 267. — The ascent of the "Bidschaspitus (3962 ft.), accomplished from Ober-Visit by Terenten (3940 ft.; Inn) and the Terenten Valley without difficulty in 5 hrs. (guide), is recommended; the view embraces the Zillerthal and Rieserferner snowmountains, the S. Limestone Alps, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the left are the villages of Ober-Vinil, St. Sigmund, and Kiens. In a valley on the right lie the small sulphur-baths of Illstern. 14 M. Ehrenburg, with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Before reaching stat. Lorensen (Rössl) the train crosses the Gader, which descends from the Enneberg (p. 272). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of Sonnenburg; on a rock to the right the Michaelaburg.

19 M. Bruneck (2670 ft.; *Post; *Sonne; *Stern; Hirsch; Bräu; Lamm), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal (1819 inhab.), charmingly situated at the mouth of the Tauferer-Thal (p. 266), is much frequented by summer visitors. The Château (2880 ft.), formerly a seat of the Prince Bishops of Brixen, is now a prison; the tower (admission granted) affords the best survey of the environs. The Church, destroyed by a conflagration in 1850, has been rebuilt in the Romanesque style, and contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger.

WALKS. To the S.W. through the new grounds on the Kühberg to the (1 hr.) Kresseasser! (a spring of excellent water) and to (1/y hr.) St. Lorensen (good inns); we may then visit the adjacent Somenburg and Michaelsburg (see above), and return by the high-road (2/4 hr.) or along the river by Stegen. — To the S.E. by (3/4 M.) Reischach ("Kappler), at the base of the Kronplatz (see below), to the (25 min.) Lamprechtaburg, picturesquely perched on the verge of the profound gorge of the Rienz, and now occupied by peasants; back through the narrow, wooded Rienzthal, past the Lochmühle (Inn), in 3/4 hr. — On the right bank of the Rienz to (1/4 hr.) Dietenheim (Bock, near the church), charmingly situated on the fill-side; to (1/2 hr.) hujhofen; to the (11/2 hr.) hill of Amelen, which affords a fine view; to the (13/4 hr.) castle of Kehlburg (p. 267).

The ascent of the "Kronplats (Romanic Plang de Corones, 7444 ft.) is very attractive, whether made by Reischach and the Ochsen-Alpe (shortest, but somewhat steep route) in 3½ hrs., or by the small baths of Schartl (magnificently situated) and the Kappler-Alpe in 4½ hrs. (guide desirable, 3½ fl.). The expedition is shorter and easier from Otang (see below), either by Geisetsberg ("lnn), or by Schartl (3¼ hrs.). The summit commands an admirable "View of the Tauern, the Rieserferner, Zillerthaler-Ferner, and Octathaler-Ferner on the N., and of the Limestone Alps from Ampezzo to the Schlern on the S. About 20 min. from the summit, on the S.E. side, is a small club-hut. The lower, N.E. peak is named the Spitzhörndi (7014 ft.). — The descent may also be made over the Furkl to (2 hrs.) St. Vigit in the Enneberg; comp. p. 278.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the Tauferer-Thal with the Schwarzenstein and Löffelspitze), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the Lamprechtsburg (see above). At Percha it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. Beyond two more tunnels the train reaches (26 M.) Olang (3320 ft.), station for the villages of Nieder, Mitter, and Ober-Olang, situated at the mouth of the Geiselsberger-Thal (ascent of the Kronplatz, see above; over the Furkl to St. Vigil in the Enneberg, see p. 273). Opposite, at the village of Rasen, opens the Antholzer-Thal, from which rise several peaks of the Rieserferner. To the S. are the slopes of the Hochalpe (8408 ft.).

The Antholser Thal is traversed by a good road, which leads by (11/2 M.) Nieder-Rasen (Zur Windschnur, carriages for hire) and (3 M.) Ober-Rasen to the (3 M.) Antholser Bad, or Salomonsbrunnen (3685 ft.), a small watering-place, enjoying considerable local repute for the cure of female ailments. The road continues thence to (11/2 M.) Niederthal, or Anthols, and (3 M.) Mitterthal, or Gassen (4070 ft.; Brugger, unpretending), where it terminates. (Passes hence into the Mühlbacher-Thal and Reinthal, see pp. 267, 269.) Beyond Mitterthal a path leads over meadows and through wood (guide advisable, 2 ft.) to the (11/2 hr.) beautiful *Antholser See (5390 ft.), at the base of the Rieserferner (Wildgall, Hochgall, Ohrenspitzen; see p. 270). The path skirts the lake for ½ hr., ascends in 11/4 hr. more to the Staller Satel (6740 ft.), and then descends past (5 min.) the small Staller-See into the Stallerthal, the S.W. ramification of the Defereggenthal, and to (12/4 hr.) Erisbach (5055 ft.; Stumpfer) and (11/4 hr.) St. Jacob (see p. 288).

Beyond Olang the line runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz. The train passes through a short tunnel, which had to be constructed in a tubular form in consequence of the loose nature of the soil, and reaches (31 M.) Welsberg (3537 ft.; *Löwe; *Lamm; Rose), the seat of the district court, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Gsiesthal. (To the Defereggen-Thal by St. Magdalena and the Gsieser-Joch, see p. 288.) To the N. stand the ruins of Welsberg and Thurn; to the S., opposite the station are the unpretending baths of Waldbrunn.

About 2 M. to the E., halfway to Niederdorf, the attractive "Prager Thal opens to the right. A road leads from Niederdorf round the foot of the Golser Berg (a footpath diverging to the left at the railway-station is pleasanter) to the (3 M.) Hofstadt in Auser-Prags, where the valley divides into Alt-Prags on the left (E.), and Inner or Neu-Prags on the right (W.). About 1½ M. up the E. branch of the valley (steep carriage-road) lie the favourite baths of Alt-Prags (4518 ft.; unpretending, but good), amidst superb scenery (E. the Sarlkofel and Dürrenstein; in the background, to the S., the lofty Hohe Gaisl, to the W. the Rosskofel group). Ascent of the Sarlkofel from this point, see below; over the Sarlkofel to the Ampezzo road, about 3 hrs. — To Schludershoch by the Seclandihal, an attractive passage of 4½ hrs. A good path leads below the Heimwaldkofel, and then ascends along the W. base of the Dürrenstein to the (2½ hrs.) summit of the pass (6177 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Cristallo, Marmarole, and (W.) the Hohe Gaisl, Rauhe Gaisl, Rosskofel, etc. The descent leads over the extensive meadows of the Plätz-Wiesen, and past the Dürrensteinhütte (p. 277) and Seclandhütte. At the Knollkopf the route turns to the left, and traverses the Seclandhat to (2 hrs.) Schluderbach (p. 276). Another path (not recommended) leads to the right from the Knollkopf through the Knappenfusthal to Ospitale (p. 277). — The ascent of the Knollkopf (7220 ft.), an admirable point of view, may easily be combined with the Seeland pass.

view, may easily be combined with the Seeland pass.

The Inner-Prays, or W. arm of the valley, stretches, between the Rosskofel on the left and the Hochalpe on the right, to the Joch leading to Vigil. From the Hofstadt (see above) a good footpath leads past the hamlet of Schmieden, and afterwards through wood, to the small and unpretending baths of (3/4 hr.) Neu-Prags, or Möselbad (4345 ft.); opposite, on the left bank of the Pragser-Bach, lies the village of St. Veit. Thence in 3/4 hr. more to the beautiful, dark-green *Pragser Widsee (4850 ft.), in which the huge form of the Seekofel (9214 ft.) is reflected (boats for hire). On the left rise the precipitous sides of the Herstein (8386 ft.), to the right is the Schwarzberg. At the (10 min.) S. extremity of the lake opens the Grünwald-Thal (to the W.), from which there are several passes to the Rauhthal. The easiest crosses the Kreusjoch to St. Vigil in 4 hrs., but it possesses few attractions: from the lake past the

Grünwaldhütte and Altkaserhütte to the (2 hrs.) Hochalpe (retrospect of the Rosskofel, Seekofel, Ricegogn; to the S., Monte Sella di Senes); 1/2 hr. the Jöchl am Kreuz (Grünwaldjöchl, 7395 ft.); descent through the narrow Fossadura-Thal, between the Paratsch on the left and the Piz da Peres on the right, to (11/2 hr.) St. Vigil (p. 273).

The line crosses the Pragser Bach (the Hohe Gaisl is conspicuous at the head of the Pragser Thal, see p. 276), and then ascends a slight gradient to (35 M.) **Miederdorf** (3800 ft.; * Post; *Schwarzer Adler; Brāu, inexpensive), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to for summer quarters. About 1/2 M. distant is the

E. is the Weiherbad (*Pension Moser).

Walks. To Bad Maistadt (4080 ft.), situated on the mountain-side, 1/2 hr. to the S.E., a pleasant centre for excursions in the woods. By Weiherbad to (?/4 hr.) Gratach (Fink's Inn) and to (!/4 hr.) Toblach (see below.) To (40 min.) the village of Aufkirchen (4340 ft.), lying to the N. upon a terrace of the Eggerberg, and to the (!/2 hr.) Weiterkreus. which commands an admirable view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites. The (!/4 hr.) Thaler Bauer (refreshments) and the (!/4 hr.) Klein-Sinne are good points of view. — A pleasant round of about 3 hrs. may be made by proceeding by Maistadt and Gratsch to Toblach, and returning by Aufkirchen. — The ascent of the *Barlkofel (7736 ft.; 3 hrs.; with guide, 2!/2 ft.). which rises to the 8. between the Pragser-Thal and the Höhlensteiner-Thal, is not difficult, though the short passage of the 'Steig' is disagreeable for those disposed to gtddiness. The fatigue is amply repaid by a splendid view of the Pusterthal, the Tauern, the Rieserferner and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the 8. Limestone Alps. Descent over the Sarlriedel, and then either to the right to Alt-Prags (p. 261), or to the left to the Toblacher-See (p. 276). — To the Pragser-See, see above.

The train now crosses the Rienz, which descends from the Val Ampezzo, for the last time, and at (38 M.) station Toblach (*Hotel Toblach, at the mouth of the Val Ampezzo, built by the Austrian S. Railway Company, R. from 1 fl., B, 40, A. 30, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; *Baur's Hotel and Restaurant, at the station) reaches its highest point, the Toblacher Feld (3950 ft.), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave, and the boundary between the upper and lower Pusterthal. The village of Toblach (*Goldnes Kreuz), with its handsome new church, lies at the foot of the Pfannhorn (see below), 3/4 M. to the N. of the station. A road leads from Toblach southwards, through the Val Ampezzo, to Cortina and Belluno (R. 57). Fine view from Toblach of the narrow mouth of the valley guarded by pinnacles of dolomite (to the left the Neuner-kofel, to the right the Sarikofel and Dürrenstein), with the Cristal-lino in the background.

EXCURSIONS from Toblach. The Wetterkreuz (1/2 hr.), Gratsch, Maistadt, Aufkirchen, Niederdorf, see above. To In die Rienz, a brewery 3/4 M. to the W. of the station. To the (3/4 hr.), Toblacher-See (p. 276).

- The ascent of the *Pfannhorn (8733 ft.) is easy and interesting (3-4 hrs.;

guide 2 fl. 80 kr.); excellent view of the Ampezzo Dolomites.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (40 M.) Innichem (3825 ft.; *Bär, R. 60, B. 26 kr.; *Goldner Stern; Rössle), the Roman Aguntum, a favourite summer resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the Sextenthal. The handsome church of the village, dating from the

13th cent., possesses a much more ancient portal of great interest. To the S.E. rises the Helm (see below), a fine point of view; to the S. are the lofty Dreischusterspitze (10,367 ft.) and other Sexten Dolomites.

The Sexten-Thal is traversed by a carriage-road, which turns to the S. at the Bar Inn, crosses the brook, and ascends on the left bank. After 11/4 M. a road diverges to the right to the (1/2 M.) Innicher Wildbad (4370 ft.), in the woods above the main road, a favourite watering-place with a good Bath House. (The baths may also be reached in 1/4 hr. by a pleasant footpath over the Burg, the extreme N.W. spur of the Helm, which commands a magnificent view.) The road then passes the mouth of the Innerfeld-Thal (fine view of the Haunold on the right, and the Gsellknoten and Dreischuster on the left), crosses the Ixenbach at the Sommer er mühle, and reaches (41/2 M.) Sexten, or St. Veit (4300 ft.; * Fuchs; *Kofler), the capital of the valley. — The ascent hence of the *Helm (7972 ft.), which commands a splendid panorama, is an enjoyable expedition of 3 hrs. (guide; from Sillian in 4 hrs., see below).

[An interesting passage leads through the highly picturesque Innerfeld-Thal, and over the Wildgraben-Joch, to (8 hrs.) Höhlenstein (guide feld-Thal, and over the Wildgraben-Joch, to (8 hrs.) Höhlenstein (guide indispensable, see below). From the Sommerermühle to the Lover Chalet at the end of the valley, 2 hrs. The route then ascends to the right to the (74 hr.) Upper Chalet (6377 ft.), which affords an admirable view of the Schusterplatte, Dreischusterspitze, Schwalbenkofel, Bullköpfe, etc. Thence through the Innicher Wildgraben, past the Wasserklamm, to the (2 hrs.) head of the pass, lying between the Schwadbenlepenkopf and the Schwalbenkofel, and affording a capital view of the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Marmarole, Antelao, and other peaks. The steep and toilsome descent leads through the Grosse Wildgraben (to the left are the Drei Zinnen, p. 277) and the Rienzthal to (3 hrs.) Höhlenstein (p. 276). — The ascent of the Hochbenkofel (9518 ft.), from the upper hut by the Hangenaluel and of the Hochebenkofel (9518 ft.), from the upper hut by the Hangenalpel and the Lückel (pass to the Ampezzo road, 8500 ft.) in 8-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to the practised mountaineer, and is recommended (guide Franz Innerkofler, see below). The plateau of the Hochebenkofel is connected with the Birkenkofel (9530 ft.) on the N. by a narrow arête, the passage

of which requires a perfectly steady head.]

About 1/2 hr. above St. Veit, to the right of which rises the Dreischusterspitze, is Moos, or St. Joseph (4365 ft.), situated at the point where the valley forks. Following the right arm we reach (1/4 hr.) the unpretending Bad Moos, or Sextner Bad, whence an extremely picturesque excursion may be made to the "Fischleinboden (4755 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the imposing Dreischusterspitze, Bachernspitze, Zwölferkofel, Elferkofel, Rothwand, and other mountains at the head of the valley; the traveller should go as far as (1/2 hr.) the end of the pasture. Farther up. the Fischlein-Thal branches into the Altenstein-Thal on the right (S.W.) and the Bachern-Thal on the left (S.E.). A tolerably easy route leads through the former, over the Sexiner Böden, and past a small lake, to the Toblacher or Toblinger Riedel (1844 ft.), which lies between the Paternskofel and Morgenalbispitze, and commands an excellent view of the Drei Zinnen (immediately facing us). the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, etc.; descent through the upper Rienzthal to (6-7 hrs.) Höhlenstein (p. 276). Franz and Jos. Innerkofler, and Jos. Egarter, all of Sexten, are good guides. — AURONZO may be reached from the S.E. ramification of the Fischleinthal (the Bachernthal) by two difficult passes, one over the Giralba-Joch (8190 ft.). immediately to the left of the Zwölferkofel, and by the Sandebühel (8230 ft.); the other over the Forcella della Cengia (8440 ft.), between the Zwölferkofel and Paternkofel (10-11 hrs. to Auronzo, p. 282). — Through the Sextenthal, as the principal ramification of the valley to the E. is still called, the road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) Kreusberg-Joch, or Monte Croce Pass (5350 ft.), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence by Padola to Auronzo (4 hrs.), see p. 282; by S. Stefano to Sappada, see p. 282. From the Monte Croce (two poor inns) to the Schuss, the extreme

E. spur of the Rothwandspitze, a pleasant walk of 3/4 hr.; fine view to the S. of the Val Comelico, etc.

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave. now augmented by the Sextenbach, and crosses the river to (48 M.) Sillian (3600 ft.; *Post; Adler). To the N., at the mouth of the Villgrattenthal, stands the well-preserved castle of Heimfels. (To Hopfgarten over the Villgrattenjoch, see p. 288.) About 11/2 M. to the W., in a sheltered position on the S. side of the Pusterthal. are the baths of Weitlahnbrunn (good quarters). - The Helm (7972 ft.), ascended from Sillian by the Forscher-Alp in 4 hrs. (Johann and Anton Schett, guides), is an admirable point of view (see above).

FROM SILLIAN TO KÖTSCHACH (p. 265), 18-14 hrs. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the Kartitsch-Thal, past St. Leonhard, or Kartitsch, to (4 hrs.) 'In der Innerst', the head of past St. Leonhard, or Kartitisch, to (4 hrs.) 'In der Innerst', the head of the pass (4880 ft.), the watershed between the Drave and the Gail, and descends through the Lessachthal, as the upper Gailthal is called, to (1½ hr.) Ober-Tilliach (1nn) and (3 hrs.) Maria-Lukau (3720 ft.; two tolerable inns), a frequented pilgrimage resort. The road from this point to Kötschach (about 20 M.) is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles. It leads over rough, hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable ruts formed by brooks descending from the precitious Wesnykofa lokar — St. Lowens Lieus Kongol, and St. Lebb pitous Kreuzkofel chain. — St. Lorenzen, Liesing, Kornath, and St. Jakob are insignificant villages. Kötschach, see p. 348.

The train passes the mouth of the Kartitsch-Thal (see above), crosses the Drave, and descends to station Abfaltersbach (3100 ft.). whence there is a charming view down the valley. To the right the Spitzkoft (8990 ft.) is seen from time to time, towering over the intermediate hills. The scene becomes wild and lonely. The line is carried along the declivity by lofty embankments, descending at a gradient of 1:40. Stations Mittewald and Thal (2625 ft.): opposite is the entrance to the short, but wild and romantic Gamsthal (interesting walk of 3/4 hr. as far as the waterfall, 230 ft. in height). The train now enters the Lienzer Klause, a defile 9 M. long, which has often been successfully defended by the Tyrolese.

66 M. Lienz (2193 ft.). - * Post; a café next door; * Weisses Lamm; *Rose; Sonne, starting-point of the Stellwagen; Adler; *Rosel; Fischwirth, on the left bank of the Isel; Railway Restaurant, with beds, R. 1 fl. One-horse carr. to Dölsach 2, two-horse 3 fl.; to Winklern 6 or 9 fl.; St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl.; Huben 4 or 6; Windisch Matrei 7 or 10 fl.

Lienz, the last town in the Tyrol towards the E., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the Isel. a river three times as large. The Lieburg, a large edifice with two towers in the spacious Platz opposite the Post, dating from the 16th cent., is now the seat of the district authorities. To the N.W., on the slope of the Schlossberg, rises Schloss Bruck, once a seat of the counts of Lurn and Pusterthal, now a brewery; the tower affords the best survey of the town and its environs. Travellers from the N. here perceive for the first time the remarkable dolomite formations of this district in the chain which separates the valleys of the Drave and Gail. To the S. of Lienz, on the opposite side of the Drave, rise the wild and jagged Rauchkoft (6256 ft.) and the Spitzkoft (8990 ft.) which materially contribute to the picturesqueness of Lienz when seen from the Iselsberg (p. 300).

From Lienz to the *Iselthal* (Windisch-Matrei, Pregratten), see R. 59; to Kals, see R. 60; to the Moithal (Heiligenblut), see R. 61. The charming excursion to the *Kalser Thör! may be made in one day from Lienz by driving to Windisch-Matrei at 4 a.m. and ordering the carriage to be in waiting at Huben at 6 p.m.

WALKS. To *Amlach, 1½ M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave.

WALKS. To Amlach, 11/2 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. To (1/2 hr.) Bad Leopoldsvuh, commanding a fine view of Lienz. By Tristach to the (11/4 hr.) picturesque little Tristacher-See (2666 ft.), and to (1/4 hr.) the baths of Jungbrunn. To (1 hr.) Ober-Lienz on the N.W., returning by

Schloss Bruck.

MOUNTAIN EXPEDITIONS. To the (3½ hrs.) Kersehbaumer Alp: the path leads by Amlach, and round the W. slope of the Rauchkoff, into the Galisenthal and to the interesting Klammbrücke, and ascends thence in zigzags to the Alp (8880 ft.), which occupies a wild situation at the base of the Ganskoff (8883 ft.; ascent from the Alp in 3 hrs., fatiguing, view admirable). A trying route leads from the Alp over the Zochen Pass (1380 ft.) to (4 hrs.) Maria-Lukau (p. 284). — The Böse Weibele (8284 ft.), an excellent point of view, is ascended with little exertion in 5 hrs., by Schloss Bruck, chiefly through wood (or from the S. by Leisach and the high-lying village of Bamberg). — A very attractive ascent is that of the Schleinitz (8020 ft.), the southernmost summit of the Schober group (6½ hrs.; guide 4 ft.). The path ascends steeply to the N., past Oberdrum in the Schleinitztobel, to the (3½ hrs.) Feldwebel-Alp (6522 ft.), whence a stiff climb of 3 hrs. more brings us to the top (magnificent prospect). — Weisse Wand and Hochschober, see p. 288.

The train crosses the Isel and traverses the broad valley of the Drave to (69 M.) Dölsach (*Putzenbacher; route over the Iselsberg to the Möllthal and to Heiligenblut, see p. 300). To the right a picturesque glimpse of the dolomite mountains of the Gailthal. 72½ M. Nikolsdorf (2070 ft.), the last Tyrolese village. The ascent of the Hochstadel (8785 ft.), which rises here to the right, is recommended on account of its magnificent view (by Pirkach and the Pirker Kammern in 6 hrs., with guide). The Drave and the frontier of Carinthia are now crossed. 77½ M. Oberdrauburg (2000 ft.;

* Post), an unimportant place with an old château of Prince Porzia.

To Tolmezzo by Kötschach and the Piecken (12 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as Mauthen a good road; thence to Paluzza a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman route from Leontium (Lienz) to Aquileja, crosses the Drave, and mounts a wooded slope to the low Gaibberg or Kötschach Pass (332T ft.). It then descends southwards to (7½ M.) Kötschach (p. 348), crosses the Gail, and leads to the solitary village of Mauthen, at the mouth of the Valentin Valley. The latter is ascended (practicable for small vehicles for 2 hrs.), leading straight through the wood at the bifurcation, to (3 hrs.) Auf der Piecken (4124 ft.; *Inn, with whey-cure), pretitly situated in a green Alpine valley. On the E. rises the Pollinick (7825 ft.), on the W. the Kollinkofel with the Kellerwand (9852 ft.). Then an ascent of 20 min. more to the Monte Croce Pass (4500 ft.) commanding a fine view to the S. and E., from which the path winds down to (1s/4 hr.) Timau and (11/2 hr.) Paluzza (1985 ft.), the principal village in the Val di San Pietro (no tolerable inn), which is watered by the Bul. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to (7½ M.) Tolmezzo (Leone Bianco) in the broad Val Tagliamento, and (6 M.) Stazione per la Carnia on the new railway from Resiutta to (25½ M.) Udine (p. 355).

The train crosses the Drave (passing the old fortress of Stein on

the right), and follows the left bank. To the right of stat. Dellach is the Reisskoft (7963 ft.). Below (89 M.) Greiffenburg (Post), the Drave is navigable.

To VILLACH a direct and in several respects interesting route leads through the Weissensee Thal (9 hrs. to Paternion). Tolerable road by Weissach to (6 M.) Gatschach, at the W. end of the narrow Weissensee (9 M. long; 2940 ft.). At Weissenbach, at the E. end of the lake, numerous relies of lake-dwellings have been discovered. The picturesque lake should be traversed by boat, as the path on the N. bank is indifferent. Carriageroad again from Weissenbach to (3% M.) Stockenboi (Fischer), with iron-mines, and through the attractive Weissensee-Thal, which opens into the valley of the Drave at Feistritz, 3/4 M. below Paternion (see below). To the Gallhal a pleasant road over the Kreuzberg to Weissbriach,

and through the picturesque wooded Gitschthal to Hermagor (p. 348), 16 M.

To the N. rises the Kreuzeck, a mountain from which numerous brooks descend to the Drave. Stat. Kleblach-Lind; then (1031/2 M.) Sachsenburg (1840 ft.; Post), a village partially enclosed by the Drave, with a ruined castle. It lies at the mouth of the Möllthal, through which the road mentioned at p. 301 leads to Ober-Vellach and Heiligenblut. The line describes a wide curve round the village and crosses the Möll. Several traces of a Roman settlement have been discovered at St. Peter im Holz. On the slope to the right is the ruin of Ortenburg.

1061/2 M. Spittal (1770 ft.; *Post), a considerable village, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia. Post-road from Spittal to the N. over the Radstädter Tauern to Radstadt, see R. 67. Pleasant walk through the Lieser-Thal to (21/4 hrs.) Millstadt (*Burgstaller; *Sicherer; Lebzelter; Trebsche), pleasantly situated on the Mill-

städter See (1900 ft.), with much frequented lake-baths.

The line crosses the Lieser. On the Schüttbach, on the opposite side of the Drave, rises Schloss Oberaich. 114 M. Rothenthurm, with a château of that name; 119 M. Paternion - Feistrits, two villages on the right bank of the Drave, at some distance from the railway. From Paternion through the Stockenboi and Weissensee valleys to Greifenburg, see above. 125 M. Gummern (on the right the Dobratsch. p. 347). Then (131 M.) Villach (p. 347).

55. The Tauferer Thal or Ahrenthal.

Comp. Map, p. 142.

The Tauferer Thal, 39 M. in length, which opens from the Pusterthal at Bruneck, extends at first northwards to Luttach, and then in a N.E. direction, between the Zillerthal-Ferner and Bieser-Ferner, towards the Tauern chain. The central part of the valley from Luttach to St. Peter is named the Abrenthal, while the upper end is known as the Prettas. Several toilsome passes lead from this valley to the Zillerthal and the Pinzgau on the N., and the Virgenthal and Defereggenthal on the E. In August, 1878, the valley was visited by an extensive inundation (occasioned by heavy rains and the sudden melting of the glaciers), which the most fertile ground in the valley with mud and debris. — Dilioznon from Bruneck daily to (9 M.) Taufers at 1 p.m. in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr. (from Taufers at 7 a.m.). One-horse carriage from Bruneck to Taufers 31/2, two-horse 6-7 fl. One-horse vehicle from Taufers to Luttach in */4 hr. (11/2 fl.), to Steinhaus in 3 hrs. (3 fl.), to St. Valentin in 6 hrs.

(6 fl.). If necessary the traveller may drive as far as Kasern. Bruncek, see p. 260. The Taufers road diverges to the left, just beyond the bridge over the Rienz, crosses the railway, and mounts gradually. Fine retrospect of Bruneck; to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Keilbachspitze and Frankbachsattel. Farther on, the road descends to $(1^1/2 \text{ M.})$ St. Georgen (the villages of Dietenheim and Aufhofen remaining on the right), and then ascends to $(1^1/2 \text{ M.})$ Gais (2795 ft.; Inn); on the hill to the right stands the Kehlburg. Before reaching Gais we obtain a view of the Löffelspitze on the N., adjoining the Frankbachsattel on the left. To the S. the Peitlerkofel (p. 274) in the Enneberger-Thal towers over the intervening hills.

About 4 M. up the Mühlbach-Thal', which opens here to the E., lies the village of Mühlbach (4795 ft.), 3 M. above which is the rustic Mühlbacher Bad (6050 ft.). Rough passes (guide requisite) lead hence to the N. over the Grubschartl and the Elferscharte to (5-6 hrs.) Rein (p. 269). A pleasant and easy route leads to the E. by the Oberwielenbacher-Alp

and the Mühlbach-Joch to (5 hrs.) Antholz (p. 261).

The road crosses to the right bank of the Ache, and leads past the ruin of Newhaus on the left to (3 M.) Uttenheim (2750 ft.), which is commanded by the ruined castle of that name, perched on a precipitous crag (4035 ft.). It then intersects meadows, dotted with clumps of alder-trees (N. the Löffelspitze), to (2½ M.) Mühlen (rustic inns), at the mouth of the Mühlwalder Thal.

The entrance to the Mühlwald-Lappacher Thal (12 M. long) is formed by a profound and narrow ravine, called the Aussermählwalder Ramm. There is a path on each side of the valley. The route ordinarily used (at first practicable for vehicles) leads southwards from Taufers (see below), parallel with the post-road, for 1 M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above Mühlen, which lies to the left. On the S. side ('Schatten-Seite' or 'shady side') another path ascends the valley from Mühlen, somewhat steeply at first, but afterwards more gradually. After 3/4 hr. it crosses a bridge, below which the brook forms several cascades, before it disappears in the gorge at the mouth of the valley. Beyond the bridge the path joins the route on the N. side (see above), and remains henceforth on the left bank of the stream. Near (11/4 hr.) Mühlwadd (4056 ft.; Inn.), with its loftly situated church, we obtain a view of the Mühlwalder-Joch (p. 371) and the Speikboden (p. 283) to the right, and of the Reismock and Stechwand-Spitze in front. The track now undulates considerably (better to descend by the church and follow the footpath along the stream). At a (3/4 hr.) chapel the valley turns towards the N.W. (opposite is a waterfall), and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad Weisszint (10,722 ft.). In 1 hr. more we reach (1 hr.) Lappach (4676 ft.; Inn., poor; better entertainment at the 'Rinsbacher', the first house beyond the trench behind the church; guide, Joseph Auer, or the Rinsbacher farmer, who is well acquainted with the district). Here the valley forks into the Zosenthal on the W.. and the Nevesthal or Evisthal on the N. — Passes from Lappach. To Pyunders: over the Passenjoch or Posenjoch (1836 ft.) in 5 hrs. (guide 3 ft.); through the Zosenthal and over the Reiglerjoch (1836 ft.) in 5 hrs. (guide 3 ft.); through the Revesthal and over the Eisbrucker-Scharte over the Weissinijoch and the Gliederferner in 10 hrs. (6 ft.), fatiguing.

between the Weisszint and the Breitnock, or over the Ewis or Neves-Sattel (9800 ft.), between the Mutnock and Mösele in 9 hrs. (7 fl.), very fatiguing passes. — To Weissenbach (p. 270): over the Weissenbacher Scharle (Neveser Jöchl, 9240 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., in 7 hrs. (31/2 fl.); or through the Rinsbachgraben and over the Lappacher Joch (7730 ft.) in 5 hrs. (3 fl.).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Lappach. The ascent of the Hochfeiler (11,502 ft.), which affords a superb prospect, occupies 7-8 hrs. (see above) and is rather laborious (comp. p. 147; guide 6 ft., with descent to Pfitsch 8 ft.).—The Weissrint (10,722 ft.) presents considerable attractions and no serious difficulty (6-7 hrs.; guide 6 ft., with descent to Pfunders 7, to Pfitsch 8 ft.).—The Grosse Mosele (11,417 ft.) commands a magnificent with the ascent is difficulty the section of the contract of view, but the ascent is difficult; the route leads from the upper Neves-Alp across the Neves or Mösele Glacier to the depression on the E. side of the summit, and then climbs very steeply to the top (8 hrs.; guide 6, with descent to Weissenbach 7, to Waxegg 8 il.). — The Ringelstein (8962 ft.), which presents no difficulty, and affords a beautiful view, may be approached either from Lappach direct (31/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), first through wood and then over mountain pastures, or from the Lappacher Joch (see above).

Beyond Mühlen the Tauferer-Boden is entered. To the N.E. beyond the mouth of the Reinthal rises the Grosse Moosnock (10,030 ft.), on the slope of which lies the village of Ahornach (p. 269); on the left are the precipitous sides of the Burgsteinwand, About 3/4 M. farther stands the parish church of Taufers, a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., adjacent to which is the much more ancient chapel of St. Michael. Then (3/4 M.) Taufers (2830 ft.; *Post, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl., D. 70 kr., fine view from the balcony; * Elephant; Plankensteiner), consisting of the villages of Sand on the right, and St. Moritz on the left bank of the stream, the capital of the valley, and seat of the district court. Its situation, commanded by the old castle of Taufers, is extremely picturesque; in the background to the N. is the Schwarzenstein, with the Trippach glacier on the left and the Schwarzenbach glacier on the right, while more to the left rise the Hornspitzen.

WALKS. The Rifle Range (Schiessstand), reached by traversing the meadows for a few hundred paces to the E. of the Post Inn, commands an unimpeded view of the valley and of the glaciers to the N. By the targets the path divides; that to the left leads to 11/2 hr.) Bad Winkel, plainly fitted up (Inn), that to the right to (1/2 hr.) Kematen (Stockmaier). At the last house of Kematen a path ascends somewhat steeply to the left over pastures, crosses a torrent, and leads in zigzags to the (1/2 hr.) St. Walburgkapelle, whence we obtain a fine view of the Mühlwalder Thal, etc. — To the "Falls of the Reinbach (there and back 11/2-2 hrs.) we may either proceed by Bad Winkel, or go from Sand to St. Moritz, crossing the brook by the second bridge, beyond which the two routes unite. The path, at first level, then leads along the left bank; it afterwards ascends, but has at places been obliterated by mountain-torrents. As soon as the brook re-appears below us on the left, we descend and reach the (1/4 hr.) broad Lower Fall. We then retrace our steps, ascend a few paces to the right, follow the steep path on the left, leading to the "Second Fall, the larger of the two, and view it from the top of the wild gorge into which it is precipitated. We next ascend the steps to the right and cross the hill to the Schupfenboden, a shady spot in the forest, strewn with fragments of rock. We may either return hence direct through the wood, or ascend for another hour to the Tobel Fall (p. 289; plainly fitted up (Inn), that to the right to (1/2 hr.) Kematen (Stockmaier). through the wood, or ascend for another hour to the Tobel Fall (p. 269;

bad and fatiguing path, guide 1 fl.).

To *Schloss Taufers (3130 ft.; 20 min.). At the chapel to the N. of Sand our route crosses the bridge to the right and ascends the hill by a

roughly paved cart-track. In 10 min. a second chapel is reached, whence we may either proceed to the right by a zigzag path direct to the castle, or follow the broader path to the left, leading round the rock on which the castle stands, and approaching it at the back. (This second path may also be gained by following the Luttach road for ½ M. beyond the castle, and then crossing the bridge and ascending to the right.) The Schloss, in the middle ages the seat of the knights of Taufers, is still in part occupied. It possesses an ancient chapel, and one of the rooms contains an old inscription carved on the panelling. The windows on the S. side command a fine view of the Tauferer-Boden, and those on the N. a survey of the glaciers. — From the Schloss we may ascend to ½ kn. Aschbach, and thence follow the tolerable forest-path to the right to the high-lying church of (1 hr.) Ahornach (4366 ft.), which affords an admirable survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites; or we may turn to the left at Aschbach and walk to (1 hr.) Bojen, another excellent point of view

LOYGER EXCURSIONS. (Joham Niederwisser, Martin Reden, Michael Oberleiter, known as Matsmichl, and Joseph Steger, are qualified guides.) Ascent of the "Speikboden (Speikberg, 2024 ft.), not difficult, 4½ hrs. (guide 3 fl.; with return by Mühlwald or Weissenbach, 3 fl. 30 kr.; if might spent in the Sonklarhütte, 4 fl.). The path diverges to the left from the Luttach road about 1½ M. to the N. of Sand, and ascends over pastures and through wood to (1 hr.) Michelreiss, a cluster of houses visible from the valley below, and commanding a fine survey of the Rieserferner, Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc. Thence through wood, over very steep ground at places, to the (1½ hr.) Innere Michelreisser-Alp, where we ascend to the right through rhododendrons. Farther on, we follow the new path leading up a slope of detritus, at the head of which is a basin filled with debris. We now make a digression to the left, and a little farther up regain the path, which leads to the right along the ridge without farther difficulty to the (1½ hr.) summit. Splendid "Panorama: N. the chief range of the Zillerthal Alps from the Weisszint to the Birnlucke; E. the Tauern with the Simonyspitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the Rieserferner; S. the Dolomites; S.W. the Adamello and Ortler; W. part of the Oetsthaler-Ferner. A few hundred paces below the summit, on the W., in a position commanding a good view, lies the Sonklarhütte (hay-bed, 60 kr., use of the hut by day 30 kr.). — The descent through woods, and over meadows to the (1½ hr.) upper farm of Mitterberg (milk). The path, generally in good condition, here turns to the left and leads chiefly through wood, finally joining the cart-track, which we follow to (2 hrs.) Taufers (Mühlen lies below on the right, comp. 267).

The ascent of the Gresse Moosnock (10.080 ft.) occupies 6 hrs. (guide f.). The shortest route, somewhat toilsome, leads by Ahornach. Another route leads by Bojes (see above) to the (3 hrs.) Bojes-Alpe (6575 ft.), where the night is spent; next morning the ascent is continued on the W. side, chiefly over fatiguing tracts of detritus, to the (3 hrs.) summit. The most striking object in the "View is formed by the Rieserferner, towering in

chieny over tatiguing tracts of detritus, to the (3 hrs.) summit. The most striking object in the "View is formed by the Rieserferner, towering in the immediate vicinity. Descent to (3 hrs.) Reim (see below), laborious. A visit to the "Reinthal (to Rein 3½-4 hrs.; guide, 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary) is recommended. Near St. Moritz we ascend gradually to the left through wood (by the upper path) and, passing a few houses, reach the (½-4 hr.) Plattenschmied (1nn). We then follow a paved track to the (½-4 hr.) Plattenschmied (1nn). We then follow a paved track to the (½-4 hr.) Tobel Waterfail, cross the bridge (on the right the scanty remains of an old convent), and ascend through the Reimvaild, on the left side of the impetuous brook with its numerous rapids and cascades. The path is bad at many places. After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank, and in ½-4 hr. reach the first houses of Rein; to the right opens the Getthal between the Putzernock on the right and the precipitous Gatternock on the left. The path then leads past the chapel through the level valley of the Reimer Au, and crosses two bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may either proceed to the right to the (½-4 hr.) Lower Inn ('Zum Hochgall'), or

ascend to the left to the (3/4 hr.) church of Rein or St. Wolfgang (5240 ft.; Backerwith, near the church, poor, meat seldom to be had; guides Joseph, Johann, and Bartholomäus Ausserhofer). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of the (N.) Kauttenthal and the (S.E.) Backerthal, the latter of which is encircled by the snow-clast Reserverser. The best point of view is at the cross a few hundred yards to the N. of the church; the peaks visible are (from E. to W.) the Stuttennock, Longstein, Riesernock, Hochgall, Wildgall, and Schneebige Nock. — Pleasant walk up the Bacherthal to the Tristenbach Waterfall (there and back 21/2 hrs.); 1 hr. farther on are the waterfalls at the base of the Hochgail. - MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. (The ascent of several peaks has been greatly facilitated by the erection, in 1877, of the Rieserfernerhälle, which lies 2½ hrs. from Rein, near the end of the W. Rieser Glacier, at a height of 7175 ft. above the sea-level, and is itself a good point of view; night-quarters 60, use by day 30 kr.) The Schweetige Nock (Rubherhors, 11,122 ft.) commands a superb view; its several is 3 hrs. from the abold its art difficult (which 5 h). its ascent, in 3 hrs. from the chalet, is not difficult (guide 5 fl.). - The Hochgall, the highest peak of the Rieserferner (11,202 ft.), and an admirable point of view (4 hrs. from the hut; 7 fl.), and the Wildgell (10,725 ft.; 41/2 hrs., 7 fl.) afford two very laborious ascents. — The Stattesmoot (8986 ft.) is easy and interesting (31/2 hrs. from Rein; 3 fl.). — The Grosse Mossnock (10,080 ft.) is ascended from Rein in 41/2 hrs. (4 fl.; with descent Mosenock (10,080 ft.) is ascended from Rein in 4½ hrs. (\$ fi.; with descent to Taufers 5 fl.), somewhat fatiguing (comp. p. 269). — Passes. Over the Astholser Scharts (9000 ft.) to Mitterthal in the Anthols Valley (p. 261), a passage of 8 hrs., with a laborious and disagreeable descent (guide 6 fl.).

— Over the Klammi to the Defereggenthal (to Jagdhaus 3, to 8t. Jakob 7 hrs.), on the whole unattractive; guide unnecessary (to Jagdhaus 2 fl. 80 kr., to 8t. Jacob 5 fl.). The path ascends from the church through the Knuttenthal to the (1½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of Knutten (6190 ft.), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, finally passing the small Klammi-See, to (1½ hr.) the summit of the pass (7600 ft.). The descent leads somewhat steenly (on the left a good soring) over the natures leads somewhat steeply (on the left a good spring) over the pastures of the Affenthal, or upper Defereggenthal, to the (3/4 hr.) Alpine hamlet of Jagdhaus; accommodation in the lowest chalet to the left (Sternalpe). Hence to Erisbach and St. Jacob, see p. 288; over the Schaarze Thöri to Pregratien, see p. 296; over the Merejöchi, or the Rothenmann-Scharte, to Pressau, see p. 272.

The return-journey from Rein to Taufers may be made vià Ahornach. The route turns to the left (N.W.) at the church of Rein and ascends over mountain pastures for 1 hr., affording a fine survey of the Rieserferner. Then along the slope by a fair path (as soon as a view of the bottom of the valley is gained, the margin of the wood should be followed). The Zillerthaler-Ferner are gradually disclosed to view. We next descend by a rough path to the (1/4 hr.) church of Ahornach (see p. 269), and proceed by Aschbach to (1/4 hr.) Sand.

Above Sand the valley contracts. The road ascends for some distance, and then becomes level. The Bojerback Fall is passed on the right after $1^1/2$ M.; then comes $(1^1/2$ M.) Luttack (Inn), where the valley (above this point called the Ahrenthal) trends to the N.E. The view of the E. part of the Zillerthal crest now becomes unimpeded, embracing (from W. to E.) the Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, Löffelspitze, Keilbachspitze, Hollenzkopf, Napfspitze, and Wagnerschneid. On the W. opens the Weissenbachthal.

The Weissenbachthal affords opportunity for picturesque excursions. The path ascends from the inn to the left, over the hill, in the direction of the church. It then crosses the stream and mounts somewhat bruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) Weissenbach (4300 ft.; Inn). Beyond the church the Mitterbach flows into the Weissenbach from the N., while farther up the valley the Tristenbach joins it from the S. The N.W. prolongation of the valley is called the Traitenbach-Thal.

Mountain Tours. (Stephan Kirchler, known as 'Gröber', of Ober-Luttach, and Jacob Mayrhofer, or 'Auerjackl', of St. Johann, are good guides; Georg Treffer of Luttach is suitable for the easier excursions.) The Speikboden (8264 ft.) is ascended in 3½ hrs., guide 3 ft. (better from Sand by Michelreiss, see above). — The ascents of the Ringelstein (8362 ft.; 3½ hrs., 3½ ft.) are best made in connection with the passages of the Lappacher Joch and the Weissenbacher-Scharte to Lappach (see below). — The Grosse Mosele (11,417 ft.) is fatiguing to climb (7½ hrs.; 6 ft.); the path leads through the Trattenbach to the Göge-Alp (night-quarters), and then crosses the Weissenbacher Scharte and the News Glacier to the summit, which it approaches from the E. — The ascent of the Thurnerkamp (11,200 ft.) is difficult (7-8 hrs.; 6 ft.); from the Göge over the Göge or Trattenbach Glacier direct to the summit (first reached in 1874).

Passes. To Mühlwald over the Mühlwelder Joch (7700 ft.) in 5 hrs. (3 ft.), an interesting route. — To Lappach over the Lappacher Joch (7730 ft.) in 5 hrs. (3 ft.), or over the Weissenbacher Scharte (9240 ft.) in 61/2 hrs. (31/2 ft.), see above. — To the Zillerthal over the Tratterjoch (9750 ft.) between the Thurnerkamp and Vordere Hornspitze, with descent over the Horn Glacier to the Wazegg-Aip (p. 148) in 8 hrs. (6 ft.), a fatiguing excursion. The route over the Mitterbachjoch, on the W. side of the third and highest Hornspitze, is likewise trying (9 hrs. to Waxegg, 61/2 ft.).

The Weissenbach is crossed, and (1 M.) Ober-Luttach reached.

The Weissenbach is crossed, and (1 M.) Ober-Luttach reached. About 1 M. to the W., in the ravine of the Schwarzenbach, which stretches to the N., is the beautiful Ober-Luttach Waterfall; at the

head of the valley rise the Hornspitzen.

A difficult passage leads through the steep gorge of the Schwarzenbach and over the Schwarzenbach Glacier to the Schwarzenbach-Joch (three different openings), between the E. Hornspitze and the Schwarzenstein; descent over the Schwarzenstein Glacier to the Schwarzenstein-Jip (p. 146; 9 hrs., guide 6 fl.). — The ascent of the *Schwarzenstein (11,046 ft.), accomplished by the Rothbach-Alpe (night-quarters) in 7 hrs., is laborious (5 fl.); the view is magnificent. Descent by the Schwarzenstein Glacier to Waxegy in 4 hrs., unattended with danger if proper caution be used (guide 7 fl.). — From the Rothbach-Alpe over the Trippachaattel (about 9600 ft.) to the Baumgarten-Alp in the Floitenthal, an attractive expedition of 7 hrs. (7 fl.); comp. p. 146.

From Ober-Luttach the road leads past a copper-mill belonging to Count Enzenberg (destroyed by the inundation in 1878, see p. 266), and over the promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Bohrbach*, to (1¹/₂ M.) St. Martin (Inn). It then crosses the Trippbach (the Trippachferner and Löffelspitze rising on the left) and reaches (3/4 M.) St. Johann (3325 ft.; Tschachen). Fine view

from the churchyard wall of the Dreiherrnspitze to the E.

The Grosse Loffelspitse (11,096 ft.) is a rather trying mountain to ascend (8-9 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), comp. p. 146. To the Hofer-Alpe in the Trippach Valley (night-quarters), 2 hrs.; then over slopes of turf, moraines, and the extensive Trippachferner to the (5 hrs.) saddle on the W. of the summit, which is reached thence by a steep climb of 1 hr. up the S.W. shoulder. Descent into the Troitenthat steep and difficult (guide 7½ fl.).

The road now leads past the entrance of the Frankbachthal (terminated by the Frankbach Glacter and Löffelspitze) and reaches (3 M.) Steinhaus (3440 ft.; *Inn), a comfortable-looking village with several important buildings (Oberhollenzer at the inn is a good guide). From Steinhaus over the Keilbach-Joch to the Stillupthal (to Mairhofen 11 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), a fatiguing expedition; comp. p. 145. The road then ascends more steeply to a new zone

of the valley, crosses the Ahrenbach twice, and leads to (21/4 M.) St. Jacob (3930 ft.), which lies on an eminence to the left. (Route over the Hörnljoch and through the Zillergrund to Mairhofen 11 hrs., guide 7 fl., see p. 144.) Beyond (3 M.) St. Peter (3940 ft.; Klamm, rustic) the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, in which there is barely room for the road and the stream. At the end of the defile we enter the Prettau, or uppermost zone of the valley; 41/2 M. St. Valentin (4580 ft.; Wieser, rustic). The carriage-road ceases 1 M. farther on, at the copper mines of the Ahrner Mining Company. Then comes (3/4 M.) Rasern (5300 ft.; Abner), the last hamlet, 3/4 M. beyond which is the church of Heiliggeist.

PASSES. (Anton Abner, known as 'Kaserer Tonig', is an able guide.) From St. Peter over the Hundskehljoch (8380 ft.) to the Zillergrund From St. Peter over the Hundskehloch (SSE) ft.) to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 13 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see pp. 144, 145. — From St. Valentin over the Merbjöchi (9300 ft.) to Jagdhaus (p. 289) in the Defereggen-Thal, 7 hrs. (4 fl.), a fatiguing route (from the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the Klammi and Rein, see p. 270). Over the Rothermann-Scharte, 7 hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaus (5 fl.), see p. 289. — From Kasern over the Fild or Heiligengeist-Jöchi (8780 ft.) to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; 7 fl.), see p. 145. — Over the Krimmler Tauern (8645 ft.) to Krimml, 9 hrs. (6 fl.), see p. 133. The route ascends the valley on the right bank of the stream, to a finger-post pointing out the way to the Tauern; it then ascends abruntly to the old, or Pretious way to the Tauern; it then ascends abruptly to the old, or Prettauer Tauernhaus, and to the summit of the pass, which affords a fine view of the Rödispitze and Dreiherrnspitze. The descent leads through the Windbachthal to the Krimmler Tauernhaus and to Krimml (p. 132). — Over the Birnlucke (8730 ft.) to Krimml, 9-10 hrs. (6 ft.), laborious; in descending, the extensive Krimmi Glacier (p. 133) is passed. — Over the Vordere Umbalthöri (3720 ft.), or the Hintere Umbalthöri (370 ft.), to Pregratten, 9 hrs. (7 ft.), a toilsome but interesting route (p. 294).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The Rauchkofei (10,656 ft.) may be ascended from

St. Valentin via the Wieser-Alpe in 5 hrs. (4 fl.); admirable view of the Reichenspitze and the Venediger group. — The ascent of the Dreiberraspitze (11,480 ft.) by the Lanerkees or the Hintere Umbalthörl (9 hrs.; 7 ft.), is laborious (better from the Clara-Hulle, p. 294). — The ascent of the Welitzspitze or Rödtspitze (11.457 ft.) direct from the Rödtshal is difficult (7 hrs.; 7 fl.); better from the E. side (p. 295).

56. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal. Comp. Map, p. 276.

The Enneberg Valley is traversed by a CARRIAGE ROAD as far as St. Leonbard and St. Vigil (Stellwagen from Bruneck to St. Vigil Wed, and Sat. at 3 p.m. in 31/2 hrs., fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); the only other means of communication in the valley are cart-tracks or bridle-paths.— The LADIN DIALECT spoken in the Enneberg and Gardens valleys (p. 202) is LADIN DIALECT spoken in the Enneberg and Gardena valleys (p. 202) is alike unintelligible to Germans and Italians. As a specimen, the title of a prayer-book, printed at Botzen in 1812, but long out of print, may be given:— La Stations o la via della S. Cruuch, che cunteng de bella cunschideracions i urazions. Metudes del Talian tel Pariè de Goerdeina ('translated from the Italian into the dialect of the Gardena'). The dialect has most affinity with the Ladin of the Lower Engadine in the Grisons. The dialects of Enneberg and Gardena themselves often differ considerably; thus, Ifre, Ifra, the brother; la so, la sor, the sister; la prossa umma, la bravia oma, the pious mother; la bona vischina, la bona uschina, the good neighbour. The patois of the natives is being gradually superseded by Italian in the Gardena, where the prayer-books are now almost without exception printed in Italian, and where eight pastors out of twelve preach in that language (three preach in the dialect, one in German). On the other hand German is becoming the predominant language in the Enneberg.

By the first houses of St. Lorenzen (p. 260), 21/4 M. to the W. of Bruneck, the road into the Enneberg Valley, or Gaderthal, diverges to the left. (A shorter footpath follows the slope to the left, just beyond the railway viaduct, halfway to St. Lorenzen.) It ascends gradually past the hamlets of St. Martin, Moos, and Mauren, and the castle of Michaelsburg (fine view of the Pusterthal the . whole way) to (3 M.) St. Maria-Saalen (Inn), a favourite resort of pilgrims, pleasantly situated on the declivity high above the Gader. Beyond St. Maria - Saalen the road skirts the heights, passing in places through wood, and looking down on the villages of Monthal and Onach on the opposite side of the deep rocky bed of the Gader; 3 M. Palfrad (Inn). High up on the slope on the other side of the valley lies the village of Welschellen. From the Plaiken saddle a fine survey to the S.E. is obtained of the Vigilthal (see below), at the head of which rise the Sella, Lavinores, Eisengabel, etc. The road now descends, describing a wide circuit towards the left (a shorter footpath descends to the right by a cross), to the junction of the Vigilthal, or Rudo Valley, and the Gaderthal, at the bottom of which lie the (3 M.) houses of Lunghiega, Ger. Zwischenwasser (Inn).

[The name Enneberg is properly restricted to the branch of the Gaderthal, opening here to the S.E., called the Vigithal by the Germans; the part above St. Vigil is also known as the Valton di Rudo, or Rauthal. St. Vigil (3900 ft.; *Stern), the chief place in this valley and seat of the district authorities, lies 4½ M. above Lunghiega, amid magnificent scenery. To the right rise the Crostafels, Paresspitze, Eisengabel, and Nönöres, with the Croda di Vallon Grande in the background; to the left are the Sella, Paratsch, and Piz da Peres; to the N. the Kronplatz. The village has a considerable reputation as a summer resort, and is well adapted for a prolonged stay. In the vicinity, on the Fossadura, are the small baths of Cortina, efficacious in rheumatic affections (bath 15 kr.).

EXCURSIONS (gaides, the brothers Vileti). To the Jöchl (520) ft.; over which leads a path to Piccolein), commanding a fine "View as far as the Marmolada, 1-11/4 hr. — To the top of the Kronplatz (7444 ft.) by the Furli (see below) in 3 hrs.; a very attractive ascent (comp. p. 260). — To Olang (p. 260) over the Furli, an easy excursion of 3 hrs.; the route leads through the Geiselsberger-Thal, past the small baths of (2 hrs.) Bergfall. An interesting path leads from the Furli, past the village of Geiselsberg ("Inn) and the baths of Scharti, to Reischach and (3 hrs.) Bruneck (comp. p. 280). — To Prags through the Fossadura Valley and over the Kreuzjoch, see p. 261. — To Sr. Cassian (see below), a charming expedition (guide). The route leads over the saddle Rus dal Lega (to the W. of the Parespitze) to (3 hrs.) Speass in the upper Wengenthal (see below); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of Armentara, which command a splendid prospect (on the left the precipitous sides of the Kreuzlofel), to the

(1½ hr.) church of Heilighreuz (see below) and to (1½ hr.) St. Cassian.

The Val Amprezo may be reached from St. Vigil by two different routes, both attractive. The first leads through the Rudo Valley (on the

left opens the Fossadara Valley; farther on, the Krispes Valley), past the small Kreidensee, to (2 hrs.) Tamers (4770 ft.), the last Alp, and to the (¾ hr.) head of the valley, known as Pederia (4875 ft.). A good but steep path ascends hence to (1¼ hr.) the extensive Alp Fodara Valla (Rudo di Sotto, 6500 ft.), which affords a capital survey of the Hohe Gaisl, Lavinores, Croda di Vallon, Eisengabel, and other peaks. The summit of the pass is reached in 10 min. more. The path then descends steeply through the Boita valley to the chalet of Campo Croce (⅓ hr.), and thence past La Sina and Fauses, two magnificently situated Alps, to the (1½ hr.) Ampezzo road, which is reached at the apex of the long curve below Peutelstein (comp. p. 278). Thence to Cortina, 1½ hr. — The ascent of the Sectofel (210 ft.) may be conveniently combined with this expedition (recommended, and not difficult for practised mountaineers). In this case we turn to the left ¾ hr. beyond Pederiu (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) extensive Sennes Alp (Rudo di Sora, 780 ft.), which lies amidst splendid scenery; thence to the top of the Seckofel, which commands a superb view, in 2½ 3 hrs. more. The descent may be made to Posses, and thence by La Rosa and Gottres to Ospitale (comp. p. 277); or from Sennes through the Val Salata to the Campo Croce Alp in the Boits Valley (see above). — The second pass to the Val Ampezzo (laborious boit Vallen di Rudo, between the Eisengabel and the Col de Rû, to the Kreinfannes Alp (660 ft.), E. of the Kreukofel (see below). The path then turns to the S.E., crosses the Limo-Joch to the Gross-Fannes Alp (7225 ft.), and traverses the Ampezzo Fannes Valley to (8 hrs.) Fiammes on the Ampezzo road (p. 278).

The Enneberg road immediately re-ascends to about halfway up the mountain slope (opposite opens the Uniernoy Valley, in which lie the small baths of that name; to the S.W. is the Peitlerkofel, 9428 ft.), and leads past (3 M.) Piccolein (two inns) and (right) St. Martin, with the old castle of Thurn, to (1½ M.) Preromang, at the mouth of the Campill Valley (from Campill or Untermoy to Villnöss, see p. 196). At Pederoa (Inn), 1½ M. farther, the Wengenthal opens on the E., with the hamlet of Wengen and the small baths of Rumaschlung. The next place in the Gaderthal, here called the Abtei-Thal or Val Badia, is (3¾ M.)—

St. Leonhard (4450 ft.), or Ablei, Rom. Budia (Evangelista), the largest village in the valley; it lies on the E. slope, and is overshadowed by the sheer walls of the Heiligkreuz-Kofel (9530 ft.). On the W. rises the Guerdenazza (Puezberg, 8753 ft.). Not far off, on the left bank of the Gader, are the small baths of Pederazzes

(Inn, poor).

Pleasant walk of 2 hrs. to the pilgrimage-church of Heiligkreuz (6686 ft.; 1nn, rustic), an admirable point of view. — The ascent thence of the Heiligkreuzkofe (9590 ft.), in 3 hrs., is not difficult, but requires a guide (the sacristan). We ascend to the right to the plateau, cross the Klein-Fannes Alp, and proceed finally over detritus to the summit, which affords a noble prospect. Descent to St. Vigil, or to the E. by the Gross-Fannes Alp and the Ampezzo Fannes Valley to Cortina, see above.

At (3 M.) La Muda the valley divides. In its principal branch, running towards the S.E., lies (3 M.) St. Cassian (5000 ft.; Inn, fair), in the neighbourhood of which fossil fish and shells are

frequently found.

FROM St. CASSIAN TO CORTINA by the Valparola Alp (6-7 hrs.), less

interesting than other routes in this district. Beyond the culminating point ('Passo Trai Sassi', between the Lagazuoi on the left and the Sasso di Striz on the right), the path unites with the Falzarego route (p. 284). — FROM ST. CASSIAN TO BUCHENSTEIN by Piccol and Prelongei (7000 ft.), an interesting route of 4 hrs. (guide); fine view of the Marmolada, etc. A more extensive panorama is enjoyed from the *Sett Sass (8395 ft.), an admirable point of view, the ascent of which may be easily combined with the last-named route by proceeding from Prelongei over the crest to the S.E. (11/4 hr.).

Our route leads high up on the left bank of the Gader to (33/4 M.) Stern (4816 ft.; Inn), and then follows the left side of the valley which here diverges to the S.W. to (41/2 M.) Colfosco, or Kolfuschg (5390 ft.; inn very poor, that of Corvara, see below, far preferable), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Sella group, with the Boe, Pissadu, and Meisules; N. the Sass Songer and Sass da Tchampatsch, peaks of the Guerdenazza group). About 3/4 M. before Colfosco is reached, a road crosses to Corvara (5157 ft.; Inn), which lies in a lateral valley, $1\frac{1}{9}$ M. to the E.

FROM CORVARA TO BUCHENSTEIN. One route, a fair bridle-track, leads by the Alp Campolungo (6200 ft.) to Araba and (4 hrs.) Pieve (p. 285); another and more attractive path crosses the Incisa Alp (7060 ft.), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc., and descends by

Cherz and Corte to (31/2 hrs.) Pieve (guide desirable).
FROM CORVARA TO THE VAL FASSA there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) Araba, and then crossing the Pordoi-Joch (p. 255) to Canazei in 31/2 hrs.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the Gardena and Seila passes, reaching Campidello in 51/2 hrs. This latter route first ascends from Colfosco in 13/4 hr. to the Gardena Pass, or Grödene Joek (see below). The ill-defined path, descending through the upper region of the valley (Ferrara Alp., see below), leads to the left, close to the precision of the Sella Calcant to the control of the Sella Calcant to the control to the sella Calcant to the sella Calcant to the calcan pices of the Sella (descent to S. Maria to be avoided), and ascends to a slight pass. It then leads down to a ravine, descending from the Sella, and crosses the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria is reached. The path now ascends to the (21/4 hrs.) Sella Pass (p. 203), whence it descends to (11/4 hr.) Campidello (p. 255).

To the Gardena Valley (from Corvara to St. Maria 3 hrs.). From Colfosco the bridle-path ascends through wood towards the W., to the (1% hr.) Gardena Pass, or Grödener Joch (6990 ft.), between the Spitzkofel on the of the huge Langkoff (p. 263), the Plattkoff, Schlern, etc., and of the Kreuzkoff in the opposite direction. In descending, the path bears to the right, and leads steeply by the Ferrara Alp to Plan and (11/4 hr.) St. Maria, or Wolkenstein (5140 ft.), the highest village in the Gardena. Thence carriage-road by St. Christina to (6 M.) St. Ulrich and (9 M.) Waidbruck (comp.

р. 208).

57. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Post-Omnibus from Toblach station to (181/2 M) Cortina twice daily in 5½ hrs. (7 a.m. and 2.50 p.m.; from Cortina to Toblach at 6.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.); fares 1 fl. 75 kr., banquette 2 fl. (to Schluderbach 85 and 92 kr.). One-horse carriage from Toblach to Cortina 6 fl. (there and back 9 fl.), two-horse 12 fl. (there and back 15 fl.); in the height of summer carriages should be telegraphed for beforehand. Post-Omnibus from Cortina to (481/2 M.) Belluno daily at 11.40 a.m. in 128/4 hrs., fare

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisack, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the DOLOMITES (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this formation), is now greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the geological term Dolomite is confined to formations of magnesian limestone, such as the Fassa Mts. the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern. This limitation would exclude the lofty Limestone Alps of the Ampezao: the Cristallo. Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapiss, Antelao, Pelmo, etc.; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezao Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook.

The AMPEZZO ROAD quits the Pusterthal at station Toblach (p. 262), leads due S., between the Sarlkofel on the right and the Neunerkofel on the left, into the Höhlensteiner Thal, watered by the Rienz, and passes the small, dark Toblacher See (4045 ft.). The valley gradually contracts, and is shut in by rocks. On the left diverges the Birkenthal, at the head of which are the Birkenkofel and Hochebenkofel. Farther on, the Hundsstall towers conspicuously to the left, while the serrated Dürrenstein rises to the right. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the Monte Pian. Above the Klausbrücke (4310 ft.) the Rienz (see below) issues from its subterranean channel.

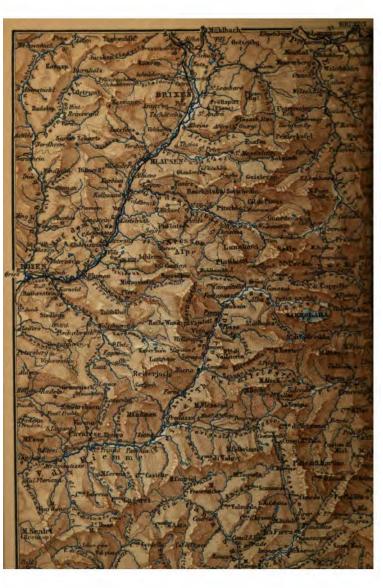
6 M. Höhlenstein, or Landro (4615 ft.; *Post), a diligence station. At the head of the valley of the Schwarze Rienz, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty, glistening peaks of the Drei Zinnen (9720 ft.). A few paces farther on is the light green Dürrensee, partly surrounded by pines. In the background rise the huge Monte Cristallo (10,695 ft.), with its wilderness of snow and ice, and its neighbours, the Monte Popena (10,600 ft.) and the Cristallino (9318 ft.), presenting a most striking picture. The lake is generally dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The Rienz here flows for 1½ M. through a subterranean channel, under fragments of limestone rock, and re-appears at the Klausbrücke (see above). The road skirts the W. side of the lake (passing Monte Pian on the left), and 1½ M. from Landro reaches—

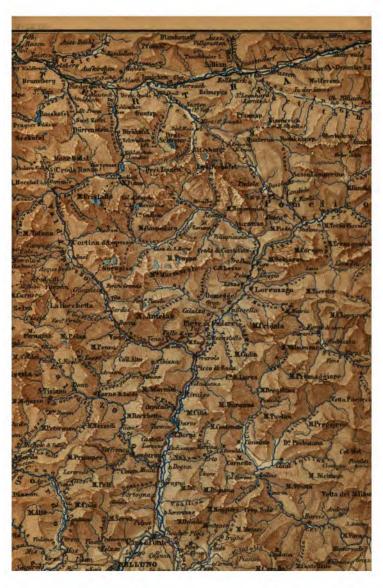
71/2 M. Schluderbach (4730 ft.; *Zum Monte Cristallo, admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, and generally full in midsummer; Ploner, the landlord, is well acquainted with the mountains; one-horse carriage to Cortina and back 6, to Lago Mesurina and back 3 fl.), in a beautiful, sequestered situation at the month of the Val Popena (p. 281). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed by the sombre Rauhkofel, and the less imposing Cristallino only is visible. To the right rises the vast limestone pyramid of the Croda Rossa, Rothwand, or Hohe Gaisl (10,328 ft.), which forms the boundary between the German and Italian tongues. On the left, at the head of the Val Popena, are the Cadimi.

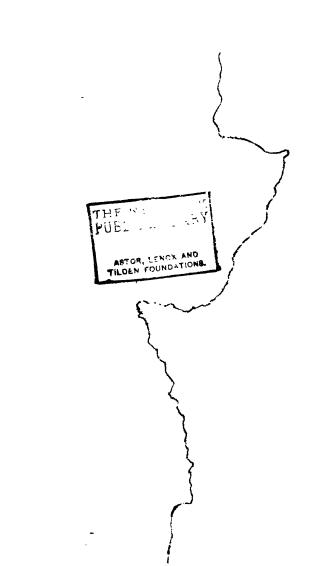
The *Monte Pian (Hochalpe, 7533 ft.), the W. slopes of which rise abruptly here from the valley, may be easily ascended in 2½-3 hrs.; guide desirable (one of the attendants at the hotel. 2 ft.). We ascend the Val Popena by the new Auronzo road (see p. 281), which after 12 min. crosses the Italian frontier. At a (¾ hr.) finger-post we diverge to the left, and follow a steep footpath, much improved of late, over the Forcella Alta to the (1 hr.) summit, which consists of a rocky plateau,

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1 M. in length, with curious fissures. The highest point is on the N.W. margin, facing the Rienzthal. Four stakes with wisps of straw indicate the way to the best point of view. The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the Oristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the Lago Mesurina; S.W. the Tofana and the distant Marmolada; to the W., at the spectator's feet, far below, lie Schluderbach and Höhlenstein with the Dürrensee, while on the same side rise the Hohe Gaisl and Seekofel; N. the Schwalbenkofel. Birkenkofel, and Dreischusterspitze, with the Zillerthaler-Ferner and Tauern (Venediger and Glockner visible) in the background; E. the Drei Zinnen and the Mts. of Auronzo. - The Monte Pian may also be ascended from Landro through the Rienzthal in 3 hrs. (fatiguing). — From the Monte Pian over the Forcella Bassa to Mesurina, and over the Tre Croci Pass to Cortina, an interesting expedition, see p. 281.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Schluderbach. (Michael Innerkofter is a good guide.) Ascent of the Dürrenstein (9305 ft.), 31/2-4 hrs., not difficult and very attractive (guide 21/2 ft.). The route leads through the Seelandthal (p. 261) and over the Plützwiesen to the (2 hrs.) herdsmen's hut (Dürrenstein-Natte); it then mounts to the right over slopes of turf and debris, finally over the arête, to the (11/2 hr.) summit. The view is similar to that

from Monte Pian, but more extensive.

The Cristallino (9318 ft.) presents no difficulty to the experienced mountaineer; interesting ascent of 31/2-4 hrs. (guide 3 fl.). - The ascent of Monte Cristallo (10.695 ft.), via the Cristallo Pass (see below) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 8 ft.), is difficult (comp. p. 280). — Another difficult ascent is that of the Hohe Gaial (10.328 ft.), from Ospitale by Gottres (see below) and Valles Buones in 5-6 hrs. — The Drei Zimnen (6720 ft.; according to Herr Grohmann, 8858 ft.) should be attempted by skilled mountaineers of steady head only (7 hrs.). From Landro through the Rienzthal (or from Schluderbach over the Forcella Bassa) to the (2 hrs.) Rimbianco Alp. where the night is spent; thence in 5 hrs. to the central peak. Interesting and not difficult passes (Forcella di Rimbianco, Forcella di Marzon) lead from Rimbianco over the jagged chain of the Cadini to the Val Marzon and to Auronzo (p. 282).

From Schluderbach to Prags through the Seelandthal, see p. 261; over the Toblinger Riedel or the Wildgrabenjoch to Sexten, see p. 263. — OVER the Toolinger Riedel of the misagravenyors to section, see p. 200.— CTAR CRISTALLO PASS TO CORTINA 7-8 hrs., a fatiguing route, practicable for thorough mountaineers only. The path ascends the Val Fonda over detritus and rocks, and crosses the Cristallo Glacier, with its frequent crevasses, to the Glacier Pass (9270 ft.), between Monte Cristallo and Monte Popena. The abrupt descent leads over snow and rubble to Tre

Croci (p. 280) and Cortina.

The road ascends over the Scelandbach, and beyond the Knollkopf (p. 261) crosses the bed of the Knappenfussbach (p. 261), which is generally dry. It then reaches the Gemärk, the low watershed (5000 ft.) between the Rienz and Boita, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. To the right rise the precipices of the Col Freddo (8954 ft.) and the Croda Rossa; in front the peaks of the Tofana are seen overtopping the Col Rosd; to the left is the Cristallo; behind us, the Monte Pian and Cadini. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow Lago Bianco (4865 ft.) on the left, and crossing the Rufreddo, which descends from the right and has formed a deep and rocky channel lower down. The Gottresbach is then crossed, after which we reach (4 M.) Ospitale (4960 ft.; Inn, rustic), once a hospice for poor travellers, nestling picturesquely at the base of the Croda delle Suoghe. Opposite is the Punta Forame with the valley of that name, whence the Felizon rushes down to the Rufreddo.

Farther down is the Val Grande, from which rises the Pomagagnon. To the S.W. are the Tofana, Col Rosa, and Vallon Bianco.

Beautiful Walk by the Gottres Alp, between the Cot Freddo on the right and Monte Cadis on the left, to the (1*/4 hr.) La Rosa Alp, which commands a fine view of the mountains of Fannes and Travernanzes (see below), and, to the right, of the wide plateau of Sennes with the Seckofel (p. 274). The walk may then be continued by descending to the (1/2 hr.) La Siua Alp and traversing the [narrow valley of the Boita to (8/4 hr.) Peutelstein (see below) on the Ampezzo road; or (somewhat toil-some) we may fullow the slove to the right farther on and records by the (7/4 nr.) Fetterstein (see below) of the Ampezzo Foat; or (sometat consome) we may follow the slope to the right farther on, and proceed by the Forcella di Giralbes to the large sheep pasture of (11/2 hr.) Fosses (7015 ft.), with a small lake, and to the (7/4 hr.) saddle of Cocodain, a splendid point of view, and then return by the Forca di Sora and the Val Salata to the chalet of Campo Croce (p. 274) and the (1 hr.) La Stua Alp (see above).

OVER THE FORCA TO CORTINA (4 hrs.), an attractive route. A good track

OVER THE FORCA TO CORTINA (4 hrs.), an attractive route. A good track descends to the Felizon, crosses it, and ascends to the S. in the Val Grande, between the Pomagagnon (7518 ft.) on the right and the Cristallo on the left, to the (1/2 hr.) Padeon Alp. Thence we may proceed to the right to the (1/2 hr.) saddle of Zumelles (6790 ft.). a fine point of view, and then descend over steep slopes of debris to (11/2 hr.) Cortina; or we may turn to the left on the Alp and walk to the (3/4 hr.) Forca (7000 ft.), and descend through the Val Bigontina (p. 280) to the Larieto Alp (refreshments) and to (11/2 hr.) Cortina (the Forca may also be reached from Zumelles in 25-30 min.; comp. p. 279).

For some distance the road, now level, traverses the slope of Monte Cadin, the precipitous side of which is pierced by a singular opening high above us. On the left are the profound ravine of the Felizon and the Val Grande. (A finger-post by the telegraphpost numbered 179 indicates a footpath which crosses the dizzy abyss of the Felizon by the *Ponte Felizon, rejoining the road below the Ponte Alto, and effecting a considerable saving.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends. About 1 M. beyond Ospitale the prominent Peutelstein (4944 ft.) rises on the left; the ruins of the castle of that name (Ital. Poddestagno), which formerly crowned it, were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and then descends circuitously into the valley of the Boita. In the foreground is the Col Rosd, overtopped on the right by the Vallon Bianco, to the right of which again are the Col Becchei di Sotto, Taè, Croda d'Antruilles, and Lavinores. The turning-point of the long curve, where a fingerpost indicates the way to the Vallon di Rudo on the right (comp. p. 274), commands a fine survey of the valleys of Fannes and Travernanzes, and (right) that of the Boita; in the distance to the S. are visible the bold outlines of the Cima di Formin, Becco di Mezzodi, Monte Pelmo, and others of the Ampezzo Dolomites.

The road now descends the precipitous hill-side in a S. direction and on the S. side of the Peutelstein crosses the deep gully of the Felizon by the (11/2 M.) Ponte Alto (to which the above-mentioned footpath descends from the Ponte Felizon). The following stretch of the valley is monotonous; the Boita runs at the bottom in its broad stony bed, between pine-clad banks, over which tower the rocky masses of the Tofana on the right and the Pomagagnon on the left. At the lonely custom-house of (11/2 M.) Fiammes a fingerpost indicates to the right the route to St. Cassian (p. 274) by Travernanzes and Fannes; facing us is the jagged Sorapiss (p. 280). The road passes a (1/2 M.) lime-kiln on the right. About 1 M. farther on, the wood is quitted, and a view obtained of the noble valley of Cortina, with the snow-clad pyramid of the Antelao (p. 281) in the background. After $1^{1/2}$ M. more we reach —

181/2 M. Cortina di Ampezzo (3970 ft.). - AQUILA NERA, the dining-room and the exterior of the dépendance decorated with paintings by the sons of the late landlord Ghedina; *STELLA D'ORO; *CROCE BIANCA; *Ancora. — Santo Siorpaes, Alessandro Lacedelli, Angelo Sangiacomi, Arcangelo Dimai, Pietro Dimai, and Aug. Menardi, are recommended as guides for long expeditions, and Eugenio Sisti for short ones; most of the guides speak a little German.

Cortina, superbly situated, and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the principal village in the valley, and carries on a considerable traffic in timber, especially with Italy. The parish of Cortina is said to be the wealthiest in the Tyrol, and the structure of the houses and appearance of the inhabitants seem to bear out this reputation. Language and character Italian. There is a school for teaching filigree-work and carving here (fine mosaics). The church contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached Campanile adjoining it (above 200 ft. in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable survey of the surrounding landscape: on the N.E. rises the mass of the Cristallo with the Pomagagnon, the Croda di Cesdellis, and the highest Cristallo peak; E. the Tre Croci saddle; S.E. the Sorapiss (highest peak not visible) and Antelao; S. in the background the Pelmo, and the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodi nearer; S.W. Croda di Formin. Nuvolau, and, in the foreground, the Crepa; W. Lagazuoi and Tofana; N. Col Rosa, Lavinores, Seekofel, and Monte Cadin. -On the other side of the Boita, 11/2 M. to the S.W., picturesquely situated at the mouth of a rocky gorge, are the small baths of Campo di Sotto, belonging to the proprietor of the 'Aquila Nera' at Cortina (refreshments).

A fine survey of the valley, for which the evening lights are most favourable, is obtained from the (1¹/4 hr.) *Belvedere on the Orepa (5086ft.), a prominent hill on the W. side of the valley. The Falzarego road (p. 284), trending to the right, is followed to a point beyond Monte Crepa, where a finger-post indicates a path to the left which leads in 5 min. to the Inn on this side of the rock (guide unnecessary; horse 13/4, light carriage 21/2 fl.). The return-route by the new footpath along the vertical cliffs is unpleasant for persons inclined to giddiness. — Similar views are afforded by the (1½ hr.) Col d'Alfiere and the (1½ hr.) Col Drusciè (5718 ft.), on the S.E. slope of the Tofana.

To the "Zumelles saddle (6794 ft.; 2 hrs.), a very pleasant expedition.
The route ascends to the left before the Tre Croci (see below) are

reached, and crosses the Forca (p. 278); and we may return through the Val Grande and by Ospitate to the high-road (4 hrs.). — To the "Tondi di Faloria on the Monte Casadio, 2½ hrs. The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (see below) about ½ hr. below the pass, and ascends to the wooded Pian della Bigontina. At the (½ hr.) bifurnity of the contract cation of the path, we proceed to the right to the (1 hr.) verdant hill

of the Tondi, which commands a magnificent prospect of the Ampesso Valley, the Tohan. Cristallo. Drei Zinnen, Cadini, etc; to the S. is the lofty Cima Negra (9652 ft.), with the rocky range stretching from it to the N.E. and interposing between Monte Casadio and the Val Sorapiss.—Practised mountaineers are strongly recommended to mount the Seletta (5700 ft.), the col to the N.E., between the Cima Negra and the Cesta. It commands a superb view of the Val Sorapiss with its little lake (p. 282) and of the lofty, perpendicular sides of the Sorapiss. From the bifurcation of the path at the beginning of the Pian della Bigontina to the summit of the pass, 2 hrs., the last 1/2 hr. being very steep (guide requisite). The descent from the Seletta to the Val Sorapist is unattended with danger; thence either down to the Val Bona (p. 282), or to the left along the slopes of the Cadis del Laudo and over the Malcoira Alp to of Tre Croci (see below).

The ascent of the "Muvolau (central peak, 8445 ft.; 31/-4 hrs.) is very attractive and not difficult (guide 2 ft. 70 kr.). By the Falzarego road to (3⁵4 M.) Pocol, see p. 284; at Ciamp Zoppè, 21/4 M. farther on, the path diverges from the road to the left. crosses the stream, and ascends amid trees and over meadows to the 6/4 hr.) Alp Aversu, at the foot of the Nuvolau; on the left towers the vast Cima di Formin, on the right the singularly-shaped Torre di Aversu (762 ft.). Thence by the Potorre col and the Foretile di Nuvolau to the (1.1½ hr.) middle peak, which commands a noble panorams: to the W. is the Marmolada, adjacent to which appears the remote Ortler, while the Rosengarten Mts. are seen a little more to the N.; N.W. the Mts. of the Gaderthal (Boè, Guerdenazza, Gaislerspitzen), with the Zillerthal and Octzthal snow-mountains in the background; N. the huge, triple-peaked Tofana; farther back, part of the Tauern; then the Cristallo and Cadini; E. the Sorapiss and Antelao, with the Croda di Formin (or del Lago) and the Becco di Mezzodi in the foreground; S.E. the Pelmo; S. the Civetta; S.W. the Pala di S. Martino. — The descent may be made by the Potorre col (see above) to the Alp of that name and the (1-1½ hr.) hospice of Falzarego; thence to (2½ hrs.) Cortina, see p. 284.

Among the more important mountain-ascents which may be made from Cortina. all suitable for practised mountain-climbers only, that of the Tefana (Tofana di Messo 10,725 ft., according to Herr Grohmann; Tofana di Rases 10 719 ft., Tofana di Fuori 10,673 ft.), accomplished for the first time by Herr Grohmann in 1862, is comparatively the easiest (5-6 hrs.; guide 7 ft.). More difficult are the Oristallo (10,685 ft.), ascended by the Tre Croci and the Passo Cristallo in 5-6 hrs. (guide 7 ft.; comp. 277), and the Borapiss (10,860 ft.), ascended by Chiopussa and the Forcella Grande (7555 ft.) in 8-9 hrs. (guide 11 ft.). In ascending the latter it is customary to pass the night in a cavern near the Forcella Grande. The ascent. though without serious difficulty, is very long and fatiguing, owing to the numerous detours which must be made in order to reach the only practicable places for scaling the sheer faces of the rocks.

**FROM CORTINA TO SCHLUDERBACH BY THE PASSO DELLE TRE CROCK (41/x5 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for those who have reached Cortina by the high-road. The road has lately been much improved, and is now practicable for light vehicles (fare for the day, including return, 7 fl. for 2 pers.; Anacleto Apollonio. near the 'Croce Bianca', is a good driver; guide, unnecessary, 4 fl.; including Monte Pian 51/x fl.). The route ascends the ravine of the Bigontina, at first between houses and cultivated fields, then over pastures and through wood, to a (1½ hr.) bridge, where a finger-post points to the right to Faloria (see above), and to the (1½ hr.) **Pass of the Three Crosses (5955 ft.), a depression between the Sorapiss and Cristallo. so called from the wooden crosses which stand here. A magnificent *View is obtained hence of the green Ampezzo Valley and the lofty Tofana to the W., to the left of which, between the Torre di Averau and Nuvolau, is the snow-clad Marmolada; to the N. rise the Cristallo and Popena; to the E. is the upper Auronzo Valley (Val Bona), with the wall-like ridge of the Marmarole; N.E. the

Cadini; S. the Sorapiss. In descending we diverge to the left from the new carriage-road at the (1/4 hr.) finger-post, and enter the Val Bona (p. 282). Our route then leads at the same level along the slope, affording a series of beautiful views of the Sorapiss and Marmarole to the right, and the precipitous sides of the vast Cristallo on the left. After 1/2 hr. the path ends, and we then proceed for 1/4 hr. through marshy meadows and underwood (guide necessary in the reverse direction; to be had at Mesurina), till we reach the new road from the Val Auronco to Schluderbach, constructed for the transport of the ore (see p. 282). The road ascends slightly across the Mesurina Alp (passing a large cheese-dairy on the left), and affords a fine survey of the Cristallo, Sorapiss, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and, most striking of all, the towering Drei Zinnen. It next passes the (3/4 hr.) Lago Mesurina (5890 ft.), a pale-green lake abounding in trout, its E. bank fringed with sombre pines (Orsolina's Inn, by the roadside, indifferent). The road then ascends gently to the (5 min.) Col S. Angelo, from which it descends abruptly through the wooded Val Popena (right Monte Pian) to (1½ hr.) Schluderbach (p. 276), commanding fine views to the left of the wild gullies of the Cristallo. — The ascent of Monte Pian may be combined with this excursion by a digression of 3 hrs., and is strongly recommended (guide necessary from Lago Mesurina onwards; to Schluderbach 2 fl.). The route leads over the Forcella Bassa to the (11/2 hr.) plateau (the Forcella di Mezzo remaining on the right). The descent may be made by the path over the Forcella Alta, recently much improved.

A very pleasant day's drive may be taken to *Pieve di Cadore (see below;

one-horse carr. there and back 7 fl.).

From Cortina to Caprile, and by Agordo to Belluno, see p. 284.

The road next reaches Zuel, and then (3 M.) Acquabuona, the last Tyrolese village. It crosses the Italian frontier 11,2 M. farther. and soon arrives at (11/2 M.) Chiapuzza, the first Italian village. 1/2 M. S. Vito (3415 ft.; * Hotel Antelao), with the Italian customhouse, picturesquely situated at the base of the Antelao. To the right (S.W.), towering above the wooded hills, rises the Monte Pelmo (10,394 ft.), a colossal isolated rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from S. Vito. (G. Giacinto, G. Zanuco, and G. Cesaletti are qualified guides; tariff lower than that at Cortina.) The ascent of the Sorapiss (10,860 ft.) via the Forcella Grande, in 67 hrs., is laborious; comp. 280. — The Antelao (10,892 ft. according to Herr Grohmann) is scaled by the Forcella Piccola in 6-7 hrs., and, though somewhat fatiguing, offers no special difficulty to the practised and steady mountaineer; prospect from the top superb. — Monte Pelme (10,394 ft.) may also be ascended from S. Vito (difficult), but better from the Val di Zoldo (p. 283)

on its S. side.

From S. Vito (or Borca) over the Forcella Forada to Caprile, see p. 286. Between S. Vito and (1 M.) Borca (good wine at Perini's shop) the road skirts the slopes of the Mte. Antelso, high above the river. In 1816 a landship from this mountain overwhelmed the villages of Marceana and Taulen on the other side of the valley. Beyond Borca the road leads past Cancia, Vodo, and Peajo to (71/2 M.) -

34 M. Venas (2896 ft.; Posta), opposite the mouth of the Val Cibiana (to Zoldo, see p. 283). Below the village the Vallesina unites with the Boita. Then (21/4 M.) Valle, beautifully situated on an eminence, and (11/2 M.) Tai di Cadore (2795 ft.; Inn).

The *Monte Zucco (3986 ft.), an easy ascent of 1 hr., commands an admirable survey of the Pelmo, Antelao, Marmarole, etc., and of the valley of the Piave.

At Tai the road to the *Cadore Valley diverges to the left. 1 M.

Pieve di Cadore (2905 ft.; *Progresso), situated on a lofty spur, overhanging the Piave. In a corner of the chief Piazza stands the mean-looking house in which Titian was born in 1499, denoted by a tablet. The Palasso Comunale is adorned with a marble bust and a colossal fresco portrait of the great master, and the church contains an altar-piece (Adoration of the Magi) from his brush. The ruins of the old castle, above the village (10 min.), command an admirable view of the Piave valley. - The road ascends farther through the beautiful valley, which is enclosed by picturesque dolomite mountains (E. Monte Cridola, N. the Marmarole), to Domegge and (7 M.) Lozzo, whence a reute leads over the Passo Mauria (3960 ft.) to Tolmeszo (p. 265) in the Val Tagliamento. The road crosses the Piave at Pelos, and again at (21/4 M.) Tre Ponti, at the influx of the Anziei, which descends from Val Auronso (see below; handsome bridge).

Above Tre Ponti the Piave dashes through a series of wild and narrow ravines. On the right is the Monte Cornon. A new road leads to (11/2 M.) S. Stafano ("Girardi) in the Val Comelico, and thence to (71/2 M.) Sappada, Ger. Bladen (4025 ft.; "Stern), a German-speaking village picturesquely situated on the Sesis (an affluent of the Piave), at the base of Monte Rinaldo. — A tolerable road leads N.W. from S. Stefano to (6 M.)

Padola (Inn), and thence over the (6 M.) Kreutberg (or Monte Croce) to

Sexten and (12 M.) Inniches (p. 282).

In the Val Auronzo, through which a new road runs to Schluderbach

(diligence from Pieve to Auronzo daily), lies 83/4 M. above Tre Ponti (see above) Auronso (2010 ft.; *Albergo alle Alpi), consisting of the two villages of Villa Piccola, with a large new church, and Villa Grande. The Monte Calcario affords a good survey of the environs. A highly attractive route, commanding a series of splendid views, leads N. over the Forcella di Monte Zovo to (3 hrs.) Padola (see above). The road through the upper Val Auronzo, or Val Bona, follows the left bank of the Anxies. Opposite rises the imposing chain of the Marmarole. We next pass the hamlet of Giralba (route to Sexten, see p. 263), the mouth of the Val Marzon (p. 277, on the right; at its head rise the Drei Zinnen, here known as the Cime di Lavaredo), and the zinc and lead mines of Argentiera, and the cime at Lavaread), and the zinc and lead mines of Argenkiera, and reach the solitary frontier-house of (12 M.) S. Marco (3710 ft.; scanty accommodation). About */4 M. farther is the Tyrolese frontier, a few hundred yards beyond which is Bastianshütte, a shooting-lodge (4555 ft.; plain refreshments), which commands a good view of the Sorapiss. (To the Sorapiss Lake, 2 hrs., a pleasant trip; comp. p. 280.) The road now forks; a carriage-road ascends to the left to the (3 M.) Passo Tre Crock (1800). (p. 280) and to (32/4 M.) Cortina, while on the right a new road, constructed for the conveyance of ore, leads along the E. base of the Cristallo. across the Federa Vecchia Alp, to the (3 M.) Lago Mesurina and (4½ M.) Schluderback on the Ampezzo road (comp. p. 280).

The road now describes a long circuit round the Monte Zucco, and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the valley of the Piave, into which the Boita here falls.

43 M. Perarolo (1735 ft.; Posta; Al Monte Zucco), at the confluence of the Boita and the Piave. The latter runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. Opposite the entrance to the (11/2 M.) Val Montina, on the right side of the road, stands the small pilgrimage-church of S. Maria della Salute. Farther on are the villages of Rucorvo and Rivalgo. To the right, near (33/4 M.) Ospedale, is a fine waterfall; opposite the village of (21/4 M.) Termine, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall (La Pissa, like the 'Pissevache' in Switzerland). The road now passes through a cutting, 50 ft. high, and reaches the ancient village of (11/2 M.) Castel Lavazzo, formerly called Castellum Laebactium, as appears from an inscription found here. Then -

54 M. Longarone (1472 ft.; *Posta; Albergo di Roma, unpretending, but well spoken of), charmingly situated, at the junction of the Maz, which issues from the Val Zoldo, with the Piave.

The entrance to the attractive, but little-known Val di Zoldo consists of a narrow ravine, through which a bridle-track leads to (3 hrs.) Forms of Zoldo (2854 ft.; °Cercena), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the Monte Pelmo (10,384 ft.), with its small glacier, which may be ascended either hence or from Dont (see below) viā Zoppē in 7.8 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 281); to the S. is the Cima di Mezzodi. An easy and attractive pass (bridle-track; guide to the head of the pass desirable) leads N.E. from Forno over the Forcella Cibiana (5100 ft.) and past the village of that name to (4 hrs.) Vendo on the Ampezzo road (p. 281). — About 2 M. above Forno lies Dont di Zoldo (3125 ft.; Brustolone), where the route from S. Tiziano di Goima and the Duram Pass descends from the left (p. 287). The bridle-path then leads through the narrow valley of the Mae, past Fusine and Fianas, to (1½ hr.) Mareson (4485 ft.), where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting passage leads by Pecol, at the E. base of the huge Civetta (see below), and over the Passo Coldat, to (3 hrs.) Alleghe (p. 286). — Through the N. branch, called the Val Pallofavera, a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo on the right and the Monte Crot on the left, and then descends to the (1/2 hr.) Forentina Alp in the upper Val Forentina. We may now descend the valley to the left, by Pescul and Selva, to (3 hrs.) Caprite (p. 285); or proceed to the right over the Forcella Forada (p. 286) to (3½/2 hrs.) Borca (p. 281); or, lastly (a very attractive route), follow the heights to the N. and proceed across the Durana Alp to the (2 hrs.) Porcell post., first accomplished in 1867 by Mr. Tuckett, is difficult. See above, 7-8 hrs., first accomplished in 1867 by Mr. Tuckett, is difficult.

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character, and several mountain streams are crossed. 3 M. Fortogna. The road divides 1½ M. farther: the left branch (diligence twice daily in 5 hrs.) leads by Ponte Nelle Alpi, or Capo di Ponte (Stella Bianca) to the railway-station of (35 M. from Longarone) Conegliano (Europa); the right branch (straight on) leads past Polpet, joins the main road from Capo di Ponte after 1½ M., and

after 4 M. more reaches -

64 M. Belluno (1328 ft.; Leon d'Oro; Cappello), the capital of the province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the Ardo and the Piave, which here unite. The exterior of the town is thoroughly Venetian in its character. The Cathedral, erected by Palladio, was partially destroyed by an earthquake, which caused serious damage to the town in 1873, and is now in course of restoration. The massive campanile, 230 ft. in height, commands a beautiful prospect. An ancient sarcophagus, locally regarded as a valuable work of art, adorns the small piazza in front of the church of S. Stefano. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was probably, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon I.

FROM BELLUNO TO PRIMOLANO IN THE VAL SUGANA (p. 251). Between Belluno and Feltre a small post-vehicle once daily (7 a.m.) in 4 hrs.,

fare 3 fr.; from Feltre to Primolano omnibus (2 p.m.) in 8½ hrs., fare 3½ fr. (returning at 8 p.m.). The road traverses the broad valley of the Piave, but for the most part at a considerable distance from the river. Mulberries, maize, vines, etc. testify to the southern character of the climate, while numerous villages are situated on the hills, as well as on the road. At Bribano the Cordevole (p. 267) is crossed. To the right rises the Monte Pizzocco (7175 ft.). Near Feltre the valley contracts; the road leads for a short distance on the bank of the Plave, and then quite it entirely.

18 M. Feltre (Albergo del Vapore, stopping-place of the diligence), an ancient town of 12,000 inhab., the Feltria of the Rhætians, presents rather a dilapidated appearance. The principal street, in which is situated the insignificant Albergo, leads through the modern town, skirting the hill on which lies the dirty and intricate old town. The Fiazza in the latter is surrounded by the new, Venetian-Gothic Palazzo Guarsieri, adorned with mural paintings, the inconsiderable church of S. Rocco, in a debased style, the ruinous old Castle, and a building decorated with the gilded lion of St. Mark, the lower story of which serves as a school and the upper as a theatre. The middle of the plassa is embellished with statues of two distinguished natives of Feltre: Vittere Rambaldoni, educationalist (1378-1446), erected in 1868, and Panfilo Castaidi (b. 1898), for whom the inscription claims the honour of having invented printing with movable types, erected by the printers of Milan in 1866.

The beautiful road to Primolano (12½ M. from Feltre) passes Arten (Fontaso remaining on the right, p. 259). crosses the Cismone (p. 259), and reaches (27 M.) Artie. It then descends through the Val Brenta to (80 M.) Primolano. From Primolano to Bassano (railway station), see pp. 251, 252.

From Cortina to Belluno by Agordo. Cordevole Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 276.

The picturesque "Val Cordevole is well worth visiting. The lake of Alleghe and the environs of Agordo are among the finest points among the S. Limestone Alps. and many of the lateral valleys (Val Fiorentina, Val Forno, Val di S. Lucano, etc.) exhibit scenery of a magnificent description. The extreme N. ramifications (Livinalongo or Buchenstein) only belong to the Tyrol; the Italian frontier lies to the N. of Caprile.

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE, 18³/4 M., there are two routes: the easier leads by Falsarego (carriage-road to the summit of the pass), but the more attractive (and also easy) is by Giau (see below). FROM CAPRILE TO AGORDO (15 M.) there is a new carriage-road, completed in 1877; light vehicle in 4 hrs., fare 12 fr. — FROM AGORDO TO BELLUNO (16 M.) diligence daily in 3¹/₂ hrs. — FROM CORTINA TO THE FASSA. This expedition may be made very pleasantly, either by the direct route over the Fedaja Pass, or, more circuitously, by Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the carriage-road by S. Martino di Castrozza and Paneveggio to Predazzo (comp. p. 256).

Cortina (3970 ft.), see p. 279. Our road descends to the right just above the church, crosses the Boita, and ascends on the right bank amid meadows and fields, skirting the Crepa (p. 279), and at places rather steep, to the (33/4 M.) Pocol Alp (5065 ft.), where the route to the Giau Pass (see below) diverges to the left. The road then ascends the N. slope of the wooded Costeana Valley (passing on the right the lofty sides of the Tofana, high up in which is the mouth of a cavern called 'Il Buso della Tofana') to the (41/2 M.) simple Hospice of Falzarego (6535 ft.) and to the (11/2 M.) Cima Falsarego (6950 ft.), the summit of the pass, a wide, rock-

strewn depression between the Nuvolau on the S. and the Lagazuoi on the N. The path leading in a straight direction crosses the Trai Sassi Pass to the Enneberg (p. 275; to the head of the pass 3/4 M., a pleasant digression, affording a beautiful peep of the Gaderthal). To the W. appears the snow-crowned Marmolada, in the foreground are the Sasso di Stria and Col di Lana. Beyond the pass, at the frontier of the Ampezzo district, the carriage-road terminates, and we descend by a poor cart-track past the picturesque ruin of Buchenstein (or Castello di Andraz, 5626 ft.) to (3 M.) Andraz (4695 ft.; *Cel. Finazzer, good beer, warm baths), a village situated at the base of the Col di Lana, in the E. branch of the Buchenstein Valley.

A fair road, commanding a series of fine views of the valley, leads from Andrez round the slope of the Col di Lana, and past Salesei, to (i hr.) Fieve di Livinalongo, or Buchenstein (4815 ft.; *Giovanni Finazzer, *L. Finazzer). the chief place in the Val Livinalango, or Buchenstein (4815 ft.; "Giovanni Finazzer," L. Finazzer). the chief place in the Val Livinalango, or upper Cordevole Valley, picturesquely and loftily situated on the steep slope of the ravine of the Cordevole. Hence by Prelonget to St. Cassian, see p. 275; by Campolungo or Incisa to Corara, see p. 275; over the Portoi-Joch to the Fassa, see p. 255. — A highly interesting route leads S.W. from Pieve over the Portella di Padon (1800 ft.), which affords a splendid view of the Marmolads. etc., to the (3½-4 hrs.) Pedaja Pass (p. 255; the shortest way from Cortina to the Marmolada). — The Col di Lana (8070 ft.), ascended from Pleve in 2½ hrs. (Glovanni del Monego of Pieve, guide), commands a superb view; the route to the top lies mostly over grass, commands a superb view; the route to the top lies mostly over grass, and is in places steep. — A rough and unattractive footpath leads from Pieve direct to Caprile in 1½ hr., via Salesei and Digonera.

The cart-track from Andraz to Caprile crosses the stream at a saw-mill, and then runs, at first through wood, high up on the left side of the Val Cordevole, passing several houses, and commanding a fine view to the S. of the vast Civetta. On the opposite slope lies the village of Laste, above which, on a spur of Monte Migion, rises a curious rock, shaped like a tower, and called the Sasso di Ronch. Our route finally descends steeply to (6 M.) -

183/4 M. Caprile (3375 ft.; Alle Marmolade, kept by M. Giolai-Pezzè), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley, and well adapted as head-quarters for excursions among the limestone mountains around (Battista della Santa, Clemente Callegari, and

Pietro Pellegrini are good guides).

*Monte Migion (1835 ft.), rising to the N. between the Val Pettorina and the Val Livinalongo, commands an admirable view of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc.; ascent in 3½ hrs. (guide desirable). — An easier and likewise very attractive ascent is that of the Monte Fernazza, to the E. of Caprile (2 hrs.); the route leads at first through woods and then over pastures. The beautiful view from the summit includes the Pelmo, Civetta, Marmolada, Tofana. etc., and the valleys of the Cordevole (far below lies the Lago d'Alleghe) and the Fiorentina.

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE over the * Monte Giau (7510 ff.), 61/2-7 hrs., an easy and highly interesting expedition (guide 51/2 fl.). The route diverges to the left from the Falzarego road at (3³/₄ M.) Pocol (see above) and descends into the Costeana Valley. At the (20 min.) cheese-dairy of Pezzié di Parè it crosses the brook, a few hundred yards beyond which it crosses the Gian and ascends through wood leading to the right at the bifurcation, and after 1/2 hr. regaining the left bank. The wood is quitted in 25 min. more, and the extensive pastures of the Giau Alp are traversed. To the

left stretches the jagged crest of the Croda di Formin, to the right is the Nurolau, behind us the Tofana. Below a chalet, which we leave on the right, the path again crosses the stream, and then leads to the (1 hr.) culminating point of the pass, on the right side of the Col Giattei, a low culminating point of the pass, as the right state of the Covariant, and the grassy eminence, on the left side of which is another pass, leading to Selva in the Val Fiorentina (see below). Superb *View towards the N. of the rocky walls of the Nuvolau, Tofana, Hohe Gaiel, and Cristallo; more to the E. the Sorapiss, Crods di Formin, and Monte Carmera; to the W. rise the majestic Marmolada, the Boe, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path, which, passing a cluster of houses, soon affords a fine view of the Civetta and (farther down) of the Pelmo. In the valley (½ hr.) we turn to the right, cross the Codalonga, and follow the wooded slope of Monte Pore, the path being at first alternately level and hilly, and afterwards descending steadily over meadows to (1½ hr.) Colle di S. Lucia, or Villagrande (4830 ft.; °Finazzer), dows to (17/4 hr.) come as S. Dacas, or remagnature (2000 hr.) and about fully situated on a terrace of the mountain and commanding a striking view of the Val Florentina with the colossal Pelmo, and of the (S.) Civetta. From Colle to Caprile, \$/4 hr.
FROM CAPRILE TO BORCA on the Amperso road (p. 281), a tolerably

easy bridle-track leads through the Val Fiorentina, past the villages of Selva (4480 ft.), Andria, and Pescul, and over the Forcella Forada (6895 ft.), on the N. side of the Pelmo, in 6 hrs. The Pelmo (10,334 ft.) may be ascended from the Val Fiorentina also (difficult, comp. p. 281; from Selva, where guides may be procured, in 9-10 hrs.). — Over the Forcella d'Ambrizzole to Cortina, and over the Forcella di Staulanza to Zoldo, see p. 283.

From Caprile by Rocca to the Val Pettorina (Sottoguda Gorge), the Fedaja Pass, and the ascent of the Marmolada, see p. 255 (guide from

Caprile to Campidello 10 fr.).

The new ROAD FROM CAPRILE TO AGORDO (15 M.) follows the left bank of the impetuous Cordevole to (11/2 M.) Calloneghe (on the right bank), and 1/2 M. farther on reaches the beautiful Lake of Alleghe (3218 ft.), 2 M. in length, the E. bank of which it skirts. The lake owes its origin to a land-slip from Monte Pezza, which in 1772 overwhelmed three contiguous villages. Its glassy green surface reflects the towering rocky walls of Monte Civetta (10,420 ft.). On the E. bank lies the hamlet of Alleghe, charmingly situated at the mouth of a ravine ascending to the Col Dai. (Pleasant walk along the E. bank to Alleghe; then cross by boat to an eminence on the W. bank which commands the finest view of the lake, and return on the W. bank by Calloneghe to Caprile, an excursion of 2 hrs. in all.)

The "Col Dai, to the E. of Alleghe, whence it may be ascended in 3 hrs., commands an admirable view of the Civetta, Pelmo, and other peaks. To the N. of the Col Dai an easy route leads over the Passo Coldai (or Alleghe Cima, 3720 ft.) to the Val di Zoldo (p. 283).

At the S. end of the lake, the road crosses to the right bank of the Cordevole (the canal here for floating timber is interesting). and traverses the scene of the devastation caused by the abovementioned landslip. It then leads through a picturesque and richly wooded valley. Facing us are the Cima di Pape and Palle di S. Lucano; to the left the Monte Alto di Pelsa. 43/4 M. Cencenighe (2540 ft.; *Viandante, on the right bank of the Biois), a small village, lies at the confluence of the Biois with the Cordevole.

The Val Biois (or Val Canale) is traversed by a carriage-road as far as (3 M.) Forno di Canale (3200 ft.; °Gallo), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the wild ravine of Gares (p. 257); from Forno there is a bridle-

track on the left bank of the Biois to (11/4 hr.) Falcade (4290 ft.), at the head of the valley. Thence over the Valles Pass to (4 hrs.) Paneveggio, see p. 256; those who are bound for S. Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as Paneveggio, but ascend to the left below the Venigia Alp and cross the Juribell Alp direct to the Rolle Pass (see p. 256). — Over the Pellegrino Pass to Možna, see p. 254.

The Canad di Pane (2028 ft.) companying a heavital parescent may

The Cima di Pape (8238 ft.), commanding a beautiful prospect, may be ascended from Cencenighe or Listolade (see below) without particular

difficulty (5 hrs.; guide Seb. Manfrai of Cencenighe).

The road crosses the Biois, and, at (3/4 M.) Fac, the Cordevole, and enters an imposing, rock-strewn gorge, at the end of which lies the (3 M.) hamlet of Listolade, at the mouth of the wild Val di Comparsa; to the left rises the Cima di Framont. To the right, at (1 M.) Taibon, opens the Val di S. Lucano (p. 257), with the huge walls of the Palle di S. Lucano on its N. side.

15 M. Agordo (2060 ft.; *Albergo alle Miniere, officious landlord; on the ground-floor the reading-room of the Agordo section of the Italian Alpine Club, open to strangers), the capital of the valley (3000 inhab.), nobly situated amid imposing mountains (N. Monte Alto di Pelsa and Cima di Framont, E. the Prampper Mts., W. Palle di S. Lucano, etc.). In the extensive piazza stands the mansion of Cavaliere Manzoni.

FROM AGORDO TO PRIMIERO, over the Cereda Pass (4450 ft.), 7 hrs., an easy and attractive passage (guide). The path crosses the Cordevole at (10 min.) Bruanago and ascends to the left, affording a series of fine retrospects of the Val Agordo (right the Croda Grande); after passing Voltago and Miana it reaches (13/4 hr.) Frassene, or Frasseneck. The route now turns to the right, and mounts more steeply through wood to the saddle between Monte Luna and Monte Gardellon, whence it descends saddle between monte Luna and Monte Cardellon, whence it descends again to (11/4 hr.) Gosaldo (Inn), situated in a lateral valley of the Mis, at the foot of lofty limestone Alps (Sasso di Campo, Cima d'Oltro, etc.). We now proceed high up on the slope of the Mis valley (opposite Sagron, see below, above which is a long rocky ridge commanded by the conical Il Pis) to (1 hr.) Mis, beyond which the path crosses the stream (the Austrian frontier) and ascends to the (3/4 hr.) Osteria, or inn, 1/4 hr. below the low, grassy summit of the pass. On the other side the route descends gradually by a broad, stony track through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) Castel la Pietra. a ruined stronghold, picturesquely perched on an almost inaccessible rock at the mouth of the Val di Canale. (Before the castle is reached the route to the Val di Pravitali diverges to the right, see p. 258.) A miserable path now descends the hill, and crosses a (1/4 hr.) bridge, whence a good road leads by Tonadico to (2 M.) Fiera di Primiero (p. 208). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads by Tiser, Ren, Valalta (quicksilver mines, interesting to geologists), and Sagron; it is, however, longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo.

From Agordo to the Val Di Zoldo over the Duram Pass (5360 ft.), a somewhat arduous route (to Forno di Zoldo 5 hrs., see p. 283); guide requisite. The path ascends through the profound Dugon Valley to the head of the pass, between Mie. Mojazza and Mie. S. Sebastiano. The descent may be made either direct, or by the high-lying S. Tiztano di Goima (A175 ft.), to Dont and Forno.

ROAD TO BELLUNO (16 M.). Below Agordo the valley contracts, and the road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It emerges from this defile (*Canal di Agordo) at (101/2 M.) Peron (Inn), and at the hamlet of (1 M.) Mas it quits the Cordevole and proceeds eastwards through a hilly district to (41/2 M.) Belluno (p. 283).

From Lienz to Windisch Matrei and Pregraten. The Iselthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 108, 142.

The S. valleys of the Hohe Tauern (Virgenthal, Kalserthal, upper Möllthal) are most conveniently reached from the Pusterthal Railway.

STELLWAGEN from Lienz to Windisch-Matrei (18½ M.) daily at 10.30 a.m. in 5½ hrs., fare 1½ fl.; from Windisch-Matrei to Lienz at 1.30 p.m. in 4½ hrs. — One-horse carriage (4 hrs.) 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4 or 6 fl.; to St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl.

The lower Iselthal is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes Schloss Bruck (p. 264), and at Ober-Lienz crosses to the pleasant village of Aineth (Inn) on the left bank of the Isel. It then leads through scanty wood, passing the château of Weyerburg, to (9 M.) St. Johann im Wald, or Mahrenvald (2400 ft.; Inn,

tolerable), where it recrosses to the right bank.

The Weisse Wand (7959 ft.), an admirable point of view, is ascended from St. Johann in 5 hrs. (with guide), through the Michelbacher Thai and over the Alp of that name; fatiguing.— The Hochschober (10,640 ft.; guide Anton Trojer at Aineth) is best ascended from the Leibnig-Thai, which opens to the E. of St. Johann, viâ the (2 hrs.) Leibnig Alp; then from the head of the valley a steep ascent over loose stones and ruck to a crumbling ridge, and finally across a snow-field to the top (6-7 hrs., difficult). Superb view. Ascent from Kals through the Lesach-Thai, see p. 299.

The valley contracts. To the left is the ruined *Kienburg*. Farther on, the *Kalserthal* opens to the E., and the *Defereggenthal* to the W. (see below). 3 M. In der Huben (2570 ft.; *Post). Thence to

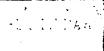
Kals, see p. 297.

The Defereggenthal, terminated by the Rieserferner Mts., is on the whole monotonous. The natives are in the habit of emigrating as carpet-dealers, and after having amassed a competency they generally return home. This accounts for the superior dress and language of many of the inhabitants. The road ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at (3 M.) Hopfgarten (3675 ft.; Inn), on the left bank of the Schwarzach (Deferegger Ache). [From this point, with a guide, through the Zuenewaid-That and over the Villgrattner-Joch (8464 ft.) to the Winketlhal, and by Ausser-Villgratten to Sillian (p. 264), 6-7 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the Glockner, Venediger, and the dolomite mountains of the lower Val Ampezzo.] The valley contracts; to the right St. Veit, high above the bottom of the valley; in the background the peaks of the Rieserferner. Then (9 M.) St. Leenhard (no inn), situated on a mound of debris at the broadest part of the valley, and (1½ M.) St. Jacob (4524 ft.; *Kröll; Zum Unterreiner, well spoken of), at the mouth of the Trojer-Thal. [Passes: From St. Jacob to the N. to Pregratten or Virgen over the Multithia (8-9 hrs.; guide 5 ft.), see p. 293; this route is easily combined with the interesting ascent of the Lasörling (p. 291). To Pregratten over the Bachlenke (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 294.—From St. Jacob to the S. W. through the Lappthal and over the Gsieser-Thörl (7200 ft.), commanding a fine view, to St. Magdalena in the Gsieser-Thörl (7200 ft.), commanding a fine view, to St. Magdalena in the Gsieser-Thal in 4 hrs., and to Welsberg (p. 281) in 4 hrs. more.]

The village of (3 M.) Erisbach (5055 ft.; Stumpfer) is the last in the valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track leads past the mouth (left) of the Stalter-Thal (traversed by the route to Antholz over the Stalter-Sattel, p. 261), and then past that of the Patsch-Thal, at the head of which the Hockgatl (p. 270) is for a short time visible. The (2 hrs.) Alp Seebach (6155 ft.) is then reached; to the W. rises the Fleischbachspitze, to the E. the Todtenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze. About 11/2 M. higher the valley divides; the main branch, now called the

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Schwarzbachthal, stretches towards the N. [Over the Schwarze-Thörl to the Daberthal and Umbalthal, see p. 295; another pass leads over the Rödtjoch (or Rothenmann-Scharie), to the W. of the Rödtspitze (p. 295), and across the Rödt Glacier (disagreeable descent) to Kasern in the Prettau,

p. 272; these two passes are trying and little used.]
In the Affenthal, or N.W. arm of the valley, 1/2 hr. farther, lies the Aggdhaus-Alpe (properly Jochaus-Alpe; 6600 ft.), with numerous chalets and a chapel (accommodation at the Sternalpe, the first chalet on the right). To (3 hrs.) St. Wolfgong in the Reinthal, over the Klammi-Joch, see p. 270; to St. Valentin in the Prettau, over the Merbjoch, see p. 272.

Above Huben the valley contracts. The road, now not so good,

crosses to the left bank of the Isel and passes Mattersberg.

valley then expands.

181/2 M. Windisch-Matrei (3190 ft.: *Zum Rautter, the landlord well acquainted with the mountains; one-horse carriage to Huben 2, to Lienz 6 fl.) is the chief village (2600 inhab.) in the Iselthal, the upper part of which beyond this is called the Virgenthal. In the vicinity the Tauernthal ascends towards the N. The village is protected by huge stone dams against the ravages of the Bürgerbach, which descends from the Bretterwand on the E. -About 11/2 M. to the N.W. is the château of Weissenstein, now restored and fitted up as a *Hotel and Pension, suitable for a prolonged stay (R. from 60 kr., pens. 2 fl.; mineral and other baths). GUIDES. Ulrich Klaunzer (with the sobriquet 'Egger'), and Franz

Klaunzer.

Excerpt from the Tariff of 1873. To Pregratten (4 hrs.) . . . 2|50(Same, and down to the Kar-To Kals by the Kals-Matreier alpe in the Krimmlerthal 2 50 13 50 (20 hrs., 2 days) By the Venediger to the Thörl (41/2-5 hrs.) To the Matreier Tauernhaus 2 50 Aschamhütte in the Ober- $(4^{1}/_{2} \text{ hrs.})$ 12 sulzbachthal (16 hrs.) To the Pinzgauer Tauernhaus Ascent of the Venediger by over the Velber Tauern the Prager Hütte, and across 7 (10 hrs.) the Viltragen Glacier and To Mittersill by the same pass through the Habachthal to 12 (12 hrs.) Neukirchen (17 hrs.) . . . š 50 50 To Gschlöss (61/2 hrs.) . To Heiligenblut (11 hrs.). To the Prager Hütte (8 hrs.) Ascent of the Zunig (4 hrs.) Ascent of the Gross-Venediger Ascent of the Lasorling via by Gschlöss, and by the Jothe Mulitzthal (8 hrs.). 6 50

Thörl (3 hrs.) (19 hrs.) 11 50 Cross') on the Guggenberg, with a small pavilion, commanding a view of the Lasörling and the glaciers at the head of the Virgenthal.

To the *Kals-Matreier Thorl (p. 295), commanding a magnificent view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group, an ascent of 3 hrs.;

guide unnecessary (to Kals 1½ hr. more).

The ascent of the "Rottenkogl (9045 ft.), occupying 4½-5 hrs., is also recommended (guide). The path diverges to the right after ½ hr. from the route to the Kalser Thorl and passes the (11/2 hr.) Rainer-Alp; then for 2 hrs. over fatiguing tracts of rubble, and finally up the Gamsleiten over rocks to the (8/4 hr.) summit. The view is similar to that from the Kalser-Thörl, but more comprehensive.

The Zunigspitze (9075 ft.), the E. peak of the mountains separating the valleys of Defereggen and Virgen, a fine point of view, is ascended

in 4 hrs., with guide.

Ascent of the Kals-Matreier

hannshutte to Pregratten

*Inner-Gachlöss (6 hrs., guide needless), one of the finest excursions in the Tauern, vying with the Mooserboden in the Kapruner Thal. As far as the Matreier Tauernhaus on the way to the Pinzgau (see below) a broad bridle-path ascends through the Tauernthal towards the N., passing the château of Weissenstein (p. 289) on the right; at (1/2 hr.) Prosegg (3075 ft.) a rocky barrier is crossed, through which the Tauernbach has forced a deep passage. (On the right the picturesque Steiner Fall and the houses of Stein.) At (1 hr.) Gruben (3645 ft.) the narrow Frossnitzthal (see below) opens on the left; then by the hamlet of Berg to the (11/2 hr.) Landeggsage (4240 ft.) at the mouth of the (E.) Landeggthal (p. 298). Steep ascent hence to the (11,2 hr.) Matreier Tauernhaus (4980) ft.; tolerable accommodation). The good path to the Gschlössthal diverges to the left, 1/4 hr. higher, and crosses a bridge (fine waterfall of the Gschlössbach, with the Venediger in the background). The chalets of Ausser-Gschlöss and (11/2 hr.) Inner-Gschlöss (5590 ft.) are now reached. (Accommodation at the chalet of the curé of Matrei.) The magnificent *Schlätten Glacier, the largest in the Tauern after the Pasterse, here descends abruptly into the green basin of the valley, overshadowed by the Klein-Venediger, the Gross-Venediger, and the Schwarze Wand (or Kristallkopf). To the right, separated from the Schlatten Glacier by the Kesselkopf, is the Viltragen Glacier. The chapel, hewn in a huge block of gneiss, is interesting.

EXCURSIONS FROM GECHLÖSS. (Guides Franz Ranneburger, Virgil Oberfeldner, Titus Langthater: to the Rothe Sail 2 fl., Venediger 5, Venediger and down to Windisch - Marci 8, to Pregratten 10, to the Karalpe in the Krimmler Thal 10 fl.; to the Velber Tauernhaus 3½ fl.)

The Rothe Sail (8419 ft.; 3 hrs., with guide, not difficult; ascent across

pastures, and then loose stones) commands a good view of the Venediger. The ascent of the "Gross-Venediger (12,061 ft.; one guide suffices for 1-2 pers., two for 3-4 pers.) has been greatly facilitated by the erection of the Prager Hütte on the Kesselkopf. From Gschlöss the route leads to the right through the valley to the foot of the Kesselkopf, the S. slopes of which it ascends by a new zigzag path, leading at first over turf, and then for some distance over the lateral moraines of the Schlatten Glacier. In 3 hrs. we reach the Prager Hütte (about 8700 ft.; rebuilt and well fitted up in 1877; 60 kr. each person for spending the night, 25 kr. for admission by day). The Kesselkopf, commanding a fine survey of the Schlatten and Viltragen glaciers, may be scaled from the hut in 1½-2 hrs. — Beyond the hut the route leads over rocky debris and the steep lower part of the Schlatten Glacier (sometimes full of crevasses), and then ascends gradually over the upper part of the glacier towards a crest of rock which separates it from the Viltragen Glacier. The rocks to the left are skirted. The Rainerhorn (p. 292) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing the traveller, the rounded summit of the Venediger, which is attained from the Prager-Hütte in 3-4 hrs. (view see p. 292). — The traveller intending to descend to Pregratten (comp. p. 292), returns by the upper margin of the Schlatten Glacier to the saddle between the Hohe Aderl and the Rainerhorn, crosses the Rainer Glacier to the Mullwitz-Aderl, and then proceeds over rubble, skirting the Kapunitzköpf (on the left), to the (2 hrs.) Johannshütte in the Dorferthal and to (3 hrs.) Pregratten. — The steep descent to Pregratten direct, through the Walthornthal, or that through the Frossnitzthal to Grub and Windisch-Matrei, is hardly recommended. - To the Ober and Unter Sulzbachthal, or over the Krimmler Thörl to Krimml, see p. 293.

Other passes from Gschlöss: Over the Plenitz-Scharte or the Weissenegger (or Hollersbach) Scharte into the Hollersbach-Thal (p. 131), with which the ascent of the Sail-Spitze (see above) may conveniently be combined. -Over the Unter-Sulzbach-Thorl to the Unter-Sulzbachthal, difficult (comp. p. 132). - From the Unter-Sulzbach-Thorl to the Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thorl, and to Neukirchen (p. 132) in the Ober-Sulzbachthal. - To Krinml, nearly the same route as the ascent of the Venediger, from the Prager-Hütte 9-10 hrs., 5 hrs. on the ice (including the Venediger, 11/2-2 hrs. more).

FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO MITTERSILL in the Pinzgau, 12-13 hrs.

(better in 2 days, in combination with the excursion to the Gschlöss). As far as the Matreier Tauernhaus, see above (guide necessary from this

point to the farther side of the pass only). Then through a bleak valley (to the left a picturesque glimpse of the Gschlössthal and the Venediger), and past two houses of refuge to the (3 hrs.) Velber Tauern (8330 ft.). View limited. The path now crosses a small field of snow and descends steeply to the Nassfeld, with its two small lakes, the Mittersee on the right and the Platitsee on the left; to the left rise the Tauerskoyl 19783 ft.) and the sombre Freiward. The path then continues through the Velber-Thal (the Hintersee, 4275 ft., remaining on the left) to the (3 hrs.) Tauernhaus-Schösswend, or Pinzgauer Tauernhaus (3630 ft.; Inn, guides); 1/2 hr. below it the Ammerihal (or Ammerihale Oed) opens on the right. Then, crossing the Velber Bach several times, to (11/2 hr.) Mittersill (p. 131).

FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO THE VIRGENTHAL. A rough road, practicable for carriages as far as Virgen, leads to Pregratten (11 M.), but driving is not recommended. Nothing of the icy regions of the Venediger group is seen from the bottom of the valley, and they are not disclosed to view till the Johannshütte is reached (see below). The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood by Mitteldorf to (5 M.) Virgen (3900 ft.; Brau). On the hill to the right is the ruin of Grabenstein; to the left the Lasörling.

The *Lasorling (10,151 ft.) is a very fine point of view; ascent 5-6 hrs., somewhat fatiguing (guide Anton Ausserhofer, 4 fl.). From Virgen or Wöllzelach (see below) to the S. in the Mulitzthal to the Alp of that name (21/2 hrs.); then over a slope of detritus, and round the arête, which stretches to the S.E., to the (1½ hr.) S. base of the summit, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 1 hr. more over rubble and rock. View imposing: N. the Venediger group, W. the Rieserferner, E. the Glockner and Schober, S. the distant Dolomites of the Val Ampezzo. — The Mullitzthörl, see p. 293.

The cart-track to (6 M) Pregratten leads on the right bank of the Isel by Wölkelach. The footpath passing (20 min.) Obermauer, running high up on the N. slope, and then descending through wood by (50 min.) Woiwojach to the road, which it reaches at a point 11/2 M. from Pregratten, is preferable.

Pregratten (4275 ft.; Steiner's Inn, below the church, tolerable), a prettily situated village, is a good starting-point for excursions among the Venediger group.

Guides: Balthasar and Thom. Ploner, Joh. Mariacher, Andra and Jos. Berger, Alois Weisskopf, Simon Mayer, and Jac. Steiner. Application for guides should be made to Isaias Steiner, the chief of the guides association. Excerpt from the Tariff.

Ascent of the Bergerkogl	اها	Obersulzbach-Thörl and the	7 50
(81/2 hrs.)	8 -	Krimmler Thörl (11 hrs.) .	1100
Lasörling (6 hrs.)	5 -	Ascent of the Venediger and	1.1
To Windisch-Matrei (4 hrs.)	2 50	back (14 hrs.)	6
To St. Jacob by the Mulitz-	1	Same, and descent to the Kar-	1 1
thörl (8 hrs.)	5 -	alpé (15 hrs.)	11 -
To St. Jacob by the Bachlenke	1 1	Same, and to Gschlöss (14 hrs.)	10
(8 hrs.)	5 50	Ascent of the Grosse Happ	1 1
To the Clarahütte in the	11	and back (9 hrs.)	5 50
Umbalthal and back (7 hrs.)	3	Ascent of the Toinig (5 hrs.)	3
To Kasern by the Vordere or	ł	Welitzspitze or Rödtspitze and	1 1
Hintere Umbalthörl (10 hrs.)	7 -	back (15 hrs.)	6 50
Dreiherrnspitze and back (17	1 1	Same, and descent to Kasern	1 1
hrs.)	7 50	(13 hrs.)	10
Johannshütte and back (5 hrs.)	2 50	Ascent of the Simonyspitze	
Obersulzbach-Thörl and back	1 1	and back (19 hrs.)	8 -
(10 hrs.)	4	Ascent of the Malhamspitze	
To the Karalpe over the	1 1	and back (13 hrs.)	6 50

19 *

The guides must provide themselves with food. The return journey must be paid for if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home. Each guide is bound to carry 18 lbs. weight of luggage (including provisions). Overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hour.

EXCURSIONS.

Bergerkegl (8700 ft.), 3 hrs. with guide: S. through the Zopetnitzthal to the (2 hrs.) Berger See, and in 1 hr. more without difficulty to the top. View similar to that from the Lasorling.

The Lasbrling (10,151 ft.) may also be ascended from Pregratten through

the Zopetnitzthal, or the Lasnitzthal, but both these routes are difficult, and that by Wöllzelach and through the Mulitzthal is preferable.

To the Johannshütte an easy trip of 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary if the proper route be pointed out). We follow the cart-track through the valley to the W., and, after passing the (1/2 hr.) Buhl, ascend the footpath to the right, which in 1/2 hr. turns into the Kleine Iselthal, or Dorferthal, which right, which in ½ hr. turns into the Kleine Iselfhal, or Dorferthal, which near its mouth is a deep gully. (Below, to the left, are the houses of Hinterbühl.) On the left the precipices of the Schlüsselspitze and the Niklaskopf. The brook remains on the left, and farther on, rushes in a subterranean channel through a profound and wild gorge. Near the Gumpach-Kreuz (6424 ft.) a view is suddenly disclosed of the Venediger, Hohe Aderl, Bainerhorn, and the Dorfer, Bainer, and Mulwitz glaciers. Then past a herdrmen's but to the Jehannahütte (6850 ft.), in a small hollow, erected at the expense of Archduke John, restored and enlarged by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1870. Charge for spending the night 50 by the Austrian Alpine Club in 1870. Charge for spending the night 50, use by day 30 kr.; keys at Pregratten, Gschlöss, and Windisch-Matrei.

The *Gross - Venediger (12,051 ft.) is ascended from the Johannshütte in 5-6 hrs.; rope necessary (one guide suffices for 1-2 persons). None of the loftier summits of the Eastern Alps is so easily attained as the Gross-Venediger, the panorama from which is one of the most magnificent of Alpine scenes. Spend the night at the Johannshutte; start very early next morning, cross the discharge of the Mullwitz Glacier, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and then skirt the Kapunitköps (9060 ft.) towards the right (N.E.; the Zeitalimitach or Acusere Multivitz Glacier lies to the right, the extensive Dorfer Glacier below to the left) to the (31/2 hrs.) Multivitz-Aderi (10.614 ft.), a rocky crest on the margin of the Innere Multivitz or Rainer Glacier (to this point a kind of path has been constructed by the Pregratten guides). The route now mounts across the Rainer glacier (caution necessary on account of the crevasses) to the snow saddle between the *Hohe Aderl* (11.486 ft.) and the *Rainerhorm* (11.660 ft.), whence we obtain a view, to the right, of the *Schlatten Glacier*, descending to the Gschlöss valley (p. 280). We then cross the upper nevé of the glacier, leaving the Klein-Venediger (11,414 ft.) on the right, and reach the (2¹/₂-3 hrs.) summit, a long crest covered with snow. It is not advisable to proceed as far as the extreme and highest point of the arête, as the thick overhanging masses of snow render it difficult and sometimes impossible of access. The "View, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner, comprises to the E. the Glockner (the Gross-Glockner appearing like a slender pinnacle) and Schober groups; to the 8. the wild and serrated Dolomite Alps; W. the Dreiherrnspitze Rödtspitze, Daberspitze, and Rieserferner Mts., and, in the distance, the Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps; N. the Kitzbühel Mts. and the N. Limestone Alps as far as the Dachstein; immediately at the spectator's feet lie the huge cataracts of ice by which the mountain is encircled. - Descent by the Schlatten Glacier and the Kesselkopf to Gschlöss, see p. 290. - To the OBER-SULZBACHTHAL the descent is difficult: first between the Gross and Klein-Venediger to the head of the Unter-Sulzbach Glacier (to follow which down to the Unter-Sulzbachthal is somewhat hazardous); then to the W. over the Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl to the Ober-Suisback Glacier and the Kürsinger Hütte (p. 132, 12-13 hrs. from Pregratten, guide 10 fl.). — The descent to the Karalpe in the Krimmler Thal may also be combined with the ascent of the Venediger (see below).

PASSES FROM PREGRATTEN.

TO THE OBERSULZBACHTHAL BY THE OBERSULZBACH-THÖRL (9488 ft.): to the Kürsinger-Hütte 8, to Neukirchen 13 hrs.; guide 7 or 10¹/₂ fl. (rope necessary, but the route is unattended with danger). To the Johannsbütte as above, and spend the night there; then across the gradually sloping Dorfer Glacier in 3 hrs. to the Obersulzbach-Thörl (admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonntagskopf and Schlieferspitz, to the right the Stierlauwnerwand and the Keesschroffen). Descent, steep at places, over the snow of the Obersulzbach Glacier, to the (2 hrs.) Kürsinger-Hütte; then to Neukirchen (p. 182) in 4-5 hrs. more.

To the Krimmler Thal by the Obersulzbach-Thörl and Krimmler Thörl, a very interesting excursion (with guide and rope), free from danger: from the Johannshütte to the Karalpe 6-7 hrs. thence to Krimml 4-5 hrs. By this pass the long circuit by the Umbal-Thörl and the Krimmler Tauern is avoided. From the Johannshütte to the Obersulzbachtbal, cross see above. Then, instead of descending to the Obersulzbachtbal, cross to the left the snow of the Obersulzbach Glacier, descending from the Grosse Geiger and the Maurerkeesköpfe, turn towards the slopes of the Sonntagskopf, and thus reach the flat ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) Krimmler Thörl (9278 ft.). Descend steeply between the Sonntagskees on the right and the fissured Krimmlerkees on the left, and cross the level tongue and the moraine of the latter to the (11/2 hr.) Karalpe (p. 133). — Through the Maurerthal to the Krimmler Thörl (shorter and not difficult), see below.

MACRERTHAL MAURER-THÖRL. REGGEN-THÖRL. The "Maurerthal, to the W_O of, and parallel with the Dorferthal (see above), hitherto little frequented, is well deserving of a visit. Follow the Iselthal as far as Streden (4510 ft.), a group of houses 1 hr. above Pregratten; cross the Maurerbach here, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min. the Maurer-Alp; cross the brook to the (10 min.) Goriacher Alp; then ascend gradually on the left bank. As soon as the forest zone is quitted, a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W. the Malham-Spitze and Goubach-Spitze, between them the Reggenthörl; N.W. the Simony-Spitze; N. the Maurerkeesköpfe and Grosse Geiger; E. the Grosse and Kleine Happ. Next pass a cow-shed and ascend the pastures in 11/4 hr. to the tongue of the Simony and Maurer Glaciers. The route to the MaurerThörl (with guide and rope, safe) leads across the gradually sacending the Maurer Glacier, and finally up a rocky slope 100 ft. in height, in 3 hrs. (from Streden 41/2 hrs.) to the Maurer-Thörl (9500 ft.), lying between the Eastern and the Hintere Maurerkeeskopf. View similar to that from the Obersulzbach-Thörl. Then an easy walk of 1 hr. across the gently sloping field of snow to the Krimmler Thörl (see above). — Ascent of the Grosse Geiger (10,997 ft.) difficult, both from the Maurer and the Dorfer Glacier.

The Reggen-Thorl is reached from the end of the Simony Glacier. Skirt the Dellacher Keeyhecken (a ridge of rock between the Maurer and Simony glaciers), ascend the latter; then follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow slopes, steep at places, to the flat snow-saddle of the Reggen-Thorl (9977 ft.), a pass between the Malham-Spitze and S. Goubach-Spitze (5½ hrs. from Streden). Fine survey of the Umbal Glacier. Descent of 3 hrs. (gentle, and tolerably free from crevasses) to the Clara-Hütte in the Umbalthal (see below). Those bound for the Prettau may proceed direct to the Histere or Vordere Umbal-

Thörl (in 2 hrs. from the Reggenthörl, see below).

The Dependent and the Bachlenke. The path to the former (to St. Jacob 8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fi.) ascends from (i hr.) Wöllielach (p. 291) to the S. through the Mullitzthal to the (2½ hrs.) stony tract at the base of the Lasbring (p. 291). Here it turns to the right, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (½/2 hr.) Mullits-Thörl, or Pregratter Thörl (8910 ft.), whence we obtain a fine retrospect of the Venediger; to the right rises the Lasbring. The path now descends into the Tegischthal, and proceeds to the right to (2½-3 hrs.) St. Jacob (p. 288.

The passage by the Bachlenke is finer (8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). From Pregratten we ascend the valley to the (1½ hr.) Probell-Alps (see below), above which we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturerque Grossbachthal, with its numerous waterfalls, to the Lower Alp. Thence a steep ascent (on the left a fine 'Waterfall) leads to the Upper Alp, and then over slopes of turf and debris to the (3½ hrs.) Bachlenke (or Trojer Thörl; 8550 ft.). Shortly before reaching the summit of the pass, we enjoy a beautiful retrospective view of the Vencdiger and Dreiherrnspitze. The descent, at first turning to the right, and passing a small lake on the left, leads into the upper Trojer-Thal (opposite the Panarqenspitze), the steep grassy slopes on the left side of which it follows (path soon improving) to the Upper and Lower Trojer-Alp (5960 ft.). Then through the picturesque and narrow mouth of the valley to (3 hrs.) St. Jacob.

A visit to the *Umbalthal, or highest region of the Iselthal, is strongly recommended (from Pregratten to the Clarahütte 31/2-4 hrs.; guide unnecessary for experienced tourists). A broad bridlepath leads from Pregratten past the Bühl, crossing the Dorferbach (p. 292) at the houses of Hinterbuhl, to (1 hr.) Streden (4510 ft.) at the mouth of the Maurerthal (see p. 293; in the background rise the Maurerkeeskopfe). At the Pobell-Alp (4925 ft.), 1/2 hr. farther, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the beautiful fall of the Grossbach, see above), and then ascends on the right bank, passing a second waterfall in 10 min, more. The ascent, through wood, now becomes steeper, and another zone of the valley is reached (to the right the Isel forms a fine waterfall). After 1 hr. we cross the brook and follow a narrow path along the steep grassy slopes of the left bank, passing a (1/2 hr.) shepherd's hut. To the left is the entrance to the Daberthal (see below), the background of which is formed by the Todtenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze, with their glacier; facing us rises the Rödtspitze with the Welitzkees (see below). The path now crosses a rocky barrier, and then descends to the (3/4 hr.) Clarahütte (6900 ft.), a club-hut with room for 10 persons (bed of hay 50 kr.; use of hut by day, 10 kr.). - About 1/2 hr. higher the magnificent *Umbal Glacier (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

OVER THE VORDERE UMBALTHÖRL TO KASERN in the Prettau (the upper Ahrenthal), 5½-6 hrs., a somewhat fatiguing route, but of great interest, and unattended with danger. From the Clarabite to the Umbal Glacier ½-bour. The moraine is then crossed, and the glacier traversed obliquely (½-5¼-6 hrs.). The moraine is then crossed, and the glacier traversed obliquely of the glacier we ascend abruptly over rubble and rock, and finally over snow to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Vordere Umbalthörl (9720 ft.), to the S. of the Agner or Eier-Kopf. During the whole ascent we enjoy a magnificent survey of the extensive snow-fields at the head of the Umbal Glacier, and of the Dreiherrn, Simony, Goubach, and Malhem-Spitze; from the top of the pass the long chain of the Zillerthal Alps becomes visible to the W. The path now descends over snow and rocks, then over grass, into the bleak Windthal (fine retrospect of the valley, with the Rödtspitze and the Rödt Glacier). Here it crosses the brook and follows its left bank to (2½ hrs. from the pass) Kasern (p. 272). — The passage of the Histere Umbalthörl (9770 ft.) is less laborious, but also less satiractive. The Umbal Glacier is crossed, and a steep snowy slope ascended between the Schlaitner Keesflecken and the Eiertopf to the Thörl. Descent at first steep, after which the route unites with that from the Vordere Thörl (see above).

The Welitzspitze, or Rödtspitze (11,460 ft.), an admirable point of view, may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (guide with rope necessary, but no danger). The brook is crossed to the W. of the Clarabitite, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzage, the end of the Welitz Glacier being avoided by keeping to the left. The nevé of the glacier is then traversed, the ascent being somewhat steep, to the arête between the Daberspitze (Hohe Säule, 11.145 ft.) on the left and the Rödtspitze on the right. We then ascend the latter, avoiding, by a digression to the right, the 'Scharte', a wide and impassable gap, and reach its broad summit across snow and rock. "View little inferior to that from the Venediger.— Descent to Kasern direct (over the Rödt Glacier to the Rödt or Wind-Thail), difficult; better by the Rothenmann-Scharte (p. 289) to the Schwarzbachthail (as far as the Jagdhavagh, 4 hrs., comp. p. 289).

That), difficult; better by the Rothenmann-Scharte (p. 289) to the Schwarz-bachthal (as far as the Jagdhausaip, 4 hrs., comp. p. 289).

The Dreiherrnspitze (11,480 ft.) may be ascended in 5-6 hrs. (with guide); laborious, but free from danger. First across the lower, nearly level part of the Umbal Glacier (1½ hr.), then up the grassy and rocky slopes of the Schlatiner Keesflecken (see above) to the upper region of the glacier, and across the latter towards the N.E., skirting the Altarschneid; finally a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., and along the latter (caution necessary owing to its friable nature) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, which is then reached by tranversing a mowy arete. View extensive, but obstructed towards the

N.E. by the Venediger.

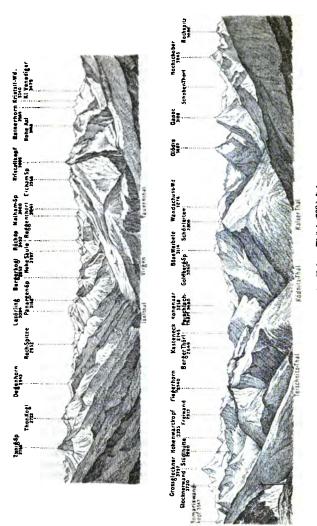
The ascent of the Simonyspitze (11,417 ft.), the passage of the Reggen-Thöri to the Maurerthal (see above), and the ascent of the Mathamspitze (10,090 ft.) may also be undertaken from the Umbal Glacier (the previous night in each case being spent at the Clarahütte). — A difficult pass leads through the wild Daberthal, or Sulzbachthal (see above), and over the Schwarze-Thöri (9650 ft.) to the Schwarzbachthal and the (6 hrs.) Jagdhaus Alp (p. 289).

60. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

The most attractive route from Windisch-Matrei to Kals is by the Matrei-Kalser Thôrl (see below; \$\frac{1}{2}\partial \text{pr.} \te

Windisch-Matrei, see p. 289. Above the church we ascend the Calvarienberg in zigzags through larch-wood; at the chapel we proceed straight on, passing several houses, and traversing patches of wood. On the left is the gorge of the Bürgerbach, above which rise the Bretterwände. After ascending in a straight direction above the gorge for 1 hr. we pass a small chapel, and in 20 min. more cross a brook, which affords good drinking-water. The wood is quitted ½ hr. farther, and a new bridle-path reached, which ascends in gentle zigzags, describing a wide curve in the wood higher up. In 1½ hr. (3 hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the summit of the **Kalser Thörl (7230 ft.) is attained. Splendid view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group. (Hamerl's Restaurant, with a few beds, unpretending.)

VIEW. To the E., far below, lies the Kalserthal, from which branch the Ködnitzthal and the Lesschthal, the one extending straight to the Bergerthörl and to the left to the Glockner, the other leading to the Schober. To the left towers the majestic pyramid of the Gross-Glockner,



Panorama from the Kalser Thörl (728) ft.).

with the Adlersruhe and Hohenwartkopf on its right, and the Glocknerwand (Hofmannsspitze), Romariswandkopf, and Hohe Kasten on its left. Below the Adlersruhe, in a depression of the Freiwand, is the Stüdhütte, close to the margin of the Teischnitz Glacier. To the right of the Bergerthörl is the Peischlagthörl. Due E. are the Böses Weibl, Wandschuss-Wand, and the beautiful Schober group, including the cliddis, Ganot, and Hoch-Schober. On the W. the whole of the Virgenthal is surveyed, up to the Rödtspitze and the Malhamspitzen; to the left are the Zunig in the foreground and the Legibling. (in the foreground) and the Lasorling; to the right, at the head of the Frossnitzthal, is the Venediger group, with the Klein-Venediger, Rainerhorn, Kristallwand, etc. (Comp. the Panorama opposite, after J. Stüdl.)

The descent to $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ hr.})$ Kals inclines to the left, and then

leads through wood. Halfway down is a small chapel. On reaching the bottom of the valley, we cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals. The broad path to the left

leads first to the Grossdorf, a circuit of 1/2 hr.

leads first to the *crossaorf*, a circuit of $^{1}/_{2}$ nr.

From Huben (p. 288) To Kals through the **Kalser-Thal**, 9 M. (cart-track, rough at places). The road turns to the right at the inn, and leads through meadows to the $(^{1}/_{2}$ M.) small bridge over the Isel, which it crosses. Thence through wood, ascending to the left at a hut, to $(^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Ober-Peischlach (the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the Kalser-Thal. Beyond this point the track is generally good, mounting gently. and occasionally skirting the profound ravine of the foaming Kalser Bach. Near $(1^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Staniska, a magnificent view opens before us of the Gross-Glockner with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz glaciers. The valley expands at $(2^{1}/_{2}$ M.) Haslach 67390 ft.: Inn): to the right a picturesque waterfall. Farther on numerous (3730 ft.; Inn); to the right a picturesque waterfall. Farther on, numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the road in rainy weather, are visible. To the right at the entrance to the Lesachthal (p. 299), lies the hamlet of Lesach. Farther on, where the valley is broader, the road crosses the deposits of a torrent by which the course of the Kalser Bach is gradually being driven to the opposite side of the valley. 3 M. Kals, see below.

FROM UTTENDORF (p. 131) to Kals through the Stubachthal and over the Kalser Tauern, by the 'Fischer-Weg', an attractive route of 11 hrs., lately much improved by the German Alpine Club, and named after a well-known mountaineer of Vienna (guide necessary at least as far as the well-known mountaineer of vienna (guide necessary at least as far as the summit of the Tauern pass, 6 fl., thence to Kals 3 fl.; Alois Täubl of Uttendorf is recommended). Rough road as far as (2 hrs.) Vellern (3200 ft.; accommodation at the farm). The Brenhätte at the base of the Teufslsmühle (8192 ft.) is reached in 1/4 hr. more; to the right opens the Dorfer Oed, at the head of which rises the Landegykopf (9590 ft.). At the Hopfbach Alp (4780 ft.), 1 hr. farther up the Stubachthal, the path divides. The Tauern route crosses the Ache, and, at the end of the Enringer Boden, as this region of the valley is called, the stream which drains the Griseger; it then skirts the W bank of the latter and which drains the Grünsse; it then skirts the W. bank of the latter and ascends the slopes of the Schafbühel (8015 ft.) to the (11/2 hr.) Rudolfshitte on the Weiss-See (7800 ft.), erected and admirably fitted up by the German Alpine Club (mattresses, etc., for 11 persons). Here the route unites with the above mentioned path diverging at the Hopfbach Alp. [The that a scends to the left by the Wurf-Aip and Hohenkamp Alp, passes the Tauernmoos-See (6436 ft.) on the W. side, and skirts the E. slopes of the Schafbühel, in all ½ hr. longer.] The Schafbühel commands a superb view of the Cedenventel Glacter and its imposing environs, the Hohe Kasten, Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffel; to the W. rises the Granatkogel group with the Sonnblick, Raberkopf, and Granatspitze. - From the Rudolfshutte over the Kapruner Thort to the Kapruner That, see p. 130; over the Obere Oedenwinkelscharte to the Pasterze, see p. 304. - The Granatspitze (10,112 ft.), which may be ascended from the Rudolfshutte by the Sonnblick Glacier and the Granatscharte (between the Granatspitze and the Raberkopf) in 3 hrs. without particular difficulty, commands

a pleasing view. The descent may be made over the Granatscharte Glacier and through the Landeggthal to Windisch-Matrei or Gschlöss (p. 290).

Beyond the Budolfshütte the path ascends over rock and a small appropriate to the discharge of the Scharleshur.

snow-field to the (1 hr.) Stubscher or Kalser Tauern (800 ft.); view limited. Then a steep and stony descent to the (11/4 hr.) Dorfer &c (800 ft.), and across the brook, the right side of which is now followed. The streams draining the Laperwitz and Francisz glaciers are crossed, and the Dorfer-That, a picturesque Alpine valley containing upwards of 50 chalets, is traversed. Lower down (1s, hr.) the brook ruberbrough a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the Stiegenward by stomateps. From the top a fine retrospect of the valley; in the opposite direction a view of the Kalser Thal and the Schober group. Descent to Kais, 1 hr. more.

Kals (4334 ft.: Unterwirth or Glocknerwirth, with a small collection of maps, panoramas, &c.; Oberwirth, unpretending, well spoken of), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is an admirable starting-point for expeditions among the Glockner group. The Kalser Thal, which descends to the Iselthal at Huben, is called

Dorfer Thal above Kals.

Guides: Thomas, Rupert, Michael, and Peter Groder, Joseph and Andra Kerer, Peter and Gregor Huter, Joh. Gräfter, Kasp. Gorgasser, Lores: Koller, Christian Rangetiner, Alois Schnell, E. Ruberoier, and Peter Unterberger. The office of the organised guides society, where application for guides must be made, is near the Unterwirth.

Excerpt from the Tariff.

Grossglockner	7 50	To Windisch-Matrei by the		
Adlersruhe	5 20	Berger Thörl. Franz-Josephs-		
Stüdlhütte	3 50	Höhe, and Pfandlscharte . 9-		
Grossglockner and down to		To Windisch-Matrei over the		
the Leiterkees (Salmshöhe)	8 20	Matreier Kalser Thörl 2.50		
By the same route or by the	1 1 1	Romariswandkopf 6 50		
Hofmannsweg to the Elisa-	1	Rottenkogl 4, with descent		
bethruhe 10. to Heiligen-		to Windisch-Matrei 5 50		
blut 111/2, to Ferleiten	13 50			
To Heiligenblut or the Elisa-		To Uttendorf by the Stubacher		
bethruhe by the Berger		Tauern 9 50		
Thörl	4'	To Kaprun by the Stubacher		
To Heiligenblut by the Pas-		Tauern and Kapruner Thorl 12 -		
terze and Franz-Josephs-		Same as far as the Wasserfall-		
Höhe	5 30	Alp 950		

The guide is bound to provide himself with food, and to carry 15 lbs. of luggage. Fee for a tour of 5 days or upwards. 4 fl. 20 per day (10 hrs. walking), for a longer day 5 fl. 20, half-day 3 fl. 20, day of rest 2 fl. 20 kr. The same rates must be paid for the return journey if the guide is not dismissed near his dwelling.

The ascent of the "Gross-Gleckner (12 454 ft.) from Kals may be accomplished with a smaller expenditure of time and money than from Heiligenblut (p. 304): to the Stüdlhütte 4 hrs., thence to the top 3 hrs.; for one person two guides are necessary, for two persons three guides. The route ascends to the E. through the Ködnitthal to the (i hr.) Groder, the highest hamlet in the valley. We then cross the stream, diverge to the left from the route to the Berger Thörl (see below), and reach the (3/4 hr.) Jörgenhütte (6426 ft.) and the (3/4 hr.) Lucknerhütte (7460 ft.). Thence to the left up the slope of the Fretward (with the Lange Wand and the Ködnitz Glacier on the right) to the (11/2 hr.) Stadhatte on the Vanitscharte (9180 ft.), erected by Herr Stüdl of Prague, and well fitted up (mattresses, cooking utensils, etc.; bed 50 kr.). The Vanitscharte, a depression between the Freiwand and the ridge stretching from the Glockner between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers (on which ridge leads the new route to the

summit, see below), commands a fine "View of the Ampezzo Dolomites rising to the S.W. beyond the Kalser Thörl. If we ascend the Freiwand to the S. for a short distance, the peak of the Glockner becomes visible on the N., apparently in immediate proximity; to the N.E. are the Ködnitz Glacier and the Adlersruhe; to the W. is the Teischnitz-Thal, with the Teischnitz and Graue Glaciers, overshadowed by the Kranul, Gamsspitze. and Zollspitze. The summit may be attained from the Scharte by two different routes. The 'Alte Kaiser Glocknerueg' ascends to the N. from the Stüdlhütte, over detritus, to the arête, which it traverses. It then crosses the Ködnitz Glacier in a transverse direction, and ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) Adlersruhe (11,360 ft.), with remains of an old stone-hut, where it unites with the Heiligenblut route (p. 305). Striking view towards the N. Ascent from the Adlersruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over snow, by means of steps at places, and over rocks (the route varying according to the condition of the snow), to the (2 hrs.) Reimplockmer (12,389 ft.). This peak is connected with the Gross-glockner by a ridge 4-5 fathoms long, and 1-2 ft. wide (descending on the right to the Pasterze, and on the left to the Ködnitz-Glacier, several thousand feet below), the passage of which is now facilitated by a wire rope attached to the rocks. Its form, however, alters from year to year; thus in 1868 the Editor found the view of the Pasterze obstructed by a parapet of ice 3-4 ft. in height. From this pass to the summit of the Grossglockner a scramble of 1/4-1/2 hr. more over rocks and ice (iron stanchions at the most difficult places).

The 'Neue Kalser Glocknerweg', or 'Studiweg' (advisable only for active, steady-headed mountaineers; strong woollen gloves will be found useful), leads up the rocky arête between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz glaciers (the ascent of which is facilitated by wire ropes attached to the rocks at the expense of Herr Studi) direct to the summit, which under favourable circumstances is reached in 3 hrs. from the Stüdlhütte; the Klein-Glockner and the Scharte are avoided by this route. Those who purpose returning to the Stüdlhütte by this route should leave their Alpenstocks behind at the beginning of the steepest rocks. The 'Alte Glocknerweg' is now used after fresh snow only. — The "View is of almost unrivalled extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdlhütte). Towards the W. it extends to the Rhæticon chain and the Silvretta; on the S.W. to the Bernina and Adamello; S. to the Adriatic Sea, which is sometimes visible as a bright streak on the horizon; S.E. the Terglou; E. the Carpathians; N.E. the Moravian and Bohemian Mts.; N. the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon. — Descent to Heiligenblut or Kals in about 6 hrs.; to Heiligenblut by the Adlersruhe and Hohenwartscharte, see p. 305; by the Hofmannsweg to the Pasterze (during a favourable state of the snow only),

see p. 305.

The "Romariswandkopf (11,687 ft.) commands a magnificent view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner (ascent 6.7 hrs.). The route leads from the Stüdlhütte to the upper Teischnitz Glacier, which is crossed in a wide curve in the direction of the Glocknerwand. Then, to the N. of the Krannul (10,689 ft.), across a saddle to the upper snow of the Frusnitz Glacier, whence the summit is gained without great difficulty. The descent may be made by the Laperwitz Glacier, the Hohe Kasten, and the Medelz-

kopf, to the Rudolfshitte (p. 297).

The Hochschober (10 610 ft.) is ascended in 7-8 hrs. by traversing the Lesachthal to the Lesach-Alp (night-quarters), and crossing the Ralf Glacier; a fatiguing but interesting expedition (comp. p. 288). — "Rottenkogel (9045 ft.) 4 hrs., descent to Windisch-Matrei 21/2 hrs.; see p. 289.

From Kals to Heiligenblut. The most interesting route leads over the Berger Thorl (known at Heiligenblut as the Kalser Thorl, 8690 ft.) in 71/2 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). A tolerable bridle-track (see above, route to the Stüdlhütte) leads as far as the (1 hr.) Groder; 1/4 hr. farther up the path crosses the Ködnitzbach, and then ascends abruptly to the right to the $(2^{1}/2 \text{ hrs.})$ broad saddle of the Thörl,

which commands an admirable view (S. the Schober, S.W. the Defereggen Mts., E. the Brennkogl, Spielmann, etc.). In the descent a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner soon opens on the left. The path descends abruptly into the Leiterthal (N. the Schwerteck and Leiterköpfe), and crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) Leiterhütte (p. 305), whence it leads by the Katzen-Steig. the Trog-Alp, and the Gössnitzbach (p. 305) to (2½ hrs.) Heiligen-blut. — Another pass, leading over the Peischlag Thörl (8135 ft.) to the S. of the Berger Thörl, is less attractive.

Travellers intending to visit the *Franz-Josephs-Höhe (p. 302) will save a day by proceeding from the Leiterthal over the Marxwissen and round the Vordere Leiterkopf direct to the Elisabethruhe (comp. p. 304). — From Kals to Ferleiten (p. 12b), by the Elisabethruhe and Pfandlscharte, 13-14

hrs. (guide 8 fl.).

61. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Map, p. 108.

FROM THE SOUTH, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from Lieu:
or from Dilsach in the Pusterthal by the road via Winklern (one-borse carriage from Lieuz 12, from Dilsach 10 ft.). From Dölsach to (7 M.)
Winklern the road is so rough that walking (porter 1½, from Lieuz 2½, ft.)
or riding (horses to be had at Dölsach only; 8 ft.) is preferable to driving.
From Winklern a carriage-road leads through the Möllthal to (15 M.) Heiligenblut (one-horse carr. 5 ft., to Döllach 3, Dölsach 5, Lieuz 6, Ober-Vellach 8 ft., driver included). — From Sachsenburg (p. 268) to (34 M.) Winklern a small post vehicle daily in 11 hrs., starting at 8,30 a.m. (not recommended).

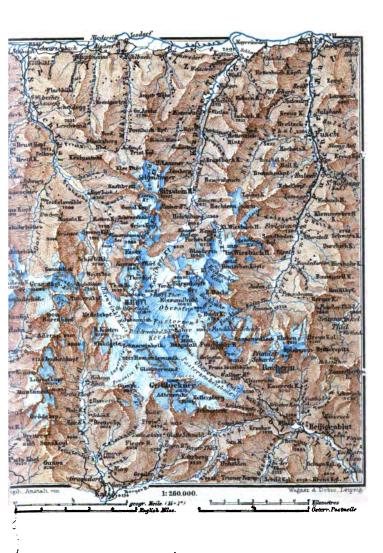
From The North the most attractive rough to Heiligenblut leads

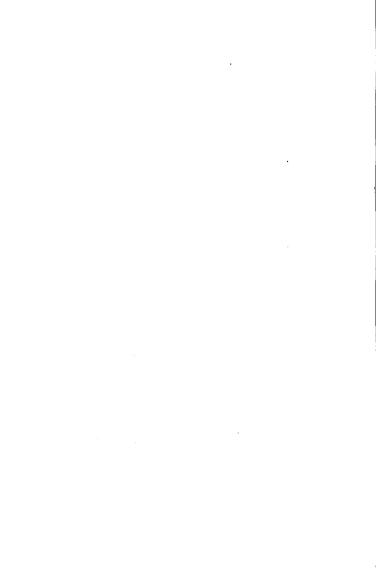
FROM THE NORTH, the most attractive route to Heiligenblut leads through the Fuscherthal and over the *Pfandlicharte, or over the Fuscherthal (p. 126) and the Heiligenbluter Tauern (p. 127). To the Heiligenbluter Tauern through the Rauris, see p. 123. — From Gastein there are two routes to Heiligenblut. One of these crosses the Stans (p. 123) to Bucheben, descends to Worth, and leads through the Rauriser Seitenwinkel to the Heiligenbluter Tauern (comp. p. 123). The other (more attractive, but also more difficult, and advisable for experienced mountaineers only) leads from the Nassfeld to the Rauris Gold Mine, and then either crosses the Klein-Zirknite or the Tramerscharte to Döllach, or proceeds over the Goldzecharte and the Fleiss direct to Heiligenblut (comp. p. 305). — From Gastein over the Malinitzer Tauern to the Möllihal and to Heiligenblut, see p. 122. — From the Kaprumer Thal a difficult glacier pass leads over the Rifthor to the Pasterze (p. 304) is of the same character.

FROM THE EAST. From Kals to Heiligenblut by the Berger Thorl or

Peischlag Thörl, see p. 299.

From Lienz to (4½ M.) stat. Dölsach (railway in 10 min.), see p. 264. The village (2350 ft.; *Putzenbacher) lies 1 M. to the N. of the station; the church contains an altar-piece (Holy Family) by Defregger. Just beyond the inn, a steep footpath which avoids the windings of the rough cart-track, ascends to the (3½ M.) hill of Iselsberg (3645 ft.), commanding an admirable view of Lienz, the valley of the Drave, and the pinnacles of the Rauchkofel and Spitzkofel (p. 265). [The direct footpath from Lienz by Debant, 6 M. in length, is joined at this point.] About 1½ M. farther is the inn 'Zur Wacht'; the cart-track then crosses the boundary of Carinthia, and is continued by a good road which descends past a





w menyemoun.

bath-house, well fitted up (Resaurant and night-quarters; one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 5 fl.) to (2½M.) Winklern (3140 ft.; *Aichenegg; *Post), situated high up on the W. side of the Möllthal.

[The Möllthal opens off the Pusterthal near station Sachsenburg (p. 266). A carriage-road (diligence to Winklern, 34 M., daily in 11 hrs., see above) ascends the valley. At Möllbrücken it crosses the Möll, and leads by Mühldorf, Kölbnitz, and Stallhofen, below the castle of Falkenstein, to (13 M.) Ober-Vellach (2250 ft.; Fürst Liechtenstein; Post), at the mouth of the Mallnitzthal (over the Mallnitzer Tauern to Gastein, see p. 122). Then past Söbriach (to the right the castle of Kroppenstein, p. 122) and Flattach to (4½ M.) Ausser-Fragant (Inn; over the Schober-Thörl to Döllach, an attractive route of 7 hrs., see p. 122). Next come Stall (Räsinger), Rangersdorf, Lainach, and finally (16½ M.) Winklern. The direct footpath from Stall to Mörtschach (see below) is not much shorter than the carriage-road.]

The road descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. (41/2 M.) Mörtschach (3158 ft.), the Astenthal opens to the right; at Stampfen, 11/2 M. farther, the picturesque Wangenitzthal diverges to the left. 3 M. Döllach (3370 ft.; *Ortner), at the mouth of the Zirknitzthal, has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines. (Over the Kleine Zirknitz or the Tramerscharte to the Rauris Gold Mine, see p. 124.) About 1/2 M. from the inn the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge. At (1/2 M.) Putschall (3470 ft.), at the entrance to the wild Gnadenthal, the road crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left 11/2 M. farther. On the left (3/4 M.) is the Jungfernsprung, a waterfall 420 ft. in height. The hamlet of Pockhorn with its pointed spire is next reached. The valley here appears to be terminated by a hill, which the path ascends in zigzags. From the top the Grossglockner is visible; immediately to the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall (Zlappfall), 200 ft. high. Our route ascends to the right, through the gate (not to the left across the bridge), and soon reaches (23/4 M.) -

Heiligenblut. — GLOCKNERHAUS, moderately good; interesting visitors' books.

GUIDES. Joseph (Sepp) Tribuser (trustworthy and unassuming), Georg Bäuerle, Anton Granögger, Christ. Pichler, Anton Waltner, Mathäus Asslaber, Veit Granögger, Joseph Lakner, and Johann Kramser are the principal members of the Heiligenblut society of guides, whose chief is to be found at the inn every evening for the purpose of making arrangements as to guides and porters.

Excernt from the Tariff.

Except from the furth.					
Franz-Josephs-Höhe	2	-1	To the Rauriser Tauernhaus	4	-
		50	To Bucheben and Gastein .	12	-
Same, and over the Pasterze			To Kals by the Berger Thörl	5	-
Same, and over the Pasterze to Kals	7	80	To the Leiterhütte only	3	-
To Ferleiten by the Pfandl-	1		Grossglockner	10	_
scharte, incl. the Franz-		ļ	Same, and descent to Kals . Johannisberg	13	-
Josephs-Höhe	6	20	Johannisberg	7	50
To Ferleiten by the Hochthor			Hohenaar , , .	6	—
and Fuscherthörl	5	-1		1 (

The guides are bound to provide themselves with food, and to carry 15 lbs. weight without extra charge.

Honse from Heiligenblut to the Elisabethruhe 5 fl., Franz-Josephs-Höhe 6 fl. (with side-saddle 1 fl. extra); to Bucheben 10 fl.; to the Hochthor only, 4 fl. — One-horse carriage to Döllach 3, Winklern 5, Ober-Vellach 12 fl.

Heiligenblut (4600 ft.), the loftiest village in Carinthia, derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius, and now preserved in the church here, an edifice of the 15th century. The Calvarienberg (1/4 hr.) affords a good view of the Grossglockner; to the left the three Leiterköpfe, to the right the Romariswandkopf (p. 299), in the background the Johannisberg (p. 304).

The inn Zur Obern Flexes, 1 hr. E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left at the Schober Inn and crosses the brook, on the farther side of which it ascends to the left (route to the Calvarienberg). At the (10 min.) large house we go straight on, following the upper path (good and well-defined), at a nearly uniform level; 30 min., the chalet Zur Untern Fleiss. In 5 min. more the path descends to the bridge over the Fleissache (p. 305), and then ascends to the right through the wood on the opposite bank to the (10 min.) Inn Zur Obern Fleiss (rustic; no night-quarters). The Martinscapelle, 1/2 hr. farther, commands a still more extensive view.

By far the greatest attraction in the neighbourhood of Heiligenblut is the FRANZ - JOSEPHS - HÖHR, which commands a view vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary), ascending most of the way, leads to the Elisabethruhe in 3 hrs., and thence to the Franz-Josephs-Höhe in 1 hr. more (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Immediately beyond Heiligenblut it descends to the left, and after 10 min, crosses to the right bank of the Möll. By a (1/4 hr.) small chapel a path to the left ascends to the Leiterthal (p. 305), while our path turns to the right, and recrosses the stream. The Gutthalbach is crossed 5 min. later, at a group of houses called Winkel. Then a steep ascent of 1 hour. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the Kesselfull, partially concealed by pines; farther on, the Möll, the discharge of the Pasterse, is precipitated over the rocks. On the height, where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Möllthal. To the S.E. is the Fleiss Glacier, beyond which the gold-mine (p. 305) is situated. A few paces farther the first glimpse is obtained of the glacier of the Pasterze. For some distance the path is now level, leading partly through wood to the (11/2 hr. from Heiligenblut) Bricciuscapelle (5292 ft.), rebuilt in 1871, opposite to the *Leiterbachfall. Close by is a good spring. Then another rapid ascent. After 40 min. the path leads to the N. by means of steps hewn in the rock, called the Ochsenplatten, or Böse Platte; and the first view of the Glockner is disclosed. Then a steep zigzag up a rocky saddle. At the (1/2 hr.) top (the Brettboden, 6815 ft.) the path divides (the footpath straight over a rock is shorter than the bridle-path to the right, but soon rejoins it). We then ascend the pastures to the (20 min.) Glocknerhaus on the Elisabethruhe (6980 ft.), built by the German Alpine

Club in 1876, and commanding an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (*Inn; 20 beds at $1^{1/2}$ fl. each).

The summit of the Franz-Josephs-Höhe is attained in another hour. The path traverses pastures, crosses the Pfandlschartenbach (p. 127), and passes the (1/4 hr.) Wallnerhutte (6940 ft.). Above the hut we ascend to the right along the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the Freiwand; far below is the huge and beautiful blueish-green glacier, with its imposing iceneedles. An unimpeded view is not enjoyed until (4 hrs. from Heiligenblut) the traveller reaches the ** Franz-Josephs-Höhe (7640 ft.), a point of view (with benches) on the rock-strewn flank of the Freiwand, which commands a complete survey of the huge Pasterze Glacier (lower, central, and upper, nearly 7 M. in length; at the Hofmannshütte 3/4 M., and in the upper basin about 3 M. in width). The view is most beautiful in the direction of the white pyramid of the Johannisberg, which is visible neither from the Wallnerhütte nor the Brettboden. Immediately before the spectator rises the lofty Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of these are the Adlersruhe, Burgwartscharte, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, Schwerteck, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the serrated Glocknerwand (Hofmannspitze), Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Untere Oedenwinkelscharte, Johannisberg, Obere Oedenwinkelscharte, and Hohe Riffl; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin are the Vordere, Mittlere, and Hintere, or Hohe, Burgstall. A slab of marble on a rock on the Franz-Josephs-Höhe is to the memory of Carl Hofmann of Munich. a distinguished Alpine traveller, who fell at Sedan in 1870.

The traveller desirous of visiting the Pasterze Glacier itself (guide necessary) descends from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe to the right, and ascends the glacier to the (1 hr.) Hofmannshütte (7965 ft.), in the Gamsgrube, a hollow at the base of the Fuscherkarkopf. The hut, erected by Archduke John (hence formerly called Johannshütte), was long in a dilapidated and uninhabitable condition, but was repaired in 1870 by Hr. Hofmann of Munich (see above) and Hr. Stüdl of Prague, and refitted in 1877. Keys at Heiligenblut, Kals, Fusch, Ferleiten, Kaprun, and the Elisabethruhe. Fee for spending

the night, 50 kr. each.

EXCURSIONS FROM THE HOFMANNSHÜTTE (for experienced mountaineers with competent guides).

The Fuscherkarkopf (10,896 ft.), affording an excellent survey of the Glockner group, is ascended in 4 hours. The route leads by the Gamagrube and the S. spur of the mountain (steep at first). — The ascent from the E. by the Freiwand Glacier and the saddle between the Freiwandeck and the Fuscherkarkopf is less advisable.

Ascent of the Mittlere Barenkopf (11,045 ft.; 4 hrs.). The route, at first the same as that to the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 128), crosses the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from the Breitkopf (10.312 ft.); then, leaving the Bockkar-Scharte to the right, it leads by the (3 hrs.) Einvandbühel (10,165 ft.) and over a snowy arete to the (1 hr.) Mittlere (or Grosse)

Bärenkopf. Practised mountaineers may extend the excursion to the Hintere or Hohe Bärenkopf (11,170 ft.); descent to Ferleiten by the Hochgruber Glacier, difficult. - The Grosse or Hohe Burgstall (9710 ft.), reached from the Hofmannshitte in 2 hrs. across the upper plateau of the Pasterse, comm -ds a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the Burgstall to the Eiswandbühel and the Mittlere Bärenkopf.

The Gresse Wiesbachhern (11,732 ft.; 6-7 hrs.). By the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 128) to the Bockkar Glacier; then an ascent to the left to the pass the latter to the left and traverses a creat of news, past the Glockerin (11,220 ft.) and the Bratechenkopf (11,200 ft.), to the Wielinger Scharte, whence it mounts abruptly to the summit. Yiew very imposing. Descent

to the Kaindlhütte and Rainerhütte, see p. 130.

The Johannisherg (11,400 ft.) is ascended in 4-5 hrs.; two guides (61/2 fl. each) desirable. The route lies across the upper Pasterze Glacier; then skirts the end of the upper Pasterze basin, to the N.E. of the Glocknerwand (12 237 ft.), leads over extensive fields of snow. and finally ascends the steep E. shoulder to the summit. On the W. side the mountain presents a huge wall of rock, descending vertically to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubachthal. The Johannisberg, rising in the midst of this grand glacier region, affords a most striking survey of its environs.

The Schneewinkelkopf (11,590 ft.) is ascended in 4-5 hrs. As far as the upper part of the Pasterze snow region the route is the same as that to the Johannisberg (see above). It then describes a wide circuit, leaving the Untere Oedenwinkelscharte (see below) on the right, and reaches the depression between the Eiskögele (11,282 ft.) and the Schneewinkelkopf. Lastly over a snowy arête to the summit. Descent to Kals by the Laperwitz Glucier, 6 hrs., without material difficulty.

The ascent of the Gross-Glockner (12,454 ft.), difficult, but now frequently made both from Heiligenblut and from Kals (p. 298), requires two days, and is suitable for practised mountaineers only. Two guides (10 fl. each from Heiligenblut, 71/2 fl. from Kals) are necessary for one, three for two travellers. It was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Prince Salm, Bishop of Gurk, attended by 29 guides, after investigations had been made during the previous five years. The first ascent from Kals (p. 298) was made in 1855.

There are two practicable routes from Heiligenblut: over the PASTERZE (HOFMANNSWEG), and over the LEITER GLACIER. The first of these is preferable. The night previous to the ascent is spent in the Hofmannshitte, whence we cross the Pasterze Glacier obliquely, and then follow the 'Aeussere Glocknerkarweg', or 'Hofmannsweg', over the Aeussere Glocknerkar Glacier, to the $(3\frac{1}{2} \text{ hrs.})$ Addersruhe (see below). This path presents no serious difficulty to the experienced climber, if the snow be in a favour-

able condition (as it generally is till the middle of August).

The second Glockner route (formerly the only one), over the Leiter-kees and the Hohenwartscharte, ascends by the Möll to the small chapel mentioned at p. 302 (25 min.), turns to the left, crosses the Gissnittback, and mounts to the (3/4 hr.) Trogalp, whence it descends to the Leiterthat. Beyond the (3/4 hr.) bridge over the Leiterbach we ascend the steep path on the left bank (the 'Katzensteig', lately improved). which leads at a height of 60 to 260 ft. above the brook, to the (1 hr.) Leiterhütte (7370 ft.), a poor chalet, 21/2 hrs. from Heiligenblut (bed of hay, Alpine fare). party starts from the chalet at midnight, provided with a lantern. The path to the (2 hrs.) Salmshöhe (8783 ft.) is tolerable; then a laborious ascent across the Leiterkees to the (2 hrs.) Hohenwart-Scharte (10,460 ft.), and to the (7/4 hr.) Adlers with (11,382 ft.), where the path units with the old Glockner route from Kals. Hence to the summit (11/2-2 hrs.), see p. 299. — Descent to Helligenblut or Kals (p. 299) in about 6 hrs. Passes. Over the Fuscherkarscharts or the Bockkarscharts to Ferfeiten,

see p. 128.

OVER THE RIFFLITHOR TO THE KAPRUNER THAL (to the Rainerhütte

11 hrs.), a laborious route. The Riffithor (10,130 ft.), between the Hohe Riff (11,001 ft.) and the Vordere Bärenkopf (10,505 ft.) is reached without danger. Descent across the Karlinger Glacier, keeping to the right above the ice-fall (caution necessary owing to the wide, though not numerous crevasses, which often intersect the entire breadth of the glacier), to the

Mooserboden and the Rainerhütte (p. 129). OVER THE OBERE OEDENWINKELSCHARTE TO THE STUBACHTHAL (to the OVER THE OBERR OBDERWINKELSCHARTE TO THE STUBACHTAL (to the Rudolfshitte 9 hrs.), also an arduous expedition. The route to the Riffithor (see above), is followed to the middle of the Pasterze basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the Scharte (11,112 ft.), which lies between the Hohe Riff and the Johannisberg. The descent to the Oedenwinkel Glacier and the Rudolfshitte (p. 297) is precipitous and difficult.—
The Untere Oedenwinkelscharte (10,470 ft.; difficult), between the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele, was crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl from the Stubachthal in 1868; the passage in the reverse direction, with an analysis of descent was excessible for the fart time in 1872. awkward descent, was accomplished for the first time in 1876.

FROM THE PASTERZE TO KALS (6-7 hrs.; guide) there are two routes. One (starting from the Hofmannshütte) crosses the upper Pasterze basin and descends on the right side. The other leads from the Glocknerhaus over the lower Pasterze basin, between the ice-fall and the tongue of the glacier (quite safe), and then ascends to the left, round the slope of the *Vordere Letterkopf*. Thence along the steep declivities of the *Marxwiesen* to the *Letterthal*, in which, at the end of the *Katzensteig*, we join the

route to the Berger Thörl (comp. p. 300).

[The passage of the Stockerscharte, between the Vordere and the

Mittlere Leiterkopf, is very steep and not advisable.]

FROM HEILIGENBLUT TO THE RAURIS GOLD-MINE (and Gastein) BY THE FLEISS. ASCENT OF THE HOHENAAR. This interesting glacier-tour requires a thoroughly trustworthy guide, owing to the precipitous nature of the descent on the farther side. The Fleissthal, which opens into the Möllthal at Pockhorn (p. 301), divides 3 M. to the E. of Heligenblut into the Grosse Fleissthal on the N. and the Kleine Fleissthal on the E. Ascending the latter, and passing a stamping-mill (accommodation), we reach (21/2-3 hrs.) the Zirmer See (8200 ft.), a small lake at the foot of the Goldzech Glacier, which the traveller ascends, at first by an old bridle-path, to the (11/4 hr.) Goldzechscharte Pass (9220 ft.), lying between the Hohensar on the N. and the Sonnblick on the S. From the pass to the summit of the Hohenaar (10,690 ft.), an easy ascent of 1 hr.; view magnificent. The descent from the pass to the gold-mine requires great caution. The Kolben (p. 123; good accommodation) is reached in 41/25 hrs. from the summit of the pass. From the Kolben to Taxenbach in the Pinzgau, see p. 123; over the Riffscharte or the Bockhartscharte to Gastein, see p. 122.

STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, ISTRIA.

62. From Vienna to Gratz.

130 M. Rahway. Express trains in $5^{1/2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fl. 90 kr., 9 fl.), ordinary in 8-9 hrs. (fares 10 fl. 80, 8 fl. 10, 5 fl. 40 kr.). Views generally to the left.

A glimpse at this remarkable railway may be obtained by proceedings far as Murzzuschlag, and returning the same day (return-tickets issued in summer), but an excursion of three days will be found far more interesting: 1st. Railway to stat. Semmering, ascend the Sonnemeendstein, proceed to Mürzzuschlag in the evening; 2nd. By Neubery to Mürzsteg, walk to the Todte Weib, return to Neuberg in the evening; 3rd. Carriage to the Nassbauer, and by Nausberg and Nassould to the Singerin; walk in the afternoon through the Höllenthal to Reichenau and Payerbach; return to Vienna

by express train in the evening.

Vienna, and its Environs, see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria. The line runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf and the Protestant cemetery. On the summit of the Wiener Berg to the left, farther on, rises a Gothic column, erected in 1542, called Spinuskreuz from the statues of SS. Crispinus and Crispinianus, now corrupted to Spinnerin am Kreuz. The suburbs of the city extend as far as stat. Meidling. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the Gloriette. Stations Hetzendorf (with an imperial château), Atzgersdorf, Liesing, Perchtholdsdorf (a considerable village, with an old church). Then stat. Brunn. a prosperous place, with foundries. On the hills to the right are several castles, and above them the Husarentempel. From (91/2 M.) Mödling, a place of some importance at the entrance to the picturesque Brühl, a branch-line diverges to the left to Laxenburg, an imperial château in the midst of a fine park. Stations Guntramsdorf and Gumpoldskirchen, the latter famous for its wine. The train then passes through a short tunnel, over the mouth of which stands the motto 'recta segui'.

16 M. Baden (695 ft.; * Hôtel Munsch; Stadt Wien; Hirsch; Grüner Baum; * Schwarzer Adler; Löwe), a town with many handsome villas in the environs, is celebrated for its warm baths

(72-97° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans (Thermae Pannonicae). Sulphate of lime is the principal ingredient of the waters. The chief spring (Römerquelle, or Ursprung) rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite-limestone. The best view of the town is obtained from the Moritaruh, a pavilion on the top of the Calvarienberg (ascended in 20 min.), so named in memory of the poet Moritz Saphir (d. 1858). The prettiest walk is through the *Helenenthal and along the Schwechat to the (1/4 hr.) Weilburg, a château of Archduke Albert, and thence to the (1 hr.) Urthelstein and the (1/2 hr.) Krainerhütten; on the heights, to the right and left, are the ruins of Rauhenstein, Rauheneck, and Scharfeneck.

A little beyond Baden the ruins just named are visible from the train on the hills to the right. The view to the left over the broad plain, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the Leitha Mts. Near (181/2 M.) Vöslau (800 ft.; *Hôtel Back; Schweizerhof), the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of Gainfahrn, which yield the 'Oberkirchner', or 'Merkensteiner' as it is sometimes erroneously called. The long, low building, seen before the station is reached, is a depôt of wines. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring, contains water at a constant temperature of 75° Fahr. The swimming and other baths here are much frequented.

Excursion to (1½ hr.) "Merkenstein, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Good 'Vöslauer' and other refreshments at the forester's (also, in case of need, two beds). Thence to the Eiterne

Ther (2785 ft.), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs.

Near (21 M.) Leobersdorf the barren Schneeberg (p. 310) is conspicuous on the right. About 1 M. to the E. is Schönau, with

a beautiful park.

a Deausitul Park.

Brance Railway (3½ hrs.; fares 1 fl. 82, 1 fl. 37, 99 kr.) to (23½ M.)

Gutenstein. The line runs through the smiling valley of the Piesting.

Stations Steinabrück!, Wöllersdorf, Piesting, Ober-Piesting (a little to the S. is the ruin of Starhemberg, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare')

Waldegg, Oed, Pernitz and (23½ M.) Gutenstein (1560 ft.; Bår). Beautiful views from the ruined castle, from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the Mariahilfberg. A carriage-road leads from Gutenstein through the Klosterthal, and over the Gscheid (2875 ft.), to the (13 M.) Höhbauer (from this point to the 'Alpenhaus' on the Kuhschweeberg 2 hrs., comp. p. 310), and to the (3 M.) Singerin, at the head of the Höllenthal (p. 349). (p. 309).

25 M. Felixdorf. Near Theresienfeld (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

30 M. Neustadt, or Wienerisch - Neustadt (930 ft.; Hirsch: Kreus; Seiser, all in the town; Stadler, near the station; Dohnal's Restaurant), the birthplace of the Emperor Maximilian I., was entirely destroyed by fire in 1834 with the exception of 14 houses. The present town contains 20,000 inhabitants.

The Parish Church, with two lofty spires, is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic of 1455 (choir and transept). It contains good painted statues of the twelve Apostles in the style of Veit Stoss, an excellent figure of St. Sebastian of the 16th cent., and several tombstones with good reliefs. To the right in the choir is the monument, with a bust in high relief, of Cardinal Khlesel (d. 1631), son of a baker at Vienna, subsequently chancellor of the University of Vienna, and minister of the Emperor Matthew. The Hungarian Counts Zriny and Frangipani, who were executed as rebels in 1671, are interred in the churchyard. Their tombstone, immured on the S. (external) side of the tower near the principal portal, bears a Latin inscription.

On the E. side of the town stands the ancient ducal Castle of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. Over the entrance is a statue (of 1453) of the founder Frederick III., whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich voll', i.e. Austria is full of all honours; or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752; the garden contains a Statue of the Empress, holding in her right hand the charter of the foundation, by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and several of the pupils of the establishment who have attained to celebrity. Beneath the high altar of the church Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 135).

The Neuklosterkirche (of the Cistercian order), also on the E. side of the town, contains (behind the high altar) the monument of Eleonora of Portugal (d. 1467), consort of Frederick III.; adjoining it is a carved altar with wings, executed in 1447.

The Rathhaus contains a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. of Austria and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary; other mementoes of the same period are also shown.

FROM NEUSTADT TO OEDENBURG (20 M.) railway in 11/2 hr. (fares 1 fl. 62, 1 fl. 22, 86 kr.). From stat. Mattersdorf (Hungar. Nagy Marton) an interesting excursion may be made to the (5 M.) château of *Forchtenstein, the property of Prince Esterhazy, conspicuously situated on a limestone rock (1243 ft.), and containing a collection of family portraits, captured weapons, etc. (castellan 50 kr.). — On the top of the hill, ¾ hr. farther, rises the *Rosaliencapelle, a pilgrimage church erected in 1695, commanding an extensive prospect. — *Inn adjoining the château.

Oedenburg, and railway to Mohacs, see Baedeker's Austria.

To the right beyond Neustadt the Schneeberg is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance stands the well-preserved château of *Sebenstein, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, which contains a collection of weapons, and commands a fine view. 35 M. St. Egyden; 39 M. Neunkirchen (1200 ft.; Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At $(41^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Ternitz the train crosses the Sirningbach. (Through the Sirningthal to Buchberg, see p. 310.) The next station is Pötschach, with manufactories. 461/2 M. Gloggnitz

(1426 ft.; *Kaffehaus; *Alpenhorn; *Adler; Rössl), at the base of the Semmering. To the left on the height is the castle of Wartenstein. Schloss Gloggnitz on an eminence, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine Abbey suppressed in 1803, is now the seat of the authorities of the district.

The *Semmering Railway, the oldest of the continental mountain railways, and the most imposing work of this description in Europe, begins at Gloggnitz. This part of the line, 25 M. in length. cost upwards of 15 million florins. It is carried along the face of precipices by means of 15 tunnels and 15 bridges, affording a great variety of grand and picturesque views (to the left). The train now ascends. Schloss Gloggnitz presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green Schwarzau, near which is the extensive imperial paper-manufactory of Schleglmühl. On the left rises the Sonnenwendstein with its three peaks; to the W. in the background the Raxalp (p. 310). The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (51 M.) Payerbach (1512 ft.; Mader; *Railway Restaurant, with beds).

To Reichenau and the Höllenthal, a very attractive excursion To REICHENAU AND THE HOLLENTHAL, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (omnibus from the station to Reichenau). The road passes under the railway viaduct and reaches (1½ M.) Reichenau (1890 ft.; *Fischer; *Waisnix, prettily situated in the Thathof, above Reichenau, dear), in a very sheltered situation, in the beautiful green valley of the Schwarzau (route hence to the Schweeberg, see below). It has of late become a fashionable resort of the Viennese, and possesses many new villas, lodging-houses, a hydropathic establishment, and other attractions. The road then passes the mouth of the Preinthal (p. 310) and reaches (2 M.) Hirschwang, with its large iron-works. Immediately above this point the rocky sides of the valley, running out from the Razalp on the left, and from the Schneeberg on the right, approach each other, and the *Höllenthal is entered. The road crosses the Schwarzau several times, and next reaches (2)/4 M.) Kaiserbrum, a group of houses with an inn. In the vicinity is a large reservoir belonging to the new waterworks of Vienna, supplied by the copious and excellent Kaiserbrumnen. A steep path ascends the Schneeberg from this point (see p. 310; to the Baumgartner 2½ hrs.). The road next passes through a very picturesque part of the valley. After 2 M. a finger-post indicates the way to the Grosse Höllenthal, a After 2 M. a finger-post indicates the way to the 'Grosse Hollenthal', a deep circular basin, enclosed by the almost perpendicular precipices of the Raxalp, and somewhat resembling a huge amphitheatre. (This spot may be sufficiently well seen by following the road to it for 1/2 M.; chamois are preserved here, and are frequently seen.) The main road next passes (1 M.) a small'inn. The sides of the valley become lower, and we reach the (2 M.) inn Zur Singerin (1890 ft.), at the mouth of the Nassthal, 91/2 M. from Reichenau. The Schwarzauthal now turns to the N., and after 1 M. again ramifies. The road through the Fois-Thal to the right ascends to the (2 M.) Holbourer (ascent of the Schneeberg, see p. 510), crosses the Gscheid, and follows the Klosterthal to (12 M.) Gutenstein (p. 307). Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Höllenthal. or at farthest the Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Höllenthal, or at farthest the

Singerin; but the following prolongation of the excursion will be found very attractive. Ascend the Nassthal to the Reithof (Inn) and (3 M.) Oberhof (Engleitner), a colony of Protestant wood-cutters, who settled here at the close of last century; then proceed by Nasswald to the Nassklamm and to the summit of the (3 hrs.) Nasskamp (3880 ft.), a saddle between the Razalp and Schneealp (ascent of the latter, see p. 310). Descend to the Nassbauer, and proceed by Altenberg to (2 hrs.) Kapellen (p. 313), on the road from (41/2 M.) Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell (comp. R. 63).

The Schneeberg (Klosterwappen 6808 ft., Kaiserstein 6760 ft.) is usually The Schneeberg (Rosterwappen SSOS ft., Raiserstein 6760 ft.) is usually ascended from Reichenau, from Buchberg, or from the Hobbauer. From Reichenau (51/2 hrs. to the top; guide there and back 3, if a night be spent out, & ft.), or the Thalhof, the route, now practicable for carts, leads through the Eng, a wild ravine, and along a wood-slide to the Latenboden, and, passing the Hochalpi on the left, to the (41/2 hrs.) "Baumgartner-Inn (4555 ft.; bed 1, pens. 3 ft.), at the base of the Wazriegei (6180 ft.), where the path from Buchberg joins ours from the right. The path then leads by the Luchsboden and the Ochsenboden to the summit in 2 hrs. more. The Schneeberghaus, a stone but near the top, affords shelter in had weather. View very extensive, embracing the Dachstein towards in bad weather. View very extensive, embracing the Dachstein towards the W.— The ascent is easier from Buchberg (Doppler), 9 M. to the N.W. of station Termitz (p. 308; road thence through the charming Sirming-That, passing the ruin of Sitzensiein; one-horse carr. 4-b fi.). We walk from Buchberg, passing the (2½ hrs.) excellent Kaite Wasser spring (3875 ft.). the (i hr.) Baumgartner (see above). Guide from Buchberg to the top of the Schneeberg, down to the Singerin, and through the Höllenthal to Payerbach (12-13 hrs.). 5 fl. - The ascent from the Höhbauer (p. 307) is by a somewhat steep path, leading at first through trees, to the (2 hrs.) Alpenhaus (5000 ft.), a small inn on the Kuhschneeberg, belonging to the innkeeper at the Höhbauer. We then cross a furrowed plateau and ascend past the Innere and Acussere Hatten to the Kaiserstein in 21/2 hrs.

The ascent to the Raxalp, an extensive plateau with numerous chalets, offers special attractions to the botanist (guide 3 fl.; if a night be spent out 4 fl.). The highest point is the Heukuppe (6670 ft.), on the S.W. side. The huge buttress projecting into the Höllenthal and culminating in the Jacobisogei (5720 ft.) is called the Gränschacher Alp. The ascent is most conveniently made from Prein (2265 ft.; Inn), lying 6 M. to the S.W. of Reichenau, in the Preinthal, which diverges from the main valley near Hirschwang (p. 309; regular omnibus communication between Payerbach and Prein, fare 60 kr.). The road is followed to the E. as far as the and Prein, lare to Kr.). The road is followed to the B. as as the Gscheidt (3520 ft.), the watershed between the Schwarzau and the Mürz. and the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends through the Rasgraben to Kapellen, 2 hrs.) From the pass we ascend to the right by the steep 'Schlangenweg', lately much improved, which leads through a rocky gorge to the (2 hrs.) Karl-Ludwigshaus (comfortable two-storied building, built in 1876, and used as an inn during summer) and to the (1 hr.) summit (see above), which commands a magnificent view.

The Schnesalp (Windberg, 6210 ft.) is usually ascended from Newberg (p. 313), the easiest route leading through the Lichtenbachgraben, which diverges from the Mürzthal, 3/4 M. to the E. Gradual ascent to the (4 hrs.) Schnealp-Hitten (poor entertainment) and to the (1 hrs.) summit. Magnificent view of the Hochschwab, October, Schneeberg, Raxalp. etc. The ascent may also be made without difficulty from the Nasskamp (see above); the route leads by the Ameisenbühl to the summit in 4 hrs.

Beyond stat. Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by an imposing viaduct of 9 arches, 300 yds. in length, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. The papermanufactory again becomes visible far below in the valley; the Raxalp still forms the background to the W. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the Gotschakogel (two tunnels). At stat. Klamm (5530 ft.) an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein rises on a rocky pinnacle, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of Schottwien in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on,

a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky walls. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and supported by arches and a bridge, skirting the Weinzettelwand, and reaches stat. Breitenstein (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the Kalte Rinne by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, the loftiest on this part of the line, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, in the background the Raxalp) to the last large viaduct ((575 yds. long, 90 ft. high), which spans the Untere Adlitzgraben.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (64 M.) Semmering (2880 ft.; *Semmering-Bauer), reached in 11/4-13/4 hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument in honour of Karl von Ghega, the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right. On the high road, 1 M. from the station, is the *Erzhersog Johann Inn, situated at the highest point of the road (3095 ft.). Near it is a monument to Emperor Charles VI., the founder of this 'aditus ad

maris Adriatici littora'.

The Sonneawendstein (4996 ft.; guide 2 ft., not indispensable), the nearest S.E. neighbour of the Semmering, ascended in 2½ hrs. from the inn, commands on extensive and beautiful panorama, resembling the view from the Rosaliencapelle (p. 308), but more comprehensive, especially in the direction of Styria. Far below in the foreground are the Klamm, Schottwien, and the entire course of the railway. Rhododendrons flourish on the summit. — A path descends on the N. side to (1 hr.) Maria-Schutz. (2490 ft.; "Jörg's Inn), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. Hence along the old Semmering road to Schottwien and (6 M.) Gloggnitz (see above).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 350 ft. by means of a straight tunnel, about 1 M. in length, which penetrates the Semmering, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point (2890 ft.). The train then descends rapidly. From Steinhaus onwards the line is carried high up along the N. side of the picturesque Fröschnitzthal by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. 68 M. Spital (2540 ft.; Oberdorfer).

The *Stuhleck (5833 ft.), reached from Spital via the Hof-Alpe in

31/2 hrs., commands an extensive prospect (hut at the top).

721/2 M. Mürssuschlag (*Bräuhaus; *Elephant; *Post; *Hirsch; *Rail. Restaurant), picturesquely situated on the Mürz, 2195 ft. above the sea-level. Pleasant excursion hence to Mariasell, see R. 63.

The line follows the Mürz, which flows through a picturesque, pine-clad valley containing a number of iron-forges. Near (77 M.) Langenwang, the ruin of Hohenwang is seen on a height to the left, and the modern château of the same name lies in the valley to the right. 79 M. Krieglach; 821/2 M. Mitterdorf, with a large manufactory of small arms. To the right, at the mouth of the Vettschthal, is the château of Pücki, with its four towers, and farther on, near Wartberg, the ruin of Lichtenegg. The train makes a wide sweep round the Wartberg-Kogel, crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (87 M.) Kindberg, commanded by the handsome château of Oberkindberg,

the seat of Count Inzaghi. 91 M. Marcin. To the left, high above (95'/o M.) Kapfenberg, at the entrance to the Thörlthal (p. 317), is the picturesque ruin of Oberkapfenberg, the property of Count Stubenberg, below which, near the line, is a modern château. About 1/9 M. from Kapfenberg is the sheltered Bad Steinerhof (Kurhaus; Villa Pessiak), frequented by persons with pulmonary complaints. Near stat. Bruck rises the ancient castle of Landskron.

98 M. Bruck (1585 ft.; *Bernauer, at the station; Lamm; Adler) lies at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mur. The old castle with Romanesque arcades once belonged to the princes of this district. An eminence beyond the station affords the best survey of the picturesque town. — To St. Michael, see R. 71; to Mariazell, see R. 63.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the Mur: to the right is visible the suspension-bridge of the railway to Leoben (p. 349). The copious stream in many places fills the whole floor of the valley, the slopes of which are steep and wooded. At (104 M.) Pernegg (*Linde) stands a large modern chateau. Near (106 M.) Mixnits (*Schartner), at the foot of the Röthelstein, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the Drachenhöhle, or Kugellucken, 1500 ft. above the village, and said to be 3 M. in length. (Pleasant excursion to the Bärenschütz with its fine waterfall, 11/2 hr.)

The Hochlantsch (5682 ft.), ascended from Mixnitz, is well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbach and cross the Scheageralp to the (41/2 hrs.) Teich-Alp (good night-quarters); then an easy ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps, and possesses a rich flora. Descent to the N. to $(1^1/2 \text{ hr.})$ Schüsseribrunn, and through the Breitenau (Inn) to $(2^1/2 \text{ hrs.})$ Pernegg (see below); or from the Teichalp through the Turnauer Graben to (3 hrs.) Frohnleiten (see below). — Ascent of the Rennfeld (5321 ft.) from Pernegg, also interesting and easy, either through the Breitenau and the Feistergraben in 4 hrs., or by Gabraun in 3 hrs.; descent to the N. to (1½ hr.) Frauenberg, or Maria-Rehkogel, and thence either to (3½ M.) Kapfenberg (see above) or (5 M.) Bruck.

1131/2 M. Stat. Frohnleiten; the village, with its forges and hydropathic establishment, lies on the opposite bank. The château of Pfannberg, to the right of the railway, belongs to Prince Lobkowitz; on an eminence to the left are the ruins of the castle of the same name. The ruined castle of Rabenstein stands on a rock to the right. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the face of the Badelwand by means of a gallery of 35 arches (450 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high road. At stat. Peggau, the Schöckel (p. 334) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the Uebelbach, lies the small town of Feistritz, with several smelting-works, and lead and copper mines in the vicinity.

The train crosses the Mur, and remains on the right bank the whole way to Gratz. At stat. Klein-Stübing is a handsome modern château. The line then runs between the river and the rocky wall to stat. Gratwein (Fischerwirth). The valley expands. Near stat. Judendorf, on an eminence to the right, lies Maria-Strassengel, a

picturesque Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with open tower. The castle of Gösting on the right, the property of Count Attems, is a favourite resort of the Gratzers. The line now enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg, or castle-hill, of Gratz rises on the left, at the base of which lies the capital of Styria.

130 M. Gratz, see p. 330.

63. From Vienna to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

RAILWAY from Vienna to Mürzzuschlag (72½ M.), express in 4 hrs. — From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell (37 M.) DILIGENCE daily (10. 45 a.m.) in 8½4 hrs. (4 fl. 60 kr.); two-horse carr. in 6 hrs., 16 fl. (there and back 26 fl.); from Mürzzuschlag to Mürzsteg in 2 hrs., 6 fl.; one-horse carr. ½rd less. The driver should be desired to stop for ½ hr. at Neuberg (see below), to allow time for visiting the church. — Between Bruck and Mariazell (40 M.) a light post-vehicle runs daily in 10½ hrs., fare 5 fl.

Railway-journey to Mürzzuschlag, see R. 62. A good road ascends hence towards the W. through the wooded valley of the Mürz. Several iron-works are passed; then (41/2 M.) Kapellen (Hirsch; route by the Nasskamp to the Singerin, see p. 309; over the Gscheidt to Reichenau, p. 309). 31/2 M. Neuberg (2380 ft.; *Weisshappel), capital of the valley and seat of the mining authorities, situated at the base of the Schnee-Alp (p. 310; 6210 ft.), which may be ascended hence. The handsome Gothic Cistercian Church, with lofty nave and aisles supported by 14 slender columns, and a large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471. The beautiful crypt is entered from the wellpreserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots. In the crypt are the coffins of the Margrave Otho, his two wives, and his two sons. The extensive buildings of the Abbey, suppressed in 1783 by the Emperor Joseph, are adjacent to the church. Near Neuberg are extensive government iron-works, employing upwards of 1000 hands. Beyond Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque; by the side of the road flows the clear and rapid Mürz. The road ascends gradually, passing Krampen, to the picturesque village of (8 M.) Mürssteg (2500 ft.; *Post); on the S.W. stretches the long ridge of the Hohe Veitschalp (6540 ft.).

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The valley forks at this point. The road ascends the W. arm, called the *Dobrain-Thal*, and crosses the *Niederalpl* (3966 ft.; fine view of the Veitschalp and Hochschwab) to (12 M.) Wegscheid, a village 9 M. to the S. of Mariazell, on the road to Bruck (see p. 316).

[WALK FROM MURZSTEG TO MARIAZELL BY FREYN (7-8 hrs.). This route (guide unnecessary), preferable to the carriage-road, leads to the N., following the course of the Mürz, and crossing the Scheiter-boden (3 M.). Thus far the route is by a road, traversing wood. Then a footpath on the left bank of the brook, through wild and narrow ravines between the cliffs of the Schneealp and those of the Scekopf and Proleswand. After 1½ hr. the gorge becomes so narrow as to

afford space for the stream alone, and the path is supported by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock. In the midst of this rocky wilderness, near an iron bridge across the stream a waterfall descends from a cavity above, called the *Todte Weib* (2722 ft.) from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A flight of wooden steps, lately restored passing a hermitage, ascends to the orifice whence the cascade issues.

The Mürz is again crossed. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which the hamlet of Freyn (2715 ft.; ½ hr. from the Todte Weib) is situated. The church, parsonage, and school are comprised within a single hand-some building. Poor inn, crowded by pilgrims to Mariazell in August.

The Road from Freyn to Mariazell (15 M.) quits the valley of the Kalle Mürs, stretching to the N.E., and secends westwards through the wooded Freynthal to (3 M.) Gechwänd, where the path across the Freynsattel (see below) diverges, and to the (3 M.) saddle of Schöneben (3894 ft.), between the Student (see below) on the right, and the Erlenstein and Tonion-Alp on the left. It then descends through the Fallensteiner-Thal to the (3 M.) high-road to Bruck, which it reaches at a point 21/4 M. above the Foundry (p. 316) and 6 M. from Mariazell.

The FOOTPATH from Freyn over the Freynsattel to Mariazell (41/2 hrs.) is more attractive, but is wet and slippery at places after rain. Guide (1 fl.) unnecessary; the path, once found, cannot be mistaken. It diverges to the right from the road at Gschwand. 3 M. from Freyn, and ascends into the wood past a board with a figure of St. George: in 3/4 hr., beyond another image of a saint, the summit of the Freynsattel (3485 ft.) is attained. The precipice on the left is the Student (4435 ft.); to the S.W., in the background, the bald summit of the Oetscher (6208 ft.). Then a steep descent. Below the (20 min.) third image of a saint, attached to a pine-tree, the path divides; that to the left is now followed, descending by a charcoalburner's hut to the (1/2 hr.) Salsa, where the road is reached (6 M. more to Mariazell). The latter descends by the stream, and then rapidly ascends a hill, from the summit of which the Dirrenstangel (or Dürrenstein, 5550 ft.) is seen opposite; on the left is the Hochschwab (p. 316). The handsome towers of the church of Mariazell now soon appear.

37 M. Mariasell (2660 ft.; *Hirsch, the old Post; Adler, the new Post; *Löwe, moderate; *Weintraube: Cepek; Goldne Krone; Bräu; Fleischhacker; one-horse carriage to Weichselboden 6 fl.; Stellwagen to Bruck, see p. 313) consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, but is so crowded at the time of the great processions (that of Vienna on 1st July, that of Gratz on 14th Aug.), and during the latter half of August, that comfortable quarters can rarely be

obtained on these occasions.

Mariazell, very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, sur-

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en 6 l of im cession during rely by rounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 200,000 pilgrims on an average. These pilgrimages form the chief source of subsistence of the 900 inhab. of the village. The numerous well-built houses were erected after a fire in 1827. In the centre of the village rises the imposing church with its four towers, erected at the close of the 17th century. The handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous image of the Virgin and Child, 18 inches high, carved in lime-wood, was presented by a priest of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Lambrecht (mother-church of Mariazell) in 1157. A chapel erected here for its reception by the Margrave Henry I. of Moravia in 1200 was superseded in 1363 by a larger edifice, founded by Lewis I. of Hungary after a victory over the Turks. The reliefs over the portal refer to the foundation of the church.

INTERIOR, 300 ft. long and 110 ft. broad. The CHAPEL containing the small miraculous image is sumptuously decorated with 12 columns of silver, &c. A number of devotees are generally clustered round the shrine, sometimes repeating their prayers in a loud key, and sometimes performing the circuit of the chapel or moving about in the church on their knees, provided with tapers burning in honour of the Virgin. The Pulptic consists of a large block of red porphyry. Over the High-Altar is a large Cross of ebony, with two life-size figures in silver, representing 60d the Father and God the Son, presented by Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver globe, 6 ft. in diameter, round which a serpent is coiled. To the right and left of the high altar are two large votive pictures of the magistrates of Brünn: left, the siege of Brünn by the Swedes in 1645: right, the siege by the Prussians in 1742. In the corner near the latter is a long table on which the devout place their rosaries and other objects for consecration.

Round the upper Galleries are suspended numerous small votive pictures. The larger and older pictures above the arches represent various miraculous events connected with Mariazell. A staircase in the S. W. Tower leads to a chamber containing the 'Kripplein' (manger), a plastic representation of the Nativity: right, the Adoration of the Magi; left, a group of

Styrian peasants with various offerings.

The Treasury contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vessels in gold and silver, shrines, jewels, miniature altars made of precious stones, old mass-books, &c.; also the gold pen of the eminent Zacharias Werner, given to him by the Primate Daiberg, and bequeathed by him to this church.

At the numerous booths which surround the church every variety of refreshment for soul and body may be purchased by the pious.

The Bürger-Alp (3210 ft.), above Mariazell to the N.E. (1/2 hr.), commands a striking view, in which the Hochschwab on the S.W. forms a conspicuous feature.

Pleasant excursion through the Grünau (Marien Waterfall, refreshments at the Franzbauer's) to the Eriafsee (2740 ft.), 1 hr. N.W. of Mariazell

(Seewirth, a tolerable inn at the upper end).

The *Fall of the Lassing (31/2 hrs. N., vià Mitterbach); which descends in three leaps to a depth of 400 ft., merits a visit; grand rock-scenery and fine view (*Wienerbruckel Inn). The volume of water may be increased by opening a sluice-gate (fee 2 ft.). — From Mitterbach a road leads N.E. to St. Fölten, a station on the Vienna and Linz Railway. — From Mariazell to Weichselboden, Wildalpen, and Eisenerz, a very attractive route, see E. 64.

The ROAD FROM MARIAZELL TO BRUCK (40 M.) traverses the picturesque valley of the Salza. To the right, on a wooded rock rising

from the valley, stands the Sigmundscapelle, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently invaded these remote valleys. At the (31/9 M.)Foundry (Inn), with important iron-works, formerly the property of the Austrian Government, the road to Weichselboden diverges to the right (see p. 314). Our road now quits the Salza, and ascends the Aschbachthal to the S.E., uniting after 21/2 M. with the road from Freyn, mentioned at p. 314. Then (3 M.; 9 M. from Mariazell) the small village of Wegscheid (2965 ft.; Post). - From Wegscheid to Mürzsteg across the Niederalpl, see p. 313.

From Wegscheid to Weichselboden by the Kastenriegel, a pleasant excursion (carriage-road, 91/2 M.). At a (1/4 M.) finger-post we proceed to the right by a carriage-road, constructed by the late Archduke John to his chasse on the Hochschwah, leading through the narrow entrance of the Ramerthal, and then ascending through wood and meadow to the (\$1/4 M.) Kastenriegel (3555 ft.), a hollow betwen the Zeller and Aftenser Staritten (6240 ft.), at the head of the Hölle (p. 317). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, and afterwards passing the (3½ M.) mouth of the Ring (p. 317), and reaches (1½ M.) Weichselboden (p. 317).

Beyond Wegscheid the road begins to ascend and passes (3 M.) Knappendorf. At the foot of the Seeberg is the (2 M.) Brandhof (3660 ft.), a country-seat of the late Archduke John (d. 1859),

situated amid picturesque groups of trees. The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The garden contains a choice collection of Alpine plants. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of the Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresa. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer; beneath the

latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsmen's gear, &c.

The road ascends to the (2½, M.) summit of the Seeberg Pass (4100 ft.), where we enjoy a beautiful view of the Seethal, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Schwaben chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (21/4 M.) the village of —

181/2 M. Seewiesen (2910 ft.; *Post), picturesquely situated. Seewiesen is the best starting-point for the ascent of the Hochschwab (7480 ft.; 5-6 hrs.; guide, with descent to Weichselboden, 5 fl.; provisions must be taken). We ascend the Seethal to the (11/4 hr.) Untere and sions must be taken. We ascend the Section to the (11/4 hr.) Obere Dulwitthätten (night-quarters if required), and thence to the right, skirting the Wetterkogel, and crossing the Kleine Schwaben (the lower peak) and the Schwabenleiten, to the (3 hrs.) summit, on which stands a dilapidated hut. Extensive view, reaching to the Danube on the N. and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. On the S. side the Hochschwab descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the Gschöderkar and the Edelboden to (3 hrs.) Weichselboden, or through the Antengraben to Gschöder, see p. 318. To St. Ilgen

leads by the Gehackte, a steep rocky slope. The road traverses the Seegraben, passes the small Dürrensee, and at Grasnitz enters (to the W.) the Stübmingthal. 91/2 M. Aflenz (2512 ft.; *Post; *Karlon), a thriving village with an old church (pleasant excursion to the Burger-Alpe, 2 hrs.). At Thörl (2315 ft.; *Inn), 21/4 M. to the S., the brooks descending from the S. slopes

(see below) across the Hochstein-Alpe and Sackwiesen-Alpe, an easy route (31/2 hrs.). A shorter and more attractive, but also more difficult path of the Schwaben chain combine to form the Thörlbach. Above the village, which possesses considerable iron-works, rises the picturesque ruin of Schachenstein.

Another road leads from Thörl to the N.W. to (4½ M.) St. Ilgen (Inn), picturesquely situated in the valley of that name. Pleasant expedition thence by the Karlhütten to the top of the Karlhüchkogel (4908 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.). Ascent of the Hochschwab by the Gehackte, or by the Bodenbauer (Inn), and the Sackwiesen-Alps, see above.

The narrow Thörlthal is now traversed, and several iron-works and the baths of Steinerhof (p. 312) are passed. 63/4 M. Kapfenberg (p. 312), railway station. Then (3 M.) —

40 M. Bruck an der Mur (p. 312).

64. From Mariazell to Reifling by Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

One-horse carriage to Weichselboden (in 4 hrs.) 6 fl., thence to Wildalpen (in 21/4 hrs.) 4 fl., from Wildalpen to Reisling (in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.

Distance from Mariazell to Weichselboden 17 M.; thence to Wildalpen,

12 M.; from Wildalpen to Reifling 18 M.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the above-described road to Bruck at the $(3^{1}/_{2}M.)$ Foundry (p. 316), and turns S.W. into the picturesque valley of the Salza. It leads through beautiful rocky scenery to (6 M.) Greut (1950 ft.; Inn, poor), quits the river, which flows northwards through its deep ravine, and ascends the 'Hals' (2788 ft.), at the summit of which the Hochschwab comes in view. We then descend in windings (which may be avoided by the footpath to the left) to $(7^{1}/_{2}M.)$ —

17 M. Weichselboden (2120 ft.; Schuch), a small village on

the Salza, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains.

The road from Wegscheid by the Kastenriegel and through the Hölle is preferable (comp. p. 316; from Mariazell to Weichselboden 18 M.).—
The neighbouring mountains are rich in game, especially the Hölle and the Ring, which formerly belonged to the chasse of the Archduke John. Pleasant excursion through the Vordere Hölle to the (1 hr.) Gamekeper's House at the entrance to the Ring, and thence (with guide) to the Unitere and (2 hrs.) Obere Ring, a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian huntsmen decorate their hats, also abounds here.

The Hochschwab (see above) is also frequently ascended from Weichselboden. We may either proceed to the (2 hrs.) Edelboden (simple accommodation at the forester's), and ascend thence through the Gschöderkar to the (3 hrs.) summit; or we may follow the Wildalpen road to the Gschöder Inn (see below), and then ascend to the left through the Antengraben to the (1½ hr.) Antenkar-Hätten and the (1½ hr.) Hochalpenhätten, whence an easy ascent of 3 hrs. leads to the summit. — The shortest route from Wildalpen leads through the Brunnthal; the road is followed towards the E. as far as the (2½ M.) entrance to the valley, where we turn to the right and proceed at the same level for ½ hr., after which we ascend somewhat abruptly to the (2 hrs.) chalets; thence to the summit in 3 hrs. more. Guide (3-4 fl.) and provisions necessary.

The ROAD TO WILDALPEN (12 M.) continues to follow the rocky ravine of the Salza, the beautiful scenery of which will reward even the pedestrian. At the (1½ M.) Bresceni-Klause (timber-

dam), a small tunnel is passed through. About 1 M. farther on, the road crosses to the left bank, which it follows to the (3 M.) Gschöder Inn (unpretending), at the mouth of the Antengraben (ascent of the Hochschwab, p. 317). The road next passes between the precipices of the Riegerin (6535 ft.) on the left and the Hochstadl (6265 ft.) on the right. To the left opens the Brunnthal (ascent of the Hochschwab, p. 317), enclosed by the Riegerin, Ebenstein, and Griesstein.

12 M. Wildalpen (1840 ft.; *Zisler, R. and A. 1 ft. 20 kr.), a thriving village, charmingly situated on the Wildalpenbach, which

here falls into the Salza. It is much frequented in summer.

An interesting expedition may be made hence to the Thorsteinarotte. a curious ice-cavern. We descend the Salzathal by the road for 3 M., and then ascend to the left to the (1/2 hr.) mouth of the cavern (guide

requisite).

FROM WILDALPEN TO EISENEEZ, direct, over the Eisenerzhöhe, an attractive route (6½ hrs.) Guide desirable as far as the highest point (3 hrs.; 1 fl.); thence to Eisenerz superfluous. The route is as follows: From Wildalpen the course of the Wildalpenbach is ascended towards the 8.; ½ hr., where the road divides, that to the right, following the Wildalpenbach with its numerous waterfalls, is gradually ascended, leading through several ravines to the plateau of (1 hr.) Hinter or Klein-Wildalpen. Here a footpath to the left is taken, crossing a small bridge, skirting an enclosure, cradually ascending and leading through a (25 min.) farmyward. The gradually ascending, and leading through a (25 min.) farm-yard. The path now ascends rapidly through the Schreyer, a green, flower-carpeted ravine. After 3/4 hr. a bridge is crossed, leading to the W. slope of the valley; 1/4 hr. farther the level path in a straight direction must be avoided, valley; 1/4 in: tarkier the level pain in a straight direction must be avoided, and the steep and stony slope ascended; after 10 min. more the path divides, that to the left is somewhat shorter, but the branches soon re-unite. The path continues to lead towards the S. (on the left rises the Pfaffenstein), and soon reaches the (10 min.) summit of the **Eisenerzhöhe** (4800 ft.), indicated by a broken cross; on the left rises the Hochschwab (p. 316) and part of the Schwaben chain.

The steep part of the Schwarzer Guain.

The steep part now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ hr.})$ chalets of Erzboden. A little beyond the Erzboden pastures it reaches a carriage-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the right rises the perpendicular cliff of the Zargenkopf, 1000 ft. above the road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000 ft. below, whilst in a straight direction a view is obtained of a sharp and indented the straight direction to the road of the straight direction of the road of the straight direction of the road of the straight direction of the road of the straight direction. rocky ridge. This is the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level (the turn to the left by a small house is to be avoided), the road descends in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where a forester's house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the Secau, 14/4 hr. from the Erzboden pasture. The Seebach, which falls into the Leopldsteiner See (p. 321), is now crossed; the road ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, and finally descends to the (3 M.) high

road, which (to the left) leads to (11/4 M.) Eisenerz (p. 321).

The ROAD TO REIFLING (18 M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza. After 41/2 M. the Lassingbach joins the Salza on the right, and then, above (6 M.) Palfau, the Mendlingbach. The parish of Palfau consists of Auf der Lend, Allerheiligen (picturesque church, and inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the Ennsthal and the railway follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the Enns, and then leads across the latter to (71/2 M.) -

18 M. Gross - Reifling (railway-station, see p. 320).

The longer but more picturesque ROAD to HIEFLAU descends from the



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bifurcation just mentioned to the Salza, ascends on the left bank, passing the *Eschauer Isn, 2¹/₄ M. from Lend, and then leads towards the S. through the *Gsmayraben to (3 M.) *Gams (Haidacher), 1¹/₂ M. above which is the *Noth, a wild and imposing gorge. Beyond Gams the road ascends a hill (fine view of the Ennsthal from the top), and then descends to (3²/₄ M.) *Lainbach and (3 M.) *Hiefau (p. 321).

65. From Linz to Bruck by Steyer and St. Michael.

140 M. RAILWAY in 15-16 hrs.; fares 12 fl. 17, 9 fl. 2, 6 fl. 8 kr.

The train crosses the Traun and leads by stat. Asten to (101/2 M.) Enns (918 ft.; Adler; Krone), a picturesquely situated town, still surrounded with walls, which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion. On an eminence overlooking the town stands Schloss Ennseck. The Enns is crossed, and (15 M.) St. Valentin (Railway Restaurant) is reached.

The Steyer railway here diverges from the Kaiserin-Elisabeth line to the S.W., and at stat. Ernsthofen enters the valley of the Enns.

271/2 M. Steyer (900 ft.; Kramer; Löwe; Ochs; Schiff), a town at the confluence of the Steyer with the Enns, with 14,000 inhab., is noted for its iron-wares. The old town, situated in the angle between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs Ennsdorf and Steyerdorf by two bridges. On an eminence rises the Castle of Steyer, the property of Prince Lamberg (admission to the park on application to the gardener). The Gothic Church, consecrated in 1443, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs, of 1569; also a modern *Votive-altar in carved wood, gilded and painted. The New Rathhaus and the extensive Rifle Factory of Herr Werndl (whose system has been adopted for the Austrian army) are also worthy of notice. Charming walks to the Christ-kindl, the Obere and Untere Enns-Leithen, Tabor (affording a fine survey of the town), and the Dammberg (with a tower commanding a magnificent prospect). — Hall, with a spring strongly impregnated with iodine, lies 104/2 M. to the W.; diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.

FROM STRYRE WO LIEVEN in the upper Ennsthal the shortest route is through the Steyerthal and over the Pyrhapass (491/2 M.). At Strainghofen, halfway to Hall (see above), a road diverges to the left through the picturesque Steyerthal to Steinbach and (161/2 M.) Leonstein, opposite which, below the mouth of the Krumme Steyeriting, lies the beautifully situated village of Molln, noted for its manufacture of Jew's-harps. On the right, 6 M. farther, the road to Kirchdorf, Voitsdorf, and Wels (p. 84) diverges to the right, and our route presently enters a picturesque defile containing the village and château of Klaus. On the left are the slopes of the Sengsengebirge. At (6 M.) Dirnbach (1540 ft.; Post) the valley divides. The principal branch ascends towards the S. to Hinter-Stoder, while the high road to Windischgarsten enters the Teichet-Thal, which diverges to the E.

[FROM DIRNBACH TO HINTER-STODER, a very pleasant digression. The narrow road ascends the wild ravine of the Steyer, between the Tamberg on the left and the Kleine Priel on the right, passing a fine waterfall of the Steyer, 80 ft. in height, to (71/2 M.) Hinterstoder (2135 ft.; Schmaizerwirth: Jaidhaus), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the beetling precipices of the Todte Gebirge. Excursions among the Todte Gebirge are generally laborious, and require the services of able guides. The most interesting of them is the ascent of the *Grosse Priel (8244 ft.):

through the Polsterthal and the Polsterlucke (picturesque head of the through the Politerthal and the Politerlucke (picturesque head of the valley) to the Universal and (3 hrs.) Obere Politer-Aipe (5060 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. more (path lately improved; near the Brotfallischarte, ⁴/₄ hr. below the top, is a cleft lined with masonry where tolerable quarters may be procured). Imposing view. — The Spittmaner (8025 ft.), separated from the Grosse Priel on the S. by the Klinser-scharte, is more difficult to ascend. The preceding night may be spent in the (2 hrs.) prettily situated Dietlhutte (3160 ft.), whence the top is reached in 4 hrs. — To Klachau (p. 325) over the Saltiteg (5526 ft.), an interesting route (6 hrs.; guide). The path, recently improved, leads by the Schwarze See and Taupilit. — The shortest way (4 hrs.) from Hinter-Stoder to Windischgarsten (see below) is by Vorder-Stoder (Stocker), which commands a fine survey of the Grosse Priel, Kleine Priel. Spitzwhich commands a fine survey of the Grosse Priet, Kleine Priet, Spitzmauer, etc., and by Rossietthen, with a scythe-manufactory, ³/₄ M. to the S. of which is the picturesque Source of the Piesting.]

The high-road ascence gradually from Dirabach, skirting the S. base of the Sengsen Mis., to (6 M.) Windischgaraten (1970 ft.; Ersheroog Albert Sense Wing on Southern S. layer and picturescopely

brecht; Goldene Sense; König von Sachsen), a large and picturesquely situated village. The Calvarienberg affords the best view of the imposing environs. A rough road leads hence towards the E. by Ecki im Reith to (5 hrs.) St. Gallen (see below). Our road next reaches (6 M.) Spital am Pyrhn (2120 ft.; Post), formerly a hospice, lying between the Warscheneck (1828 ft.) on the right and the Hohe Pyrgas (1034 ft.) and Bosruck (6506 ft.) on the left, and then ascends past the Schreienbach-Fall to the (41/2 M.) Pyrhn Pass (3100 ft.), which commands a beautiful panorama of the S. Styrian Mts. Then down to (41/2 M.) Liezen (p. 324).

At (29 M.) Garsten the line crosses the Enns, beyond which it follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisenstrasse', or 'iron - road', owing to the great traffic in that metal). 36 M. Ternberg: 41 M. Losenstein, a village inhabited principally by nailmanufacturers, with an ancient church and the ruins of a castle. 45 M. Reich-Ramming (1145 ft.), at the mouth of the Rammingbach, possesses extensive brass-manufactories and ironworks. The train affords a succession of pleasant views of the green valley. 49 M. Gross-Ramming station. The village lies on the right bank. at the mouth of the romantic Böchgraben, in which, about 41/2 M. from the railway, is an erratic granite boulder bearing an inscription (1857) in honour of Leopold von Buch, the geologist (picturesque walk; *Stieglechner's Inn, in the Aschach, near the boulder). 541/2 M. Kastenreith, at the confluence of the Gaflenzbach with the Enns, the junction for the line to Waidhofen and Amstetten (see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria). 561/2 M. Klein-Reifling (1200 ft.; Railway Restaurant). 66 M. Weissenbach - St. Gallen (*Gruber), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies Altenmarkt (Post; Adler).

A carriage-road leads from Weissenbach through the Buchan by (1½ M.) St. Gallen, with the castle of Gallenstein, built by the abbut of Admont to command the valley, to (15 M.) Admont. — An ascent to the Voralpe, or Esstinger-Alpe, from Weissenbach is recommended. The route leads by Attenmarkt and the Esstinger-Hütten to the S. buttress (5665 ft.) in 4 hrs.; extensive view of the plain of the Danube as far as the Bohemian Forest, of the Styrian Alps on the S., the Dachstein to the S.W., etc.

At (72 M.) Gross-Reifling (1400 ft.; Baumann), the Salsa, which rises on the Göller at the base of the Wiener Wald Mts., falls into the Enns (to Wildalpen and Weichselboden, see R. 64).

The train passes through two tunnels, and crosses to the right bank of the Enns. Beyond (741/2 M.) Landl, station for Lainbach (p. 319), the Schwabl-Thal opens on the left. The Ennsthal contracts, and two short tunnels are traversed. 771/2 M. Hieflau (1695 ft.; *Steuber, opposite the post-office), a village with important iron-works, at the confluence of the Erzbach and the Enns.

The ascent of the Tamischbachthurm (6675 ft.) from this point, viâ the Hochscheiden-Alpe (3750 ft.), is an interesting and not difficult expedition (5 hrs.; guide). Magnificent view of the Tauern, etc. The ascent may also be made in 1 hrs. from the Gstatterboden station (see below).

may also be made in 4 hrs. from the Gatatterboden station (see below).
From Hieplau To Bruck my Eissneit (39 M.). Railway to (91/2 M.)
Eisenerz in 1 hr. (fares 73, 54, 36 kr.). The line, as well as the 'Eisenstrasse' (see above), turns to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the Errebach. To the right, at station Radmer, diverges the Radmer-Thai (p. 322), in which, at the foot of the Lugauer (1234 ft.), 41/2 M. distant, lies the village of Radmer an der Stuben (2395 ft.); on the E. rises the Kaiserschild (8835 ft.). On a height to the left, farther on, stands the castle of Leopoldstein; beyond it (not visible from the line) lies the sentiful desk-blue lake Late of Leopoldstein over which tower the beautiful, dark-blue lake Lake of Leopoldstein, over which tower the bold precipices of the Seemauer and the Pfaffenstein.

9 M. Biseners (2290 ft.; "Brot; Rönig von Sachsen; Moser), an old market-town possessing mines, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt Pfaffenstein (6110 ft.), and on the W. by the Kaiserschild (6883 ft.). The Church of St. Oswald is a Gothic structure of 1279.

To the S. the red Erzberg (4869 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The Schatzkammern, a number of empty chambers in the mountain, the walls of which are curiously encrusted with white 'flos ferri', a species of arragonite, are very remarkable. The lower part of the mountain belongs to an Innerberg company, the upper and more productive part is the property of companies in Vordernberg. The mines and furnaces, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ about 5000 hands and yield 300,000 tons of iron annually. Permission to visit the mines (interesting to mineralogists) is obtained at the mining-office (card of admission 1 ft. 20 kr. for each pers.). The hill should be ascended as far as the small Belvedere, which commands a noble prospect of the Seemauer, Pfaffenstein, Schwarzenstein, Kaiserschild, and Reichenstein. We return past the Barbara-Kapelle and over the Vogelbühl to the Church of St. Oswald (see above).

over the registrant to the University of St. Usuala (see above).

The read from Eiseners to Vordernberg (9 M.; Stellwagen in summer daily at 4 p.m., fare 1½ fl.) leads to the E., skirting the foot of the Erzberg, to (1½ M.) Trofeng (see below), whence it ascends abruptly to the (3¾ M.) Prochibl Pass (3874 ft.), a saddle between the Hochthurm (8870 ft.) on the left, and the Reichenstein (7080 ft.) on the right. It then descends (3¾ M.) Vordernberg (2575 ft.; *Post; *Schwarzer Adler), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. Ballwar hence (in ¾ hr.; fares 74, 56, 37 kr.) by Trofajach and St. Peter-Freienstein to (10 M.) Leoben; thence to (1014 M.) Bruck see p. 340.

to (101/2 M.) Bruck, see p. 349.

FOR PEDESTRIANS the route from Eisenerz through the Prauenmauer Cavern and the Tragosthal to Bruck is much more attractive (11 hrs.; torches and guide necessary for passing through the cave). We diverge to the left and guide necessary for passing through the cave). We diverge to the left from the high-road at Trofeng (see above), and ascend the wooded Goollgraben to the (11/2 hr.) Gooll-Alp, at the foot of the Frauenmauer (5806 ft.), a massive ridge of rock, stretching from the Schwaben chain to the N. spurs of the Hochthurm. Another hour of stiff climbing, latterly over a steep slope of rubble (fine retrospect), leads to the W. entrance (4800 ft.) of the "Frauenmauerhöhle, an imposing cavern forming a natural tunnel through the mountain, and measuring 700 yds. in length, without including the numerous side galleries. Soon after entering the cave (the low temperature of which makes extra wraps advisable) we descend by a frozen and

ADMONT.

slippery ladder to the "Bishoble, which contains an ice-lake, 65 ft. long, surrounded by columns, cascades, and other grand and fantastic formations of ice. We then remount the ladder, and are conducted through a series of magnificent halls, often 160-280 ft. in height, to the (*/4 hr.) E. mouth of the cavern, which is 400 ft. higher than the W. entrance. The floor of the cavern consists of limestone debris. The view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc., disclosed as we issue from the cave, is extremely striking. We now descend through the steep Jassing-Graben, with the Hochtheum (6370 ft.) rising on the S., pass the Grane Sec, and reach (2/2 hrs.) Observet (2480 ft.; "Peintinger), the chief village in the upper Tragosthal. From this point a tolerable carriage-road leads through the picturesque valley of the Lamingbach, to Pichl, Oberdorf, St. Katharein, and (5 hrs.) Bruck (p. 312).

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the Gesäuse, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the rocky masses of the Tamischbachthurm and the Buchstein on the N., and the Hochthor and Reichenstein on the S. The ravine is traversed by the impetuous Enns, which forms a series of rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 380 ft.). Beautiful glimpses are enjoyed from time to time of the lateral valleys, particularly on the S. side. The excellent road leading through this ravine, constructed by the government in 1841-47, will repay the pedestrian (finest points at the beginning and end). The train passes through two tunnels on the right bank of the Enns and crosses the Hartelsgraben; it then

crosses to the left bank and reaches (83 M.) Gstatterboden (5130 ft.).

The *Johnsbachthal. A very interesting excursion may be made from Ostatterboden to the Johnsbachthal. After following the high road for 2½ M. to the W., we ascend by the road on the left through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the Reichenstein to the right and the Hochthor on the left, to the (½½ M.) village of Johnsbach (2035 ft.; Inn, near the church, unpretending; the Kölbl Inn, 1½ M. farther up the valley, preferable), lying amid beautiful scenery. To the W. rise the precipices of the Reichenstein (1372 ft.), to the E. the Hochthor (1782 ft.) and the Hoch-Zinddl (Speikfeld, 7185 ft.). A picturesque path ascends hence through the valley, which now trends to the E., passing the (½ hr.) Wolfbauer, above which to the left is a fine waterfall, to the (2 hrs.) Neuburger Ap, and crosses the saddle to the S. of the Lugauer (p. 321) to (1 hr.) Radmer an der Haul (2985 ft.; accommodation at the 'Schlössi') and (½/ hr.) Radmer and der Stuben (p. 321) in the Radmerthal. Another path ascends to the left by the Welfbauer (see above; accommodation), leads past the waterfall to the Kader-Alps, and skirts the base of the precipices of the Hochthor and Zinödl to the Sulskar-Alps (to the right is the Lugauer, 321), whence we descend through the Hartelsgraben (see above) to (¼/2 hrs.) Hiefau (p. 321).

The train passes the mouths of the Johnsbachthal and of the grand and wild gorge of the Burggraben, beyond which it regains the right bank of the Enns. It then runs through a tunnel, 265 yds. long, and enters the broad and fertile part of the valley in which lies (92 M.) Admont (2100 ft.; *Post; *Buchbinder; Jerausch; Wölzenberger; good wine at the Klosterkeller), a picturesque village, enjoying considerable reputation as a summer resort. The imposing buildings of the celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded by Archbishop Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, were partially destroyed by fire in 1865, but have since been rebuilt. The handsome abbey-church, St. Blasien-Münster.

with its two slender spires, is in the Gothie style. The valuable library, contained in a richly decorated hall, was fortunately saved from the flames (open daily 10-11 and 4-5). Above Admont to the S. stands the (½ hr.) castle of Röthelstein (2680 ft.), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded Pleschberg (5636 ft.), with the church of Mariakulm (see below) nestling at its base; to the N. rise the Hohe Pyrgas (7362 ft.), Scheiblingstein (7218 ft.), and Natterriegel (6653 ft.); to the E. is the Grosse Buchstein (7296 ft.); to the S.E. the Sparafeld (7375 ft.). Another good view of the environs is obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Admont. (A. Fäustlinger, C. Hackl, and P. Stoll, amongst others, are reliable guides.) The ascent of the Grosse Buchstein (7296 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is arduous, but repays the fatigue. The road to St. Gallen (p. 320) is followed towards the S.E. by Weng to (4\frac{1}{2}\textbf{M}.) Buchau (Donner), whence we may either ascend direct (5\frac{1}{2}\textbf{hrs.}) followed towards the S.E. by Weng to (4\frac{1}{2}\textbf{M}.) Buchau (Donner), whence we may either ascend direct (5\frac{1}{2}\textbf{hrs.}) followed towards the S.E. by Weng to (4\frac{1}{2}\textbf{M}.) Buchau (Donner), whence we may either ascend direct (5\frac{1}{2}\textbf{hrs.}) summit. Charming view. Descent to the Estatierboden difficult. — Another attractive and easier ascent is that of the "Natteriegel (\$603 ft.; 4-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). We proceed from Admont to the Grabnerthörl, a depression of the Grabnertein, either by the Pitzhütte and the Lercheck in S hrs., or by Weng, the Grabner-Alp, and the Moser-Alp (night-quarters) in 4 hrs.; thence in 1 hr. to the summit, which commands a splendid view. — The ascent of the Rohe Pyrgas (7362 ft.; 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is also recommended: by (1\frac{1}{2}\textbf{hrs.}) Mühlau (Inn) and the (1\frac{1}{2}\textbf{hr.}) Gstattmeier Nieder-Alpe to the (2\frac{1}{2}\textbf{hr.}), ion then to the right over the arête to the (2\frac{1}{2}\textbf{hr.}).

the (2½ hrs.) top.

A rough road (one-horse earr. 3, two-horse 4½ 1.) leads from Admont towards the S. over the Lichtmessberg to the (6 M.) Kaiserau (3660 ft.), a picturesque tract of meadow-land surrounded by pine-woods, with a château belonging to the Abbey of Admont (Alpine fare; accommodation on previous application at Admont). This pasture lies at the base of the Kaibling (6598 ft.) and Sparafeld (1365 ft.), each of which may easily be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 4 ft. in each case). Two footpaths cross from the Kaiserau to the Palfenthal, one leading W. to Bārndorf and (2 hrs.) Rottenmann, the other S. to Dietmannsdorf and (1¼ hr.) Trieben (see below).

The train continues to follow the broad valley of the Enns. On the opposite bank, about 3 M. above Admont, rises the Frauenberg with the handsome pilgrimage-church of Mariakulm. On the same side, farther on, lies the prosperous-looking village of Ardning, at the foot of the Bosruck. At the confluence of the Paltenbach with the Enns, the line turns towards the S. to (100 M.) Selxthal (5360 ft.; *Krone, at the station; Bailway Restaurant), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg; R. 66). The train makes a wide sweep round the slopes of the Dürrenschöberl (5700 ft.), on the left, and enters the narrow mouth of the Paltenthal, a valley stretching to the E. On a height to the right rises the picturesque château of Strechau (2835 ft.), the property of the Abbey of Admont. 105½ M. Rettenmann (2210 ft.; *Post; Bräu), a small town with rolling-mills and iron-works.

From stat. Trieben (Post) a road leads to the S. to Judenburg

(p. 349) by Hohentauern (4100 ft.). To the right near Gaishorn lies the lake of that name (2264 ft.). The line gradually ascends to its culminating point (2700 ft.), and then descends the Liesing-Thal to stations Wald, Kallwang (2480 ft.; *Fleischhauer), with valuable copper-mines, Mautern, a thriving village, and (123 M.) St. Michael (p. 349), on the line from Villach to (140 M.) Bruck (p. 312).

The Zeiritzkampel (6850 ft.), an admirable point of view, may be ascended either from stat. Wald or from Kallwan without difficulty in 3 hours. The flora of the mountain is rich. The descent may be made by the Kammeri-Alpe to Radmer (p. 321) and Hiefau, or to Eiteners.

66. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen

(for Salzburg).
Comp. Map, p. 318.

RAILWAY from Selzthal to (30 M.) Aussee in 21/2-3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 74, 3 fl. 5, 1 fl. 37 kr.); to (611/2 M.) Bischofshofen in 31/2 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 71, 3 fl. 53, 2 fl. 35 kr.

Selsthal, see above. The train crosses the Paltenbach (see above) just after quitting the station, and leads towards the W. through the wide and, in parts, marshy valley of the Enns (peat-cuttings), crossing the Enns and the Pyrhnbach, to (4 M.) Liezen (2160 ft.; Post; Wiesinger; Fuchs), a small town with 1100 inhab., pleasantly situated at the entrance to the Pyrhnthal. The Calvarienberg affords a good survey of the environs: to the W. towers the huge Grimming,

S. the Mitterberg, and E, the Dürrenschöberl.

From Liesen a post-road leads to the N. over the Pyrkm (3100 ft.) to M.) Spital am Pyrkm and (4½ M.) Windischgarsten (p. 320); thence to Hinter-Stoder, a very picturesque route, see p. 320.— The ascent of the Hochmölbing (7645 ft.) is recommended (with guide; 7 hrs.). The road is followed from Liezen to the W. as far as (1½ M.) Weissenback (see below), where the route ascends to the right through the Weissenbackthal (facing us is the Angerhöhe, see below). The path then climbs to the left through the Langpoltner Graben to the (2 hrs.) Thorriese, (¾ hr.) Langpoltner-Hütte, and (1 hr.) Niederhütte (hay-beds). The summit, reached in 3 hrs. more, commands an admirable panorama of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Glockner, while the view to the N. extends to the Bohemian Forest.

The line skirts the foot of the N. slope. On the right stands the castle of Grafenegg, now used as a brewery. At Weissenbach the bald rocks of the Angerhöhe protrude from the wooded valley on the right. 7½ M. Wörschach (2100 ft.), with small sulphur-baths, is commanded by the ruined castle of Wolkenstein, perched upon a reddish limestone rock. It lies at the mouth of a wooded ravine, in which, 3¼ M. above the village, is a fine waterfall. — The Hochmölbing (see above) may also be ascended from this point (6½ hrs.; guide).

Niederhofen, with the ruin of Friedstein, is passed on the right a little farther on, and the train then reaches (12 M.) stat. Steinach (2105 ft.; Inn, at the station), where the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen. The well-built

village of Steinach (Post), with its two châteaux, lies 1/2 M. to the E. of the station.

The Grimming (7696 ft.), a huge rocky buttress with precipitous sides, may be ascended from Unter-Grimming (Kalss), 41/2 M. to the W. of Steinach, viå the Hochaigner-Alpe, in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; for practised mountaineers only). The ascent is easier when undertaken from Klachau mountaineers only). The ascent is easier when uncertaken from Acacana (see below) viå Kulm and the Scharte (5 hrs.; guide Johann Feuchter, known as 'Petschpaul', of Kulm). Fine view: Ennsthal, the S. Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, Todte Gebirge.

On the right bank of the Enns, 2½ M. to the S. of Steinach station, lies Irdning (2150 ft.; 'Resi), at the entrance to the Irdning- or Donnersbach-Thai. Pleasant excursion thence to the (3 hrs.) summit of the Molli-

begg, which affords a good view of the Enns Valley, the Todte Gebirge, etc.

The railway to Ausses soon begins to ascend the N. slope of the valley at a somewhat sharp gradient, affording a series of beautiful retrospects. The village of Unter-Grimming, at the base of the Grimming, is seen below the line on the left. After passing through two tunnels, the second of which (Burgstaller Tunnel) is 360 yds. long, the train enters the narrow and romantic Grimmingbach-Thal, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The Wallerbach, in its narrow and profound ravine, is crossed, and then the Grimmingbach. 17 M. Klachau (2730 ft.; *Maierl, rustic), picturesquely situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the Todte Gebirge.

Ascent of the Grimming, see above. — An attractive pass leads from Tauplitz, situated on the hill-side, 1½ M. to the N. of Klachau, over the Saizstey (passing the Schwarze or Steyrer See) to (6 hrs.) Hinter-Stoder (p. 319). Guide necessary (son of the innkeeper at Tauplitz recommended). Accommodation in the ver# poor inn at Tauplitz cannot be reckoned

on with certainty.

From Klachau (culminating point of the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows, which in parts are marshy, to (201/2 M.) stat. Mitterndorf-Zauchen (2615 ft.). To the right,

3/4 M. from the railway, lies the large village of Mitterndorf (* Post).

A picturesque road leads hence to the S., through the *Pass Stein, to (9 M.) St. Martin in the Ennsthal (comp. p. 325). — The Lawinenstein (5555 ft.), ascended from this point in 3 hrs., commands a most admirable view of the Todte Gebirge, Dachstein, and other peaks.

To the left, overtopping the green lower hills, appear several peaks of the Dachstein group. The train crosses the low watershed between the Enns and the Traun, and passes the pilgrimage-church of Maria Kumnitz, on a wooded hill to the right. At (26 M.) Ausser-Kainisch, lying at the base of the Röthenstein (5252 ft.), it approaches the Oedensee or Kainisch-Traun, which issues from the Oedensee (2505 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. The line now follows the right bank of the Traun through the wooded valley, and then crosses it to (30 M.) stat. Aussee, 1 M. to the S. of the town of that name (p. 94).

FROM STRINACH TO BISCHOPSHOPEN. The train crosses the Grimmingbach (to the right the handsome castle of Trautenfels), and skirts the base of the precipitous Grimming. The Salza and the Enns are crossed, and the train reaches (19 M.) Oeblarn (2225 ft.; Fleischer), at the mouth of the Walcherthal. On the W.

rises the pointed Stoder-Zinken (see below).

The "Gumpeneck (7300 ft.), scaled from Oeblarn viā the Walchern-Alpe in 4 hrs. (guide), commands a striking view of the Dachstein, Todte Gebirge, Tauern, etc. — The Salza (see above), which takes its rise on the Todte Gebirge, rushes, to the S. of Mitterndorf, through a profound gorge between the Grimming and the Kammergebirge. Through this defile, which is called "Pass Stein, a carriage-road leads from St. Martin (on the high road, 4½ M. to the N. of Oeblarn) to (9 M.) Mitterndorf (comp. p. 325).

The train skirts the base of the S. slope of the valley (on the right a peat-moor), crosses the Sölkbach, and reaches (24 M.) stat. Gröbming (2200 ft.). The village of that name (*Post; Mendl) lies 1½ M. to the N., on the heights on the left bank of the Enns.

To the left of the station stands the château of Thurnfeld.

A pleasant expedition may be made to the Sölkthal, which opens by the hamlet of Stein, 1½ M. to the E. of Gröbming, and divides, 3 M. from its mouth, into the Gross-Sölkthal on the left, and the Klein-Sölkthal on the right. Following the left arm, we reach the villages of (1½ hr. Sölk (1nn), (2 hrs.) Mössna, and (1 hr.) St. Nicolai (3695 ft.; Inn.) The scenery at the head of the valley is very fine. — Excussions. From Sölk to the top of the Gumpeneck (see above), through the Feistagraben, in 3½ rs., an attractive ascent (cart-road nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). Ascent of the Grosse Knallstein (8527 ft.) from St. Nicolai, accomplished by the Kultherberg-Alpe in 4½ hrs. (guide); superb panorama. The descent to the Klein-Sölker Unterthal is fatiguing. — Over the Sölkerscharte (6870 ft.) to Murau (p. 329), 7 hrs., guide advisable.

In the Klein-Sölkthal, 1½ hr. above Stein, lies Wald (Inn). About

In the Klein-Sölkthat, 1½ hr. above Stein, ites Wald (linh). About 1¼ hr. farther up, the valley divides into the Unterthal on the left (ascent of the Grosse Knallstein, see above) and the Oberthal on the right. The latter contains the (2 hrs.) Schwarze See (3780 ft.; accommodation at the gamekeeper's house). Two arduous passes lead hence to the Lessach-Graben and (8 hrs.) Tamsweg (p. 329), one over the Landschite-Scharte (7680 ft.), the other over the Kaiser-Scharte (7525 ft.). — The Hohe Wildstelle (9006 ft.) may be ascended hence, but more conveniently from Schlad-

ming (see below).

The Stoder-Zinken (6715 ft.) may be ascended from Gröbming without difficulty in 3½ hours. Very striking view of the surrounding scenery

(Dachstein, Todte Gebirge).

The train crosses the Pruggerbach, and runs along the right bank of the Enns, passing the villages of Pruggern and Aich on the left bank. 29 M. Haus (Neuwirth); on the left rise the Höchstein and the Hohe Wildstelle. The Enns and the Weissenbach (to the right the spurs of the Dachstein) are then crossed. 35 M. Schladming (2400 ft.; *Post; Bräuhaus; Fleischer; Nuss's Restaurant, at the station), a thriving village, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, and well suited for a prolonged stay. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the Ramsau, which conceal the Dachstein (good view of the Dachstein from the plateau of Rohrmoos, 11/2 M. to the S.W.).

A very pleasant excursion may be made to the Ramaau, a fertile. upland plain, 6 M. long by 11/2 M. wide, separated from the Ennsthal on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills, and bounded on the N. by the precipitous sides of the Edelgrieshöhe, Scheichenspitze, and Eselstein, three imposing limestone peaks of the Dachstein group, while the Dachstein

itself and the Thorstein rise more to the W. The plain is inhabited by Protestants, and is dotted with numerous farm-houses. In order to obtain a good survey of it, it is sufficient to go as far as the church of St. Rupert am Kulm (3520 ft.; Inn, rustic), which may be reached either by a rough road (41/2 M.) via Mauterndorf, or, better, by a footpath (3 M.), leading to the right along the Enns beyond the bridge, crossing the railway after 5 min., and ascending, at first somewhat abruptly, through wood. The traveller is strongly recommended, however, to extend the expedition to the Neustatt-Alpe (21/2 hrs. from Kulm). From Kulm we follow a shadeless road, past the Protestant Meeting-House, to the (3 M.) Karlwirth (beer). Here we turn to the right, and ascend by the ditch to the wood, where we strike a good path, leading to the left round the Brandriedel to the We strike a good pain, reading to the left round in the Branches to the Walcher-Alpe, and across the hill to the (1½ hr.) Neusatix-Alpe (800 ft.; food and beds at the comfortable chalets), beautifully situated within sight of the imposing chain of the Thorstein and Dachstein. On the W. rises the pyramidal Rettenstein (7365 ft.). The Brandriedel (5655 ft.), commanding a fine view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc., may easily be attained from the Alp in 3/4 hr. (from Kulm 2½ hrs.; guide).—Schladming is the starting-point for the shortest route to the top of the Dachstein (9830 ft.); new path constructed in 1877, which, however, is practicable only for experienced mountaineers with steady heads (guides Johann Steiner, Auhäusler, and Franz Klaus in the Ramsau; from Ramsau 10, from Schladming 12, with descent to Hallstadt or Gosau 15 fl.). The night is passed at the Neustatt-Alpe (see above), and an early start made on the following morning. The route crosses the brook, ascends the Schönbühel (*View), and then skirts a rocky arête to the right. Beyond a projecting buttress of rock it enters the Schwadering, a precipitous and desolate valley, through which we ascend over rubble and grassy slopes. At the end of the ravine we ascend the rocks to the left, traverse a few steep snow-fields, and cross a rocky crest. A little way farther begins the new route, leading at first through a funnel, formed by blasting the rocks, 80 ft. high and sloping at an angle of 75°, the passage of which is facilitated by a wire-rope. We then follow the wire-rope over other rocks, scarcely less steep, and patches of snow, and reach an almost perpendicular and smooth surface, 100 ft. high, up which we climb by means of iron stanchions driven into the rock. A few minutes beyond the top of this precipice, we reach the upper end of the Schladming Glacier (3 hrs. from the Neustatt-Alpe), which we traverse, and then proceed over the neve of the Karls-Eisfeld, to the summit in 11/x-2 hrs. more (comp., 97). The descent by the Karls-Eisfeld to the Simony-Hutte is laborious, owing to the numerous. crevasses in the glacier. - Among the other peaks of the Dachstein mass, the Scheichenspitze (8794 ft.) is the most suitable for an ascent (from the Kulm Inn 4 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent of the Thorstein (9665 ft.), always difficult, is only practicable in favourable conditions of the snow.

From St. Rupert am Kulm a somewhat laborious pass leads to the N. over the Feisterscharte (7250 ft.) and the Schönbahl-Alpe to (8 hrs.) Hallstadt (p. 95).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., up the Unter-Schladmingthal. Where (7½ M.) the valley divides, we turn to the left (the Schiarriesenthal to the right, see below), and ascend the Riesachkal, past the Lover and *Upper Riesach Falls, to the (1 hr.) Riesachsee (4370 ft.), at the upper end of which is a shooting-box of M. de Vernoullier (quarters for the night, if necessary). From this point mountaineers should ascend the Hohe Widstelle (9008 ft.), a striking point of view (4½ hrs.; guide). — The ascent of the Hochgolling (9392 ft.), the highest mountain in Styria, presents no difficulty to mountaineers with steady heads, but is laborious at places: we ascend the Steinriesenthal (see above) to the (3 hrs.) Obere Steinwandalp (5566 ft.; spend night), thence to the (1½ hr.) Schart (7906) ft.), and finally on the steep W. side to the (1½ hr.) summit. The descent may be made from the Scharte through the Göriachwinkel to (5½ hrs.) Tamsveg (see below).

The Ennsthal now contracts. The line runs close to the left

bank of the river, passing through several deep cuttings. Near (41 M.) Mandling (2656 ft.), in the Mandling Pass, which was formerly fortified, the train crosses the Mandlingbach, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg. 46 M. Radstadt (2808 ft.; *Post; Thorwirth; Stöckl; Obergloner), an old town surrounded with walls, on an eminence to the right of the railway. The station commands a fine view to the S. of the Tauernthal (see below), with the Gaisstein and Seckarspitze.

The Rossbrand (5800 ft.), the ascent of which from Radstadt forms a pleasant excursion of $2^{1/2}$ hrs. (new path constructed in 1878; guide not indispensable), commands a magnificent view of the Tauern and the N. Chalk Alps. — The ascent of the Grieskareck (6520 ft.; 5-6 hrs. with

guide), vià Flachau, is also attractive.

A tolerable carriage-road (not recommended to pedestrians) leads from Radstadt by Attenmarkt to (12 M.) Wagrain (2742 ft.; Grafenwirth) and (9 M.) St. Johann im Pongau (p. 110).

From Radstadt over the Radstädter Tauern to St. Michael and Spittal,

see R. 67.

The line now quits the Enns, which rises 9 M. to the S.W. in the Flachau, and runs N.W. to (50 M.) station Eben (2808 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then passes through a deep cutting, and crosses the Fritzbach by a boldly constructed bridge (striking *View of the Dachstein to the right). The same stream is afterwards crossed several times by the train as it descends to the W. through the narrow Fritzthal to (54½ M.) Hūttau (2320 ft.; Post), where the road to St. Martin and Annaberg in the Salzkammergut diverges (p. 98). Several tunnels are passed through The train descends the ravine at a sharp gradient (from 1:45 to 1:50), crossing the Fritzbach six times. The Kreuzberg is penetrated by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, at the end of which the line turns to the left and descends the slope (pleasant view of the Salzachthal, Hochkönig, and Tännengebirge). The train crosses the Salzach, and reaches—

 $61^{1}/_{2}$ M. Bischofshofen (1775 ft.; Railway Restaurant), see p. 120.

67. From Radstadt to Spittal by the Radstädter Tauern.

 $67^{1/2}$ M. DILIGENCE in summer daily in $15^{1/2}$ hrs. (fare 9 fl. 36 kr.). Radstadt, see above. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends

the valley of the Tauernache towards the S. to -

91/2 M. Untertauern (3290 ft.; Post), at the foot of the Radstadt Tauern. It then ascends past the falls of the Tauernache, the route to which is indicated by finger-posts (the finest is the *Upper Fall, to the right of the road). At the top of the (7 M.) Radstädter Tauern (5780 ft.), a pass known to the Romans, stands the Tauernhaus, a kind of hospice with a chapel and a burial-ground for travellers who have perished in the snow. The road descends past the Scheidberg (Inn) to (111/2 M.)—

28 M. Tweng (3085 ft.; *Post), the first village in the Lungau, leads through the Taurachthal to (6 M.) Mauterndorf, a small market-town, commanded by a ruined castle (tower 144 ft. high), and crosses the Staig to (6 M.) —

40 M. St. Michael (3535 ft.; Post; Wastlwirth), a small town

on the Mur.

The Lungau, or upper Murthal, is a loftily situated basin, enclosed by mountains, the brooks descending from which unite here to form the Mur. The chief source of the Mur is in the Murwinkel, 8 hrs. to the W. of St. Michael, at the W. base of the Marchkareck (8792 ft.).

The principal place in the Lungau is Tanswage (3850 ft.; Post; Platzbräu; Lebzelter), a pleasant little town, with the loftily situated church of St. Leonhard, 9 M. to the E. of Mauterndorf (10½ M. from St. Michael). Interesting ascent hence of the Preberspitze (3892 ft.): we first proceed to the (2 hrs.) small, sombre Prebersee (4000 ft.), ½ hr. above which is is the Prodingerhilite (spend night), and ascend thence to the summit in Shre mean (fine view). 3 hrs. more (fine view). - ROUTE TO SCHLADMING by the Gollingscharte, and ascent of the Hochgolling, see p. 327. Another pleasant route to Schladming is through the Weissbriachthal (11 hrs.): we ascend by Maria-Pfarr to the (2½ hrs.) Sieghhof and the (3½ hrs.) Liegnithhha (6900 ft.), the pass to the E. of the Gamsspitze (7904 ft.), which affords a fine view of the Dachstein and other peaks; descent through the Ober-Schladmingthal to

(5 hrs.) Schladming.

FROM TAMSWEG TO SCHEIFLING (34 M.). A post-road leads through the Murthal by Ramingstein, Predlitz, Stadl, and Murau (2610 ft.; Bräu; Strobl), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of Ober-Murau, to Scheifting (p. 350), a station on the railway from Bruck to Villach (see R. 71). — EXCURSIONS. Interesting ascent of the Schiicher-höhe (7034 ft.) from Ramingstein in 31/2 hrs. (guide); descent by Inner-Krems to Kremsbruck (see below) in 3 hrs. - Another pleasant expedition may be made from Predlitz (Steinerwirth) through the Predlitz palent to (3½ hrs.) Turrach (4100 ft.; Inn), whence the Eisenhut (8018 ft.) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 360), and the Königsstuhl (7647 ft.) in 4 hrs. (two attractive ascents; guide necessary). From Turrach the road continues past the (1½ hr.) Turracher See (5780 ft.) to (2 hrs.) Ebene-Reichenau (Schiestl), and by Klein-Kirchheim (baths) to (6 hrs.) Milistadt (p. 266), on the lake of that name. - From Stadl (Post) to Fladnitz (p. 350) a rough road leads through the Paalgraben (15 M.).

The Katschberg (5780 ft.), which the road now crosses towards the S., separates the district of Salzburg from Carinthia.

Beyond (9 M.) Rennweg (3730 ft.; Post) the road leads through the picturesque Lieserthal by Kremsbruck and Leoben to (9 M.) -

58 M. Gmund (2385 ft.; Lax; Post), a small town with a chateau of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the Maltathal. Numerous iron-foundries in the neighbourhood.

The *Maltathal is a beautiful valley, 18 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road leads on the left bank of the Maltabach to (41/2 M.) Maltein (2660 ft.; Homann), the principal place in the valley, from which the Faschauner Thörl (6200 ft.), commanding a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hours. The road ends at the (21/4 M.) Fall Sawmis., may be ascended in 3 hours. The road rules at the [2/4] m. Fair Sowi-mill, 3/4 M. beyond which is the Göss-Fall (to the left) and 1/2 M. farther, the Pfügelhof (refreshments). From the Gössgraben, a picturesque valley containing numerous waterfalls, which opens here on the left, a fatiguing route crosses the Dössner-Scharte (8740 ft.), to the S. of the Säuleck (10,105 ft.), in 10 hrs. to Malinitz (p. 122) or Ober-Veilach (p. 301). The night may be spent at the Uirichshütte, 4 hrs. from the Pflügelhof. The Sauleck may be ascended from the top of the pass in 11/2 hr.

The road in the Maitathai next leads is francisia, bast the Sir ad, to the regar references to 200 ct.), ar ocione inno the Maria tois narrow rivine; a file real the iconcesque Terringgenius. We resemble of the Court of the co so she and asin, of t. n lepth, he vnoie scene cin, permesquely failure work and youd. The wad now ecomes "ounter. The meaning utte. ' ir. Vastechanor code tt.; ' ir. he vamerance. he lightere is in the railey. A steep sain raids fence to be No see the 25 to presentate (380 it.) no the prosourchat (p. 10). The Martachal tien . to he W. and ramates into he feel orross from and right, verne That. A tairguing route 'eads from the former over he Gross - Cleng - Senarte Still to in The to Machine ip. Est. meeter similar character rom the stem-stems that wer he stem time see (8230 th.) into the vitrementage and to (10 are.) Britished susceed p. - Assent of the ilocomponepolic (11 40) t.r. the highest want of the Tauern, difficult (from the Hochstey over he licehape h + 0 hrs. . . summit, which was reached for the irst time to str. Grehmann in the

The road now skirts the lefty right side of the Lieserthal e 671/2 M. Spittal 'p. 266), a station on the Franzensiesic and Villach line (R. 54).

68. Grain and Environs.

Hobbia. On the right bank of the Mar, near the suspension braces, a. M. from the station. Blephane (Pl. a), R. I il. 20, A. 35, L. 10, 20. Obstrementhismer flor, Americanses, Goldinas Bosse, Florida (Pl. 5). Goldenge Lower, Sonne, Mariahilferstresse, Drai Rober (Pl. c), Van astrosse, near the station. On the left bank Bezeinzog Johan (Pl. c), B. from I il., L. 20, A. 15 kr., also a restaurant. Kyrske Krone (Pl. c) and Ungaringer Robert, in the Jakomini-suburb.

Casten. Europa, Herrengasse; Nordstein, Sporgasse; Mercur, Han, plats; Schuster, Carl-Ludwigering, by the theatre; Prominade, beyond the Burether; Scill, Glacisstrasse; Spicter, Mchiplata. On the right book the Mur, near the suspension-bridge: Mercur; Buglischer Hof; Helm: Occ., reichischer Hof. The Meran-Garten on the quay is a good place to break fast. — Cambetinaar (2018): Hasseruck, at the theatre. — Boar. Pace e, Sporgasse; Vois-Gratz, Kealschulgasse; Berjack, Sackstrasse; Pikarar Schalle, at the Frihering Johann (vaults); concerts several times weeky it Scheriner's Biochaile, by the S. reitway-station, at the Puntaganer Buchtac, in the Georgigasse, and at Japi's and Sandwirth's, in the Georgigasse, and at Japi's and Sandwirth's, in the trice, all on the right bank of the Mur. Daniel's Radinay Residential. On the left bank of the Mur. Sandwarthof, war the Puradies, Wilde Mann, Jakomuticasse, — Wins. Admontachof, war the Puradies, Wilde Mann, Jakomuticasse, Kleine Elephant, in the Franciscanoryhata. The bost wines of Styria at Luttenberger, Pickerer, Kerschucher, Sandberger, and Auchtgalle. The turkeys and capous of Styria are highly esbeamed. Grate blocuits (Grates)

Zwiedack? at Sorger's. Mur. Plats, etc.

Swimming Bath above the suspension-bridge at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr.; towel, etc. extra. The water of the Mur is very cold. — Leistentrit's bath-house, Sackstrasse; Forster, Heanthofgasse; both with vapour baths, etc. For Sonne, by the second suspension-bridge, on the right bank of the Mur.

Reading Room at the Academische Leseverein (second theor of the Cale Mercur, see above), and in the Ressource; introduction by a member.

Theatres. Landes-Theater (Pl. 32), Fransonsplate; Studi-Theater (Pl. 33) Carl Ludwigs Ring, formerly a circus, well fitted up. Performances daily at both. Section 1997 Annual Conference of the Conference

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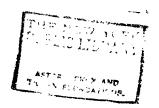
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The road in the Maliathal next leads by Brandstatt, past the Schl fatt, to the (1½ hr.) Hochsteg (3205 ft.); far below flows the Maliat thre its narrow ravine; to the right the picturesque Möllnigg-Fall. We ascend to the (½ hr.) Traxhitte (8710 ft.), where there is a shooting of Baron Riese, and the (½ hr.) *Blaue Tempf, the most picturesque in the valley. To the left the discharge of the Hochalpen Glacier fo a double waterfall, while on the right the Malta is precipitated int basin, 65 ft. in depth, the whole scene being picturesquely framed vock and wood. The road now becomes rougher; 1½ hr. Adamsba hitte, 1 hr. Wastelbauer (5605 ft.), 1 hr. the Samerhitte, the highest ch in the valley. A steep path leads hence to the N. over the (2½ the hitter of the W. and ramifies into the (left) Gross-Elend and (right) Klein-Ele That. A fatiguing route leads from the former over the Pleschnitz-Gross-Elend-Scharte (8770 ft.) in 7 hrs. to Malinitz (p. 122); another similar character from the Klein-Elend-That over the Klein-Elend-Scha (8280 ft.) into the Kötschachthal and to (10 hrs.) Wildbad Gastein (p. 1 — Ascent of the Hochalpenspitze (11,008 ft.), the highest peak of the Tauern, difficult (from the Hochalpenspitze (11,008 ft.), the highest peak of the Summit, which was reached for the first time by Hr. Grohmann in 18

The road now skirts the lefty right side of the Lieserthal to 671/2 M. Spittal (p. 266), a station on the Franzensfeste a Villach line (R. 54).

68. Gratz and Environs.

Hotels. On the right bank of the Mur, near the suspension-bride 3/4 M. from the station: "ELEPHANT (Pl. a), R. 1 ft. 20, A. 35, L. 40 k. OESTERREICHISCHER HOF, A nenestrasse; "GOLDENS ROSS; "FLORIAN (Pl. c" GOLDENE LÖWE; SONNE, Mariahilferstrasse; DREI RABEN (Pl. c), Anne strasse, near the station. — On the left bank: "ERPHERZOG JOHANN (Pl. t R. from 1 fl., L. 20, A. 45 kr., also a restaurant. — KAISER-KRONE (Pl. and UNGARISCHE KRONE, good second-class houses. GOLDENE BIRN, LEG

hardstrasse. STADT TRIEST, in the Jakomini-suburb.

Caféa. Europa, Herrengasse; Nordstern, Sporgasse; Mercur, Haup platz; Schuster, Carl-Ludwigsring, by the theatre; Promenade, beyond the Burgthor; Seidl, Glaciastrasse; Spieler, Mehlplatz.— On the right bank the Mur, near the suspension-bridge: Meran; Englischer Hof; Helm; Oeste reichischer Hof. The Meran-Garten on the quay is a good place for breal fast.— Confectionar (ices): Hasserück, at the theatre.— Beer. Pastel Sporgasse; Neu-Gratz, Realschulgasse; Bierjackl, Sackstrasse; Pilsener Biehalle, at the Excherzog Johann (vaults); concerts several times weekly: Schreiner's Bierhalle, by the S. railway-station, at the Puntigamer Bierhalle in the Georgigasse, and at Japl's and Sandwirth's, in the Gries, all on the right bank of the Mur. Daniel's Railway Reslawant. On the left bank of the Mur: Sonnhammer, outside the Sackthor. Kürösistrasse, and Maifredigasse.— Wine. Admonterhof, near the Paradies; Wilde Mann, Jakominigasse. Wine. Admonterhof, near the Paradies; Wilde Mann, Jakominigasse. Kleine Elephant, in the Franciscanerplatz. The best wines of Styria ar Luttenberger, Pickerer, Kerschbacher, Sandberger, and Nachtigaller. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits (Gratze: Zwieback') at Sorger's, Mur-Platz, etc.

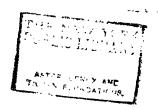
Swimming Bath above the suspension-bridge at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr.; towel, etc. extra. The water of the Mur is very cold. — Leistentritt's bath-house, Sackstrasse; Forster, Brandhofgasse; both with vapour baths, etc. Zur Sonne, by the second suspension-bridge, on

the right bank of the Mur.

Reading Room at the Academische Leseverein (second floor of the Café
Mercur, see above), and in the Ressource; introduction by a member.

Theatres. Landes-Theater (Pl. 32), Franzensplatz; Stadi-Theater (Pl. 33). Carl Ludwigs Ring, formerly a circus, well fitted up. Performances daily at both.

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Telegraph Office, 'Paradies', Murgasse, near the suspension-bridge. Cabs. Two-horse carr. 60 kr. for the first \(^1/2\) hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional \(^1/2\) hr., 80 kr. for the first \(^1/2\) hr., 50 kr. for the first \(^1/2\) hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional \(^1/4\) hr. — To or from the Station: middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 90kr. For half-aday, for drives within a radius of \(^51/2\) M., forenoon \(^21/2\) fl. or \(^3\) fl., afternoon \(^3\) fl. or \(^4\) fl.; whole day \(^5\) or \(^7\) fl.; for more extensive drives (10 M. radius), \(^3\) or \(^4\), \(^31/2\) or \(^5\), \(^51/2\) or \(^8\) fl. respectively.

Gratz (1068 ft.), the capital of Styria, with 90,000 inhab., is picturesquely situated on both banks of the Mur, which is crossed by two wooden, and two suspension-bridges. This city, one of the pleasantest and least expensive of the Austrian provincial capitals, is patronised as a residence by numerous retired Austrian officers, including no fewer than sixty generals. A number of handsome new streets have recently sprung up: on the W. the Annen-Strasse, leading from the station to the town, on the E. the Elisabeth, Schiller, Lessing. and Rechbauer-Strasse. The old fortifications have been removed to make way for the handsome RINGSTRASSE (Burg-Ring, Carl-Ludwigs-Ring) with its avenues, adorned in 1865 with a Bust of Schiller, by Gasser. The District Technical School is in this street. The site of the old glacis is occupied by the new Stadtpark, charmingly laid out in the English style, and embellished by a handsome *Fountain from the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, purchased by public subscription. In the Harrachgasse is the extensive new Physiological Institute. The new University in the vicinity will be one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany when completed (estimated cost, 11/2 mill. florins). Besides the university, the city possesses a technical college, two gymnasiums or grammarschools, two technical schools, a commercial academy, two higher girls' schools, and numerous public schools.

The *Schlessberg, 400 ft. above the Mur, towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent, to protect the town against the attacks of the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. In 1849 the works were partially restored. The noble prospect from this height is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of the most beautiful forms, present a highly picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel (p. 334), N.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps (p. 335), S. the Bacher Mts. On the S. side of the Schlossberg stands the handsome Clock Tower. The plateau in front of the Swiss House is adorned with a Statue of General Welden (d. 1853) in bronze. On the upper terrace are a belfry and two boards indicating the principal points in the view (restaurant). The Schlossberg is ascended on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the clock-tower. On the N. side the hill is ascended from

the Wickenburg-Strasse (Pl. A, 2).

The Cathedral (Pl. 15), a Gothic structure of 1446 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), possesses an interesting W. Portal: on the left the Imperial Eagle and the arms of Austria, with the device (p. 308) of the founder Emp. Frederick III.; on the right the Portuguese arms in honour of his consort Eleonora, with the firebreathing panther of Styria (see Plan).

Choir. The high altar-piece, representing the miracles of St. Ægidius, is by Jos. Flurer, a pupil of Salvator Rosa. On the walls of the choir are two votive paintings by Peter de Pomis, court-painter to Archduke Charles II.: on the right the Archduke with his whole family before the crucifix, on the left his duchess Maria of Bavaria with her 9 daughters before the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are two ebony sarcophagi on marble pedestals, the former containing the relics of St. Maxentius and St. Vincent, the latter those of St. Maxentia and the arm of St. Agatha, presented to Archduke Ferdinand by Pope Paul V., and deposited here in 1617. The small *Reliefs in ivory, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The Mausoleum (Pl. 27), adjoining the Cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War found an asylum at Gratz when at variance with his Bohemian and Austrian subjects. Interior uninteresting. Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his wife, parents of Ferdinand, are also interred here. Keys kept by the sacristan of the cathedral (20 kr.).

The extensive building opposite (Pl. 35), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, comprises the following institutions: the Grammar School, Old University, Ecclesiastical Seminary, and University Library. The Archaeological Museum of the university is open on Thurs. and Sun., 11-12 o'clock.

In the neighbouring Franzens-Platz is the Landes-Theater (Pl. 32), in front of which stands a bronze Statue of Francis I. (Pl. 7),

in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The Parish Church (Pl. 23), in the Herrengasse, contains a high altar-piece by Tintoretto, representing the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin. The Protestant Church (Pl. 16) is in the Holzplatz, near the Stadt-Theater. The Labornerkirche (Pl. 19), in the Mariengasse, near the railway-station, a neat Gothic church, was completed in 1862. The Lechkirche (Pl. 20) is a small but tasteful Gothic structure (13th cent.).

The Hall of the Estates (Pl. 26), or Ständisches Landhaus, in the Herrengasse, the busiest street in the town, containing the best shops, was erected in 1569, and used till 1848 as an assembly-hall by the deputies of the Styrian Estates. It is now the seat of the provincial authorities. Interesting portal with two balconies. To the right of the principal entrance is a curious old German painted notice, dating from 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or using their 'daggers or bread-knives'. The first court,

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with the arcades and a finely executed fountain of the 16th cent., cast in bronze, is particularly striking. Memorial tablet to Johann Kepter, the astronomer. The Rittersaal and Landtags-Saal ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament. The old Arsenal, adjoining the Council Hall on the S., is extremely interesting from the fact of its being maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 200-300 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be fully equipped from its stores with the weapons and armour of the 16th and 17th centuries. Among the contents are the sledge of Emp. Frederick III. and the double sedan-chair of Stephan Bathory and his wife. (Apply for admission to the custodian of the Council Hall.)

The HAUPTPLATZ is embellished with a bronze Statue of Archduke John (d. 1859), by Pönninger, erected in 1878. The statue stands upon a base borne by four figures emblematical of Science, Agriculture, Engineering, and Mining, while at the corners are allegorical figures of the four chief rivers of Styria, the Mur. Mürz.

Save, and Drave.

The S. side of the Hauptplatz is occupied by the spacious Stadthaus (Pl. 31), erected in 1807. In this square 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516, who had been captured near Pettau, were beheaded. Count Erasmus of Tattenbach, governor of Styria, who was implicated in the ill-concerted conspiracy of the Counts Zrinyi and Frangipani (p. 308), was executed in the large hall of the old Rathhaus here, 1st Dec. 1671.

The *Joanneum (Pl. 12), an extensive building with gardens, founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria, is now the property of the state, and used as a technical college (Polytechnikum). The Natural History Museum (admission gratis on Tues. 2-4, Thurs. 10-12, and Sund. 11-1 o'clock; at other times for a fee of 70 kr.), especially the mineralogical department, is valuable and admirably arranged. The Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities contains a rich collection of coins and medals, and a number of interesting Celtic antiquities, Roman tombstones, mile-stones, etc. The Botanical Garden contains a bust of the botanist Mohs (d. 1839). The Library consists of 72,000 vols.

The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. 10) of the Estates (Sund. 11-1 o'clock; on other days 50 kr.) contains little to detain the traveller.

ist Room: 14. Van Thulden, Destruction of a heathen temple. — 2nd R.: Bassano, Animals entering the Ark; 56. Bassano, Christ expelling the money-changers from the Temple. — 4th R.: Tyrolese landscape, by Vöscher; 267. Hackert, Landscape; 263. Füger, Orpheus mourning; 274. Titian, Bathsheba bathing. — 5th R.: 294. Cranach, Judgment of Paris; 298. Palma Vecchio, Madonna, S8. Catharine and Antony; 523. Cranach, Portrait of Maria of Burgundy, wife of Maximilian I. — 6th R.: 350. Peter (modern), Meeting of Maximilian I. and Maria of Burgundy. — 7th R.: 457. Tintoretto, Portrait; 458. Hals, Portrait. — 8th R.: Füger, Portrait of Count Saure.

ENVIRONS. The following short excursion is recommended:

Ascend the Rosenberg, as far as the (1 hr.) Stoffbauer; thence ascend the (3/4 hr.) Platte (2114 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) Maria-Grün, ascend the (1/2 hr.) Hilmerteich, and return to Gratz in 1/2 hr. more. — Other favourite points: the Rainerkogl (1 hr.), with grounds, recently laid out, and a dairy, affording the best survey of Gratz; Andritz-Ursprung (1 hr.); château and hydropathic establishment of Eggenberg (3/4 hr.); by the ruin of Gösting (1 hr.; near the ruin the Jungfernsprung, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) That; Maria-Trost (11/2 hr.), a pilgrimage-chapel. - The *Schöckel (4714 ft.) is most easily ascended from Bad Radegund (water-cure) at the S.E. base of the mountain (101/2 M. distant, road through the Annenthal; omnibus daily at 8 a.m. in 21/4 hrs.). Thence to the upper Schöckel-Kreuz 1 hr., and towards the left to the top in 1 hr. more (inn 1/4 hr. from the top). Extensive view. The direct ascent from the Andrits-Ursprung by Buch and the Göstinger Alphütte (3-31/2 hrs.) is more fatiguing. — The Toblbad (Königsbrunn; Restaurant at the Landschaftliche Traiterie), a watering-place prettily situated amid pinewoods, 41/2 M. to the S.W., may also be visited from Gratz. The road to it leads by Strassgang (carr. in 1 hr.). It is 11/4 M. distant from stat. Premstetten on the Köflach railway (see below), to which trains run in 28 min.

The Buchkogl (2153 ft.) may be reached by driving as far as the Brünnel (Inn) in 3/4 hr., and walking thence to the summit (passing St. Martin) in 1 hr. more. The path can hardly be mistaken. Key of the tower kept at a farm-house (refreshments), 1/4 hr. from the top. The *View embraces the broad valley: N. Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W. the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W. the

Schwanberg Alps: S. the Bacher Mts.

FROM GRATZ TO KÖFLACH (25 M.) railway in 13/4 hr. (fares 1 fl. 65, 1 fl. 10 kr.), constructed originally for the coal-traffic. It first descends the broad valley of the Mur, nearly S., to Premstetten, whence it turns N.W. at a right angle into the valley of the Kaisach, and ascends past Lieboch (branch-line to Schwanberg-Wies, see below). From Köflach (Bräuhaus). which possesses several coal-mines and glass-works, a road leads N.W over the Stubalp-Pass (5060 ft.) into the upper valley of the Mur, to Weis-

kirchen and Judenburg (p. 349).

FROM GRATZ BY SCHWANBERG TO KLAGENFURT. Railway in 3 hrs. to FROM GRATZ BY SCHWANBERG TO KLAGENFURT. Railway in 5 krs. to Wies, and then a carriage-road to (15 M.) the rail stat. Wuchern-Mahrenberg (p. 343). At (10 M.) Lieboch (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köllach line and leads by Lannach, Preding-Wisselsdorf, and Gross-Florian to (28½ M.) Deutsch-Landsberg (Fritzberg), a prettily situated village with an old château. A little farther on the train passes the handsome château of Holleneck, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein, who has formed a collection here of reminiscences of the campaigns of 1818-49. $33^{1}/2$ M. Schwanberg station; the village (Post; Neuwirth; Fleischer) lies $1^{1}/2$ M. to the W. The last station is $(41^{1}/2$ M.) Wies (Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the Weisse Sulm, and possessing an old castle and several forges and blast-furnaces. — We now proceed by road towards the S.W. to (3 M.) Eibiswald, with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the Radiberg (2065 ft.), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) Mahrenberg, a straggling village, with an interesting ruined monastery. The Drave is crossed by means of a ferry, and the railway-station of (21/4 M.) Wuchern (p. 343) is reached. To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).

The Schwanberg Alps attract numerous excursionists from Gratz. The early train of the Schwanberg Railway (see above) should be taken as far as Deutsch-Landsberg, whence the Koralpe is generally ascended. We cross the Lassnitz and ascend to the right by (1½ hr.) Trahillen to (2 hrs.) St. Maria, or Glashillten (*Inn.). Thence we proceed to the (2 hrs.) chalets in the Bärenthal (Alpine fare), and ascend past a shepherd's hut (far below which, on the left, is the source of the Schwarze Sulm) in 2 hrs. to the summit of the Karalpe (7336 ft.), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the Speikkogel, but not to be confounded with the Gleinalper Speikkogel mentioned below (Inn ½ hr. from the top, on the S.W. side). View W. to Wolfsberg, St. Andrä, St. Paul, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; a considerable part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N. the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S. the Mts. of Carniola; E. over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side by the Bürgeralp to (4 hrs.) Schwaberg (see above), whence we return to Gratz by railway in 2½ hrs.

Travellers bound for Carinthia may descend on the W. side, the last part precipitous, to the Lavant-Thal and (3 hrs.) Wolfsberg (p. 343), whence a diligence runs daily to Klagenfurt (in 7 hrs.). Or on foot from Wolfsberg to (6 M.) St. Andrä (p. 343), and over the Griffener Berg in 3 hrs. to Griffen (Katakawsky's Inn), with a ruin rising on an isolated rock, and thence by carr. (one-horse 2 ft.) in 1½ hr. by Völkermarkt (Rautter) to stat. Kühnsdorf (p. 344). Beautiful view of the Karawanken Mts. (p. 346)

from the road descending into the Valley of the Drave.

The GLEINALPE and BRUCKER HOCHALPE are also frequently visited from Gratz. In order to visit the former we proceed from Gratz by the S. Railway in 40 min. to stat. Peggau (p. 312), cross the Mur to (1/2 M.) Feistritz, and follow the road on the left bank of the Uebelbach, through its pretty valley, to (3 M.) Weblstein, with a château and ruined castie, and the village of (3 M.) Uebelbach (1065 ft.; Bräuhaus; Kölblinger). The road terminates at Hoier, 7 M. farther up the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Alpenhaus, an inn 3/4 hr. from the top of the Speikkogel (6505 ft.), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding an extensive and interesting view. We now descend from the inn to the (2½ hrs.) Krautwaschi, traverse the wood to the (3/4 hr.) Abraham (Inn), and the Stübinggraben to the (1 hr.) Pleschwirth (whence the Pleschkogel, 3458 ft., a good point of view, may be ascended in ½ hr.), and proceed by the abbey of (1½ hr.) Rein to (1½ M.) the rail. stat. Gratwein [p. 312), whence Gratz is regained by train in ½ hr. (Descent from the Gleinalpe to the Murthal and Knittelfeld, see p. 349.) — The Hochalpe is most conveniently ascended from stat. Frobaleties (p. 312). We follow the Bruck road thence for 1½ M. towards the N., and turn to the left into the Gamsgrat... and to the (2 M.) Kreuzwirth. We then ascend to the right to the (2 hrs.) Diebwirth (* Inn) and cross the ridge to the N. to the (1½ hr.) summit of the Hochalpe (5370 ft.), where a fine panorama is enjoyed (chalet ½ hr. from the top).

FROM GRAIZ TO BAAB AND STUHLWEISSENBURG (Ofen) railway viâ St. Gotthardt (as far as Steinamanger in 6 hrs.; fares 6 ft. 32, 4 ft. 74, 3 ft. 17 kr.). From the sixth station, (33 M.) Feldbach, a diligence (80 kr.; carr. 3½ ft.) runs in 1 hr. to Bad Gleichenberg (3000 visitors annually, few foreigners), the waters of which were known to the Romans (800,000 bottles exported annually). The broad valley in which they are situated is laid out in pleasure-grounds, and contains a considerable number of hotels (Vereinshaus; Villa Hößtinger; Stadt Maitand; Stadt Venedig; Stadt Würtburg) and villas, of which the Villa Wickenburg and Villa Suess are the most attractive (good survey from the 'Paraplui'). The Constanting-quelle, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary compilants.

The Klausenbrunnen and Johannisbrunnen, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of Gleichenberg, where numerous witches were tried and burned in the middle ages. — To the N. is situated (2 hrs.) the conspicuous Riegersburg, 400 ft. above the Raab, a stronghold which bade defiance to repeated attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rock ascends to the castle, which is entered by seven different gates. The chapel contains the vaults of the Counts of Purgstall and an altar-piece by Krafft. Very extensive panorama from the summit.

69. From Gratz to Trieste.

227 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 9 hrs. (fares 20 fl. 86, 15 fl. 52 kr.); ordinary trains in 14 hrs. (fares 17 fl. 46, 13 fl. 10, 8 fl. 73 kr.).

Gratz, see p. 330. The Köflach line soon diverges to the right, and the Raab line to the left, and the train traverses the broad and fertile Murthal, at a distance from the river. 4 M. Puntigam. On the hill to the right stands the château of Premstetten, the property of Count Saurau. Beyond (8 M.) Kalsdorf, on the hill to the left, beyond the Mur, is Schloss Weisseneck, once besieged by the Turks. Near (15 M.) Wildon the Kainach is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of Ober-Wildon, in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations.

On the right are the spurs of the Schwanberg Alps (p. 335). At stat. Lebring the Lassnitz-Thal opens to the right, and near (22½ M.) Leibnitz the valley of the Sulm diverges (p. 335). In the Leibnitzer Feld, a peninsula between the Sulm and Mur, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman Flavium Sovense. The episcopal château of Scekau, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

27 M. Ehrenhausen, with the château of that name on a wooded height to the right; the adjacent dome belongs to the burial-chapel of the princes of Eggenberg. 281/2 Spielfeld, with a handsome château of Count Attems.

The train quits the Mur, turns S. into the Windische Bühel, a range of hills separating the Mur and Drave, and penetrates the watershed by the Egidi Tunnel, 550 yds. long. Near Pössnits it crosses the Pössnitshal by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then traverses the E. spurs of the Posruck (see below), and descends to—

40½ M. Marburg (880 ft.; *Hôtel Wohlschlager; Stadt Wien; Stadt Meran; Rail. Restaurant), a town with 11,000 inhab., the second in Styria, picturesquely situated on the Drave, at the foot of the Posruck, which stretches from the Drave towards the N. to the Koralpe. The vine is largely cultivated in the neighbourhood particularly at the foot of the Bacher-Gebirge (see p. 343). In the Kirchenplatz rises a monument to hussars who fell in 1809. — Railway to Villach and Franzensfeste, see RR. 70, 54.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge: picturesque view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right; on the right bank

are the large locomotive works of the S. Railway. (The Villach line diverges here, see p. 343.) A broad plain is now traversed; to the right are the slopes of the Bacher-Gebirge. 401/2 M. Kranichsfeld, with an old château; then (52 M.) Pragerhof, the junction for Kanizsa and Ofen (see Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria). The train traverses an undulating plain and passes through two tunnels. 61 M. Pöltschach, at the N.W. base of the Wotsch (3218 ft.; ascended by St. Nikolaus in 2 hrs., charming view).

The Baths of Rohitsch, the water of which, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, resembles that of Selters (800,000 bottles annually exported), situated 71/2 M. to the S.E., on the Sottla, the frontier of Croatis, attract numerous visitors. Charges fixed by tariff. A monument has been erected to Count Attems, the chief patron of the baths. The conical Donatitery (2900 ft.), said to be the ancient site of a Roman temple of the sun, commands a fine view (ascended from the village of Robitsch, $4^{1}/2$ M. E. of the baths, to the N.E. in $2^{1}/2$ hrs.).

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line winds through a sparsely-peopled mountainous district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. 69 M. Ponigl; 76 M. St. Georgen, with a ruined castle on the height to the left; 79 M. Store, with several foundries. An extensive view of the Sannthal, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the Sulzbach Alps (see below), is now suddenly disclosed.

821/2 M. Cilli (787 ft.; Erzherzog Johann; Kaiserkrone; Elephant; Löwe; Ochs), a prosperous-looking old town with 4000 inhab., was founded by the Emperor Claudius (Colonia Claudia Celeja). The picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery and the pleasant baths in the Sann (temperature in summer 75-80° Fahr.) render it

a pleasant place for a prolonged stay. The Josefiberg commands a charming view of the town, the Sannthal, and the Sulzbach Alps. On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of Ober-Cilli.

The Baths of Neuhaus (1210 ft.; *Curhaus) are situated 101/2 M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sulzbach Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ Hoheneck and Neukirchen). The thermal water resem-

bles that of Pfaffers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the ruined Schlangenburg, which commands a picturesque and extensive view.

The "Sannthal Alps, also known as the Suisbach or Steiner Alps, form the E. portion of the S. Limestone Alps, and are situated on the frontier of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are kindly and honest, and the accommodation and fare at the more frequented places (such as Sulsbach, Stein, and Ober-Sceland) are good and moderate in price (most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German). — A road leads from Cilli (diligence as far as Prassberg daily in 4 hrs.; two-horse carr. to Laufen in 6 hrs., 12 fl.) to the E., on the left bank of the Sann. by Sachsenfeld, Sannbrücken, where the river is crossed, and Letusch, where the river is again crossed, to (18 M.) Prassberg (Post; Lipold) and (12 M. Laufen (Kruletz; Schmautz, both rustic), lying in a wide basin, where we quit the carriage-road (which leads S.W. by Oberburg to Stein, 18 M., see p. 338). We now follow a rough cart-road (it is better to walk, and after 1½ M. cross the Sann) to (7 M.) Leutsch (1718 R. Mesener Getzberger bett. (1718 ft.; Messner, Gotschevar, both unpretending), picturesquely situated at the influx of the Leutschbach into the Sann. The Raduha (6728 ft.), a good point of view, may be ascended hence in 5½ hrs. (Matioz is recommended as a guide); finer point is the Ojstrica (7800 ft.), the second in height of the Sulsbach Alps, which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs., laborious). In the latter ascent the night should be spent at the Planinschek (3525 ft.), a comfortable and hospitable farm-house, 2 hrs. from Leutsch. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the Koroschica-Alpe (new reige-hut, 5935 ft.), and in 1½ hr. more to the narrow crest which forms the summit. The descent by the Skarje-Sattel (6920 ft.) to the Klemensek Alp (3930 ft.) and the Logarthal is steep and tollsome (3½ hrs. to the Plesnik, see below).

At Leutsch the Sannthal turns towards the N. and becomes a wild ravine, from which the rocky sides of the Raduha rise on the right almost perpendicularly. The stony path, in several places formed by blasting the rock, crosses after ¹/₄ hr. to the left bank, at the (25 min.) Nadel (Slov. Igla) leads through a rocky cleft, only 3-4 ft. wide, near which is an intermittent spring, and descends to the stream. On the

right bank is situated (11/2 hr.) -

Sulzbach (1985 ft.; "Messner; Maruschnik; accommodation also at the cure's), the last village in the valley. Interesting excursion hence to the *Logarthal (with guide; the sacristan speaks German). In 1½ hr. we reach the Logarbauer (2240 ft.), near which the Sann, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, suddenly makes its appearance above ground; ½ hr. farther is the *Plesnikbauer* (2395) ft.; refreshments and quarters for the night). The Logarthal is a basin, 6 M. long and ½ M. broad, the background of which is formed by a huge amphitheatre of limestone rocks, extending from the Ojstrica to the Rinka. From the Plesnik we climb for 1½ hr. more, part of the way through pine-wood, to the beautiful *Rinka Fall, which is precipitated over a rock, about 400 ft. high, at the S.W. angle of the valley. An extension of the walk to the Okreschel, or uppermost zone of the valley, is strongly recommended: about ½ hr. below the Rinka Fall we cross the Sann, and then ascend the 'Kuhweg' to the (1 hr.) Source of the *Sann* (3900 ft.), which bubbles up in front of a rocky precipies, and to the magnificently situated (½ hr.) Okreschel Alp, with a new refuge-but (4460 ft.; N. the Merzlagora, W. the Rinka, S. the Brana, S.E. the Baba and Ojstrica). — A difficult route (lately improved) leads hence across the Steiner Sattel (8200 ft.), between the Brana and the Baba to the Feistritz-Graben and the Ursitsch-Bauer, and then past the curious natural bridge of Predaset, 130 ft. high, to (6 hrs.) Stein (see below).

FROM THE NORTH the direct route to Sulzbach is from Prävali (p. 343): road by Miss (Krauth) to (9 M.) Schwarzenbach (Mateusch); thence on foot by St. Jacob (rustic inn) and the Kopreinsattel (4380 ft.) to (5-6 hrs.) Sulzbach. - FROM THE SOUTH: road from Laibach (p. 340; diligence daily at 5 p.m. in 2 hrs.) to (131/2 M.) Stein (4510 ft.; Fröhlich; Hostnik; Jamnik), a small town, charmingly situated on the Feistritz, and well adapted for a prolonged stay (new bath-house and Curhaus). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest and least interesting is the road by Neustift and Oberburg to (18 M.) Laufen (see above). The pleasantest is the footpath by (6 hrs.) Leutsch: from Stein ascend the Feistritz-Graben for 1 hr., and the Tscherna Graben to the right to the (21,2 hrs.) Rak-Sattel, the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to St. Antoni and through the Leutschthal to (2½ hrs.) Leutsch. — FROM THE WEST, an easy route from Kappel (p. 344): follow the Vellach road to the S. for 3 M.; then diverge to the left through the Remschnikgraben, and at a (20 min.) cross ascend the gorge to the right, past a (40 min.) farm-house, to an (1/2 hr.) image of St. Leonhard on the left. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (11/2 hr.) church of St. Leonhard (4370 ft.; refreshments at the sacristan's), whence it crosses the wooded St. Leonhards-Sattel (4785 ft.) to (\$\frac{1}{4}\$ hr.) Heilig-Geist (4080 ft.; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ View of the Logarthal) and (11/2 hr.) Sulzbach. Or, instead of turning to the left at the image of St. Leonhard, we may proceed straight on to the (3/4 hr.) culminating point of the route (4875 ft.), whence a good path leads past the mouths of the Jezeriathal and Logarthal to (71/2 M.) Sulzbach (a visit to the Logarthal may be easily combined with

this route). - From Bad Vellach (p. 314): a rough cart-road diverges to the right, from the Kappel road, ¹/₂ M. to the N., and ascends rapidly past the large farm of Pavitisch to the (1¹/₂ hr.) Vellacher Sattet (4300 ft.), from which there is a fine view. It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) Cavnitbauer (3770 ft.) and the (¹/₄ hr.) Zibortbauer (3740 ft.) to the (20 min.) mouth of the Jeseriathal, whence the footpath mentioned above is followed to (11/2 hr.) Sulzbach.

At Cilli the train crosses the Sann and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the most interesting part of the line; scenery very picturesque as far as Sava, where the mountains are quitted. Several white churches and chapels glisten on the neighbouring hills. At (89 M.) Markt Tüffer, which was rebuilt after a fire in 1840, are the Franz-Josephs-Bad and a ruined château.

The Franz-Josephs-Bad, prettily situated at the foot of the Hamberg. on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (9)-102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors are received at the Bathhouse (pleasant grounds) and at the hotels Zum Flösser, Zur Brücke,

Bräuhaus, Villa Stein, and others.

94 M. Römerbad (650 ft.), Slav. Teplitza (i.e. 'warm bath'), the thermal springs of which (97°) are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, is now a thriving watering-place with pleasure-grounds and a good Curhaus, charmingly situated. 971/2 M. Steinbrück (Rail. Restaurant) is an increasing place on the

Save, or Sau, which here unites with the Sann.

FROM STEINBROK TO AGRAM (47 M.), railway in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.). Stations Lichtenwald, Reichenburg, Videm-Gurkfeld, and Rann. Agram (Pruciner's Hotel; Goldnes Lamm), the capital of Croatia, with 20,000 inhab., 1½ M. from the Save, consists of the upper and lower town. In the former are the palace of the Banus (governor), the archiepiscopal palace, and the "Cathedral, a fine late Gothic edifice of the 15th cent.; one tower only completed; rich E. portal. The Jellachich-Platz in the lower town is adorned with a statue of the Banus Jellachich (d. 1859). The beautiful Maximir Park is 11/2 M. from the town.

Beyond Agram the line leads to Sissek, at the confluence of the Kulpa and Save, besieged by the Turks in 1593. — Agram is the junction of the railway from Ofen by Kanizsa to Carlstadt (Krone), a fortress and busy commercial place (6000 inhab.) on the Kulpa, and to Finne (p. 364).

From Steinbrück to stat. Sava (journey of 1 hr.) the line follows the valley of the Save, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs, and frequently so narrow as barely to afford space for the river and railway. 102 M. Hrastnig. At (1051/2 M.) Trifail is one of the most important coal-mines in Austria (yielding from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of coal annually), being in fact a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground, with cliffs of coal 70-80 ft. in height. In some places, where the seam has been displaced and folded over by some convulsion of nature, it measures double or even three times that thickness. — 1081/2 M. Sagor, the first village in Carniola; 1131/2 M. Sava.

The valley now expands. The white château of Bonowicz, with the buildings below, belongs to a distiller. At (118 M.) Littai the Save is crossed by an iron bridge. 122 M. Kressnitz; 128 M. Laase. At the confluence of the Laibach and the Save the line quits the latter, and then follows the right bank of the Laibach. The lofty

mountains towards the N.W. are the Julian or Carnian Alps, and in clear weather the Terglou (p. 353) is visible. 132 M. Salloch.

137 M. Laibach (940 ft.; *Stadt Wien; Europa; Elephant; Mohr, Bayrischer Hof, both near the railway; *Rail. Restaurant), Slavonic Ljubljana, the Roman Aemona, capital of Carniola, with 23,000 inhab., is situated on the Laibach in an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains of various heights. The old Schloss towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the Terglou, and the Sulzbach Alps. The Cathedral, in the Italian circular style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco mouldings and numerous frescoes of the 18th century. The school-buildings near it contain the Landes-Museum, a collection of products of the district.

The Congress held at Laibach from 27th Jan. to 21st May, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at Naples, first brought the town into notice. The principal square, with several cafes, is still called the Congress-Platz (Narodny-Terg). The Stern-Allee in this Platz is adorned with a bronze bust of Marshai Radetzky. Pleasant walk through the Lattermann'sche Allee, with its beautiful old chestnuts, to the (3/4 M.) park and château of Tivoli, formerly the property of Radetzky, commanding a charming view, and to (3/4 M.) Rosenbach, both favourite resorts. The walk may then be prolonged to the (20 min.) Rosenbichl, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained of the Grintuz and other Sannthal Alps. — Railway from Laibach to Villach, see

R. 72; Sannthal Alps, see p. 337.

The line now traverses the marshy Laibacher Moos by means of an embankment 1½ M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which here becomes navigable. The river emerges in considerable volume from the mountains at Oberlaibach, 2½ M. higher; and it is probably identical with the Poik, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 387), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below), re-appears at Planina as the Unz, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the Julian Alps, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W.

to S.E.

Before reaching Franzdorf the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 620 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre, passes Oberlaibach, and stops at (160 M.) Loitsch (1555 ft.; Post, Stadt Triest).

QUICKRILVER MINES OF IDRIA, 21 M. N. W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 hrs., 1 fl.; carriage there and back in 6.7 hrs., 6.8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining operations, 3-4 hours. The mines are approached nearly in the centre of the old town of Idria (1540 ft.; \$Schwarzer Adler), by a flight of 757 steps hewn in the limestone rock. Drops of the pure metal are everywhere seen adhering to the rocks; the ore is excavated by means of pickaxes. It is brought to the surface from a depth of 2600 ft., conveyed to the stamping-mills, and thence by means of conduits to the washing-houses, where the earthy matter is removed. It is

next melted in furnaces, the fumes from which are conducted to the cooling chambers, where the pure metal is deposited in showers of minute globules. The pure liquid metal is then collected and preserved in iron reservoirs. The annual yield averages 900 tons, a considerable part of which is converted into cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury, on the spot. — Pleasant walk of 3/4 hr. from Idria to the romantic "Widensee.

Another curiosity of Carniola, situated 41/2 M. S.E. of the next

stat. Rakek (Lauritsch), is the -

Zirknitzer See (1880 ft.), the Lacus Lugeus of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 2 M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by mountains, of which the Javornik (4153 ft.) and the Slivenza are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks. The water re-appears in the Laibach Valley below as the brooks Bistriza and Boruniza. The lake sometimes dries up, as was the case in 1868 and 1871; and at other times, after protracted rain, it causes inundations. Innumerable water-fowl here afford excellent sport. — The ascent of the Schneeberg is a very interesting expedition. A drive of 3 hrs. by Zirknitz and Laas brings us to Igendorf (Mlaker), whence the top of the *Schneeberg (5768 ft.) may be reached in 6 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Sulzbach Alps, the Bay of Quarnero, the N. part of Dalmatia, etc. About 1 hr. below the summit is a hut of the German Alpine Club, which, however, has been repeatedly plundered and damaged by the people of the neighbourhood (key, refreshments, and water must be carried with the party). The descent may also be made, if desired, on the S. side to Feishtiz in Illyria, on the railway from St. Peter to Fiume (p. 342); or by Koritenza (Inn at the forester's) to St. Peter (p. 342).

176 M. Adelsberg (1798 ft.; *Grand Hôtel-Pension Adelsberg, prettily situated, R. 1 ft. 50, L. and A. 80, B. 70 kr., D. 2 ft.; *Krone), Slav. Postójna, has recently been much in favour with the inhabitants of Trieste as summer-quarters. The picturesque ruins of the old castle (25 min.) command a beautiful view.

The celebrated *Stalaetite Oaverns, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1816, are under the supervision of a committee ('Grotten-Verwaltung'), by whom tickets of admission (70 kr.) are issued at Adelsberg. Each guide receives 80 kr., which includes the ordinary illumination (for 1-4 pers. two guides are required, and for each additional party of 1-4 one guide more). Illumination with 156 lights 2 fl., with 400 lights 4 fl., with 1800 lights 201/2 fl. Without ample illumination the effect is very imperfect. A visit to the caverns occupies 2 hrs.; the farthest point to which travellers usually proceed is 11/2 M. from the entrance; entire length 23/4 M., more than half of which is traversed by a miniature railway (return-ticket 1 fl.). Chair with four bearers 61/2 fl. Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr. (The Recca Caverns of St. Canzian, p. 342, are not less remarkable and even more imposing than those of Adelsberg, but much more difficult of access.)

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the ENTRANCE (2300 ft.), closed by a gate, 3/4 M. W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The Poik Cavern, into which the Poik (Pawka; see above), flows, 60 ft. below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. Cathedral, 71 ft. high, 157 ft. broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its somber recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The Kaiser-Ferdinand-Grotto, consisting of a succession of halls, in one of which, the Ball-Room, 394 ft. long and upwards of 100 ft. high, a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth-Grotto, discovered in 1829, one of the most spacious caverns known, 111 ft. in height, 223 yds. in length, 210 yds. in

breadth. An eminence in this cavern is composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The Maria-Anna-Grotto, quite lately discovered, the farthest

point of which, called the Calvarienberg, is 11/4 M. from the entrance.

The most remarkable feature of these caverns is the vast variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them of the most fantastic forms. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains of drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at others they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, etc. Other formations bear a resemblance to human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful appellations. Some of the stalactite-columns have attained a diameter of 12 ft. and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal (Proteus Anguineus), of pale red colour, somewhat recembling a salamander, living specimens of which are

usually shown to visitors at Adelsberg, is sometimes found in the subterranean water of the Magdatenenichile. 3 M. to the S.W. of Adelsberg.

Prewald (1817 ft. : Kautschitsch), 91/2 M. W. of Adelsberg, on the high road (diligence daily at 6 a.m. in 14/4 hr.), is a summer resort of the inhabitants of Tricate. The Nanos (4140 ft.) is sometimes ascended hence in 2 hrs. (with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic,

and the coast of Istria.

The train now runs through the valley of the Poik to Prestranck

and (184 M.) St. Peter (1782 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

FROM ST. PETER TO FIUME (461/2 M.), railway in 31/2 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 76, 2 fl. 8, 1 fl. 39 kr.). The train descends the valley of the Recca to stat. Küllenberg, quits the stream beyond stat. Dornegg-Keistritz, and traverses the bleak plateau of the Karst in a S. direction. Stat. Sapiane, Jurdani, Mattuglie. As the line descends to the sea, we obtain a charming view of the Gulf of Quarnero with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. Fiume, p. 364.

The train now traverses an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the Karst (Ital. Carso, Slav. Kras), which extends from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 360). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partially covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities are observed in the rocks. The flerce N.E. wind (Bora) which prevails in this district has been known to overthrow loaded waggons. - The train threads its way through this stony wildnerness and passes through several tunnels. 191 M. Lesece; 1981/2 M. Divazza. Near St. Canzian, 21/4 M. to the S.E. are the interesting Recca Grottoes (p. 341).

FROM DIVAZZA TO POLA (16 M.), railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 5 f. 8a. 4 fl. 38, 2 fl. 92 kr.). The chief staticns are (22½ M.) Finquente. (44 M.) Pisino or Mitterburg. (57 M.) Canfanaro (branch-line to Bovigno in 1 hr., p. 362), (67½ M.) Dignano, and (76 M.) Pola (p. 362).

Beyond (204 M.) Sessana (1627 ft.) the train crosses the high road and descends to (211 M.) Prosecco, noted for its wine (comp. p. 356), and (216 M.) Nabresina (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Böswirth), where the line to Udine (p. 360) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 221 M. Grignano, the last station, is in a straight direction not 11/2 M. below Prosecco. On the Punta Grignana, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of Miramar (p. 359). The train passes through a tunnel and reaches —

227 M. Trieste (p. 356).

70. From Marburg to Villach.

1011/2 M. RAILWAY in 61/4-71/2 hrs.; fares 7 fl. 92, 5 fl. 94, 3 fl. 96 kr. Marburg, see p. 336. The line diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the main S. Railway (R. 69). To the left on the slope of the Bacher-Gebirge rises Schloss Rothwein; to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of Gams, picturesquely situated on vine-clad hills. 51/2 M. Feistritz; 8 M. Mariarast, opposite which is the château of Wildhaus. The line crosses the Lobnitz, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12 M.) Faal, with a chateau and park of Baron Kettenburg.

The train follows the right bank of the Drave, far above the deep bed of the river. 16 M. St. Lorenzen, at the mouth of the Radlbach, on which, 3 M. from its mouth, is the village of St. Lorenzen. About 6 M. S.W. of (221/2 M.) Reifnig-Fresen is the town of Reifnig (Puhr), at the base of the Welka Kappa (5193 ft.), the highest peak of the Bachergebirge (ascent interesting, 3 hrs. with guide; see below). 28 M. Wuchern-Mahrenberg; the small town of Mahrenberg, with its château and ruined abbey, lies on the opposite bank of the Drave, 33 M. Saldenhofen, opposite which is Hohenmauthen, with iron-works, on the Feistritz. 40 M. Unter-Drauburg (Post), at the influx of the Missbach into the Drave.

A road (diligence twice daily in 11/4 hr.) leads hence to the S.F. through the Misslingthal to (61/2 M.) Windischgratz (Günther; Post), a small town with iron-works and the château of Rothenthurm. The Wella Kappa (see above) is sometimes ascended hence (31/2 hrs.). A more interesting ascent is that of the Ursulaberg (5406 ft.), vià Siele in 41/2-5 hrs., which commands an extensive view of the E. Alps, from the Dachstein and the Tauern, as far as the Croatian Mts. (on the top a church and parsonage which affords accommodation). The descent may be made by Köllulach to (2½ hrs.) Guttenstein (Inn). 3 M. to the E. of Prävali (see below). - Beyond Windischgratz the road leads to Weitenstein, Hohenegg,

below). — Beyond Windischgratz the road leads to Wettenstein, Hohenegg, and (30 M.) Cilli (p. 337).

From Unter-Drawburg a high-road (diligence daily to Judenburg, p. 349, 561/2 M.) leads to the N. through the fertile Lavantthal, the 'Eden of Carinthia', bounded by the Saualpe (p. 351) on the W. and the Koralpe (p. 335) on the E. The road (railway to Wolfsberg in course of construction) leads past (51/2 M.) Lavantind (Stifter), at the influx of the Lavant into the Drave, to (7 M.) St. Paul (Fischer; Klimbacher), a picturesquely situated market-town with a Benedictine Abbey, and to (51/2 M.) St. Andrá (Post; Deutscher), with the old château of the former Birhops of Lavant, now the property of the Jesuits. Then to (51/2 M.) Wolfsberg (1500 ft.; Schellander; *Pfundner), the capital of the Lavanthal, with a modern château in the Tudor style, belonging to Counthenkel von Donnersmark, and a handsome *Mausoleum erected over the remains of the late Countess (built by Stüler, statues by Kiss). The hill remains of the late Countess (built by Stüler, statues by Kiss). The hill on which the château stands affords a beautiful view. (Ascent of the Koralpe from Wolfsberg or St. Andrä. see p. 335; ascent of the Saualpe, see p. 351.) — The road leads N. from Wolfsberg through the romantic Twimberger - Graben to (12 M.) St. Leonhard (Schlaffer; over the Klipitzthort to Mosel. see p. 351; carriage, including the Saualpe, in 7 hrs., 10 fl.), and then past Reichenfels and Obdach to (21 M.) Judenburg (p. 349).

The train quits the Drave, and turns towards the S. into the pretty, wooded Missthal. On the left, 3/4 M. up this valley, is the influx of the Misslingbach (road to Windischgratz, see above). The

train crosses the Missbach repeatedly, passes the village of Guttenstein, where the valley expands (slopes of the Ursulaberg to the S., see above), and stops at $(46^{1}/2 \text{ M}.)$ Prävali (1215 ft.; Post; Moser), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to Sulzbach, see p. 338.) The Missthal again contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the Landsteg-Thail, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (54 M.) Bleiburg (1605 ft.; Post; Elephant). The small town, with a chateau of Count Thurn, lies on the Libuska, 11/2 M. to the N. of the station. To the S. rises the isolated Petzen (3644 ft.); laborious ascent of 7-8 hrs., with guide (new path constructed in 1878). The Jaunthal, a lofty, and for the most part wooded plain between the Drave and the mountains, is now traversed to (63 M.) Kühnsdorf, whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S, the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petschen to the Mittagskogel near Villach (the Grintuz rising in the distance above Ebersdorf, see below); to the N. the green hills of the Sau-Alpe and Kor-Alpe. Kühnsdorf is the station for Völkermarkt (p. 335), a town on the left bank of the Drave, 3 M. to the N., and for Kappel, situated to the S. (diligence daily at 3.30 p.m. in 23/4 hrs.; carriage 31/2 fl.).

The last-mentioned road (to Krainburg, 39 M.) leads by Eberndorf (passing a large building on the left, formerly an abbey) and (63/4 M.) Miklauxhof ('Inn and brewery) to (41/2 M.) Kappel, or Etsen-Kappel (1740 ft.; 'Niderdorfer: Popp; Weitzer), a manufacturing place at the influx of the Ebriachbach into the Vellach-Bach (or Beta Bach). A very interesting excursion hence, recommended also to the notice of mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the Obir (6968 ft.), 5 hrs., with guide: either direct, across the buttress extending E. from the summit to Kappel, or through the Ebriachthal (new path through the picturesque gorge). Accommodation at the Knappenhaus (belonging to the lead-mines), 1/4 hr. from the summit; view extensive and picturesque. — From Kappel to

Sulzbach, see p. 338.

Beyond Kappel. 6 M. to the S., in the midst of a beautiful wood, lies the Vellacher Bad (2885 ft.; Badhaus. usually crowded in summer), with its chalpheate spring. (Road to Sulzbach, see p. 338.) An interesting expedition may be made hence to the top of the Seeländer Storschitz (6740 ft.), to the W. of the baths (21/23 hrs.; guide 11/2 ft.). Good mountaineers may ascend the Koschula (882 ft.), 5 hrs., with guide. — The road then mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the Seeberg (3900 ft.), which commands an excellent view (hee: point the rocky knoll by the house to the right), descends as rapidly to (3 M.) Ober-Seeland (2840 ft.; "Kazino Muri), and traverses the picturesque Kanker-Thal, with the slopes of the Grintus on the left, to (12 M.) the small village of Kanker (Inn). — The Grintus, or Grintore (8392 ft.), the highest of the Sannthal Alps (p. 337), is most easily ascended from the S.W. side. From Ober-Seeland we descend the Kankerthal past the factory of Herr Fuchs, and after 12/4 hr. ascend to the 16ft to the (2/4 hr.) farm of Suhadolnik (2940 ft.) and the picturesquely situated (11/2 hr.) Prischauf-Hütte (4900 ft.), built by the Styrian Mountain Club in 1876 (hay-beds; milk at the chalet opposite). The summit, marked by a pyramid for trigonometrical purposes, is reached from the hut by a somewhat fatiguing climb of 2-21/2 hrs. over grass slopes, rubble, and rocks. A trustworthy guide is necessary (the brother and sons of the farmer at Suhadolnik are recommended). — The ascent from the N. side (Ober-Seeland), is more interesting, but should be attempted by practised mountaineers only (61/2 hrs.): from the Kazino Muri through

the Obere Seeländer Kotschna to the Stuller-Alpe $1^1/4$ hr., thence to the Obere Ravni $1^1/2$ - $1^3/4$ hr., to the Schneide 2 hrs., to the top $1^1/2$ hr. — At Hößein. $3^1/2$ M. to the W. of Kanker, the valley expands; the road enters the broad Sau-Thal and reaches (6 M.) Krainburg.

Beyond Kühnsdorf the train approaches the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the chateau of Neidenstein and the provostry of Teinach, and crosses the river by a handsome bridge below the mouth of the Gurk (picturesque glimpse of the ()bir and the Koschuta to the S.). It then follows the left bank of the Gurk to stat. Grafenstein, with a château of Prince Rosenberg (the Skarbin, 2558 ft., a fine point of view to the left, may be ascended in 1 hr.), and crosses the Gurk and the Glan. On the left the château of Ebenthal, belonging to Count Goess, and on the right Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of Welzenegg.

79 M. Klagenfurt (1472 ft.; Europa, R. 1 fl., L. 20, omnibus 20 kr.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich; *Moser; Sandwirth, with garden; Weisses Lamm; Goldner Bär; Rail. Restaurant; Cafés Schibert, Beer, Dorrer), the capital of Carinthia, with 16,000 inhab., lies on the Glan, which is connected with the Wörther-See (see below) by the Lend Canal, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into promenades. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The principal hall of the Ständehaus, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles. The S. wing contains the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Roman antiquities found at the Zollfeld and other places in the vicinity, coins, mediæval and modern works of art, ethnographical objects) and of the Museum of Natural History (minerals, etc.). The Episcopal Palace in the Völkermarkt suburb was originally erected as a residence for the sister of Emp. Joseph II. In the principal square is a fountain with a dragon in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the town, adjoining which is a Statue of Maria Theresa, placed here in 1872 to replace an older statue erected in 1764. The Cardinals-Platz is embellished with an obelisk in commemoration of the Peace of Pressburg. Herr Herbert's white-lead manufactory here is the largest in Austria. The tower of the parish church, 288 ft. in height, commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (20 kr.). The *Franz-Joseph-Park, or Kreuzberg, with well-kept grounds, 3/4 M. from the town, contains a tower commanding a beautiful view (Restaurant). - Railway to Glandorf, see p. 351.

FROM KLAGENFURT TO KRAINBURG (37 M.) a high road leads over the Loibl. Leaving Klagenfurt, the road leads to the S., remaining level as far as the (2 M.) Glanfurlbricke, and then ascending the Sattnitz (from the top "View to the S. of the Karawanken range from the Koschuta to the Mittagskogel). It passes (3¹/4 M.) the château of Hollenburg, picturesquely situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, \(^{1}/2\) M. to the left, descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Drave valley, crosses the Drave to Kirschentheuer, and remounts to (3¹/4 M.) Unterbergen (Post, rustic; Bräuhaus). At (1/2 M.) Unter-Loibi (1785 ft.) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the (3 M.) top of the Kleine Loibi. where the road to Bleiberg and the Bodenthal diverges to the right by the Sopotnik Chapel (see below); it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold Tenfelsbrücke across the wild gorge through which dashes the Bodenbach. The Loibl-Thal now begins. The road is level for a short distance (11/2 M., inn 'Zum Deutschen Peter'), after which it ascends in numerous windings (cut off by footpaths) to the (9 M.) summit of the Loibl, or Leobl (4470 ft.), a cutting in the rocks marked by two pyramids with lengthy inscriptions. Limited but picturesque view of the St. Anna-Thal to the S., with the Koschuta on the left and the Bogunschitza (n That to the S., with the Koschuts on the left and the Bogunschitzs (n the right. The road now descends in zigzags to the (1½ M.) hamlet of St. Anna (3390 ft.; Inn), and thence through the picturesque St. Anna-That to (6 M.) Neumarkti (1650 ft.; *Post), a busy little town at the influx of the Moszenik into the Feistritz. We may then either follow the left bank of the Feistritz to (9 M.) Krainburg (p. 352); or proceed to the right over the hill, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to Vigaen and (9 M.) the station Radmannsdorf-Lees (p. 352). — The Stou (7326 ft.), the highest peak of the Karawanken Mts., is best ascended from the Radmannsdurf (see aboye). a fatiguing but nicturesque excursion: from the Bodenthal (see above), a fatiguing, but picturesque excursion: from the Kleine Loibl (see above) we diverge to the right to $(1^1/2 \text{ M.})$ Windisch-Bleiberg (*Inn), and turn to the left into the Bodenthal to the $(1^1/2 \text{ hr.})$ Bodner, the last chalet (spend night); thence in 5 hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view. The descent to $(4^1/2 \text{ hr.})$ Jauerburg (p. 354) is steep at places. — The ascent from the Barenthal is difficult, but that valley itself is interesting: from Kirschentheuer (see above) a road leads to the W. to $(4^1/2 M.)$ Windisch-Feistritz (Kraiger); here we ascend by the brook to the left to the $(1^1/2 hr.)$ church and chalets of the Bärenthal-Alp, a grand basin terminated on the S.E. side by the Stou. An easy route, commanding a fine view, leads from the Barenthalalp over the Kotschna Joch (5200 ft.). the depression between the Benza and the Kotschna, to stat. Jauerburg (p. 354) in 31/2-4 hrs.

Immediately after leaving Klagenfurt the train crosses the Laibach high road (see above), and a little beyond it the Lend Canal. To the left is the old abbey of Viktring, now a cloth-factory. In the distance, above the green lower hills, rises the indented chain of the Karawanken, with the Stou, the Kotschna in the Barenthal, etc.; to the right we survey the town with the Kreuzberg, and to the N.E. the spurs of the Saualpe. The train runs below the pleasant little château of Freienthurm, and emerges on the bank of the pretty Wörther-See (1350 ft.), or Lake of Klagenfurt, the N.

side of which it skirts.

STEAMBOAT on the Wörther See twice daily in summer (Fridays excepted) from Klagenfurt to Loretto, Krumpendorf, Maria-Worth, Seebad Maria-Wörth, Pörtschach, and Veiden: from Klagenfurt at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., from Velden at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the Lend Canal (p. 345), is Prince Rosenberg's château of Maria Loretto. Farther on are the green hills of the Sattnitz, which separate the serpentine valley of the Drave (here called the Rosenthal) from the plain of Klagenfurt. 83 M. Krumpendorf; 871/2 M. Pörtschach (*Kohlmann's Hotel, on the lake; Wurzer); opposite, on a rocky eminence on the S. bank, stands the church of Maria Worth, supposed to date from the 11th century. Above Pörtschach, in the midst of wood, is the ruin of Leonstein, a charming point of view. The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark

woods; to the S., among the Karawanken Mts., the Mittagskogel

(6886 ft.) is most conspicuous.

92 M. Velden am See (1380 ft.; *Glasser, at the steamboatpier; *Moro, in the village; for a prolonged stay: *Wram; Pichler; also Villa Kornhäussel, Knapp, and numerous other pensions, R. 1 fl. 40 kr. to 2 fl.; Ulbing's Bath-Establishment, bath 20 kr.), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

A very pleasant excursion may be made to the S. from Velden (41/2 M. by carriage; 3 M. on foot, guide necessary) to Rosegg (Kappitsch), with by carriage; 3 M. on foot, guide necessary) to Rosagg (Kappitsch), with the château and park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the Rosenthal, on a peninsula formed by the Drave, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Inquiry should be made beforehand as to the presence or absence of the Liechtenstein family, the park being closed to the public in the former case.) — Mountaineers will enjoy the ascent of the Mittagskogl (comp. below): from Velden by St. Jacob to Rosenbach in 12½ phrs., thence to the summit in 4½-5 hrs. — A visit to Sternberg (2380 ft.) is also recommended (2 hrs.). It commands a fine "View of the environs of Villach and Klagenfurt, the Karawanken, etc. Sternberg may also be reached from Villech by Toutekach. also be reached from Villach by Tamtschach, as far as which there is a carriage-road, in 3 hrs.; or from stat. Föderlach by Lind in 13/4 hr.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at stat. Föderlach approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. On a precipitous rock to the right stands the well-preserved castle of Wernberg. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher Thal, are the picturesque ruins of the château of Landskron, formerly the property of the Khevenhüller, now that of Count Dietrichstein. Near Villach the 'Rudolphbahn' diverges to the right (R. 71).

102 M. Villach (1595 ft.; *Post, R. and L. 1 fl., omnibus 20 kr.; *Hôtel Tarmann, near the station; Hohenberger), an old town on the Drave, with 3500 inhab., the junction of the lines to Lienz and Franzensfeste (R. 54), to St. Michael (R. 71), and to Tarvis and Laibach (R. 72), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (see below). The Gothic Parish Church (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other noble families; fine *View from the tower. The Hans Gasser-Platz is adorned with a statue of Gasser, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner.

ENVIRONS. At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2 M. to the S.W., lies Warmbad Villach (rail, stat., p. 356), with warm sulphureous springs and a good bath-house ("Restaurant). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Galithal, is Federaun, with a ruined château, a shottower, and a beautiful park (tickets of admission obtained at the office of the shot-factory opposite the post-office at Villach). - Pleasant walk to the S.E. by Maria-Gail to the (5 M.) Faaker See, a lake with a small island (refreshments at the forester's); on a lofty rock, 3 M. farther S., rises the picturesque ruin of Finkenstein, which commands a fine view.

— The ascent of the Mittagskogel (6886ft.) forms an attractive but fatiguing excursion: by Maria-Gail (see above) to Faak, and through the Greuther-Graben to (3 hrs.) Outschena (Inn), whence the summit is reached in 41/2 hrs. The panorama is less extensive than that from the Dobratsch; fine view of the Terglou to the S. — Görlitzen-Alp, see p. 352.

The *Dobratsch (7067 ft.), or Villacher Alp, the E. spur of the mountain

range which separates the valleys of the Drave and Gail, is one of the most celebrated points of view among the Eastern Alps, and commands a more comprehensive distant prospect than any other mountain of the same height. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg 3-5 fl.) from Villach by Vellach and Mittevald (Pegritz Inn), and through the wooded Bietberg-graben to (9 M.) Bietberg (2916 ft.; "Moro), a village with an extensive and interesting lead-mine. A road, constructed by the German Alpine Club, but badly kept and stony (no drinking-spring), leads hence to the summit in 4 hrs. (horse 8, carriage 18 fl.; the old route through the gorge is somewhat shorter but more fatiguing). Good walkers should proceed from Villach to Heiligengeist ('Karnerwirth), whence a picturesque footpath leads through wood direct to the top (5-6 hrs.). On the summit are two churches and a large Ins (private bedroom 1 fl. 40, bed in large sleeping-room 1 fl. 20 kr., meals according to tariff). The "View is one of the most extensive among the Alps: to the N. stretches the entire range of the Hohe Tauern, as far as the Kor-Alpe towards the E.; farther distant are the Karawanken, the Julian Alps with the Terglou, and the Dolomite Mountains as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave with the lakes of Ossiach, Worth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslip, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348, and converted the Gailthal for the time into a vast lake, are still observable. - Those who wish to descend into the Gailthal (see below) need not return to Villach, but follow the road which leads from Bleiberg round the W. side of the mountain, by Kreuth, to Notisch (see below). The direct descent on the S.W. side to Sack and (3 M.) Notsch is steep, especially at first, but free from danger; the descent on the E. side to the Villacher Bad is easier.

The Gailthal, extending as far as Kötschach (54 M.), is a broad and smiling valley with numerous villages (diligence to Hermagor daily in 43/4 hrs., 2 fl.). The road diverges to the W. at Unter-Thorl (rail. stat., p. 356), and leads by $(3^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Feistritz (Wigele), beyond which it crosses to the left bank of the Gail to $(1^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Nötsch, and $(1^{1}/2 \text{ M.})$ Emersdorf (Isep). (From Nötsch to Bleiberg, see above; ascent of the Dobratsch 4 hrs., fati-guing.) The road next leads by (31/2 M.) St. Stefan (but pedestrians will find the route across the Mittelgebirge by St. Georg, Kerschdorf, and Tratien more attractive) to Förolach. It then leaves the Gail and leads past the pretty Presecker See to (9 M.) Harmager (1984 ft.; Fleus), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the Gitsch-thal. In the latter, through which a road (p. 266) leads to (15 M.) Greifenburg, grows the Wulfenia Carinthiaca, a beautiful plant with dark blue flower, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the Gartner-

kogel (7190 ft.), which rises to the S. of Hermagor.

The road then follows the left bank of the Gail to Kirchbach and (10½ M.) Reissach (1m). To the N. rises the sharp dolomite peak of the Reissach (7750 ft.), which may be ascended without much difficulty in 4.5 hrs.; at its base lies the small Reissacher Bad. The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the Pollinia (7830 ft.). The road next reaches (9 M.) Kötschach (2260 ft.; *Kürschner; *Post), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, prettily situated. Thence by Maria Lukau to Sillian, see p. 264; over the Kötschach-Pass to Oberdrauburg and by Auf der Plecken to Venetia, see p. 265.

71. From Bruck to Villach.

126 M. RAILWAY (Rudolphbahn) in 8-12 hrs.; fares 9 fl. 56, 7 fl. 16, 4 fl. 77 kr. The line diverges, to the S. of Bruck (p. 312), to the right from the main S. Railway, crosses the Mur by a long bridge, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7 M. Niklasdorf. It then crosses the Mur to -

101/2 M. Leoben (1880 ft.; *Post; * Mohr; Adler), on the

Mur, the most important town (3600 inhab.) in Upper Styria, and the seat of the government mining authorities. A miner forms the Fountain-figure in the market-place. The Town Hall is adorned with the armorial bearings of the towns of Upper Styria. Fine view from the steps of the modern Church of the Redemptorists on the Mur. The negociations between Napoleon and the Austrians preliminary to the Peace of Campo Formio took place at the château of Göss near Leoben, on 18th April, 1797.

The line describes a wide circuit round the town (two stations), and near the suburb of Waasen crosses the Vordernberger Bach (branch-line to Trofajach and Vordernberg, see p. 321). On the opposite bank of the Mur, farther on, rises the château of Göss (see above). 18 M. St. Michael (1950 ft.; Hôtel Rudolfbahn, at the station; Ahorner; *Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the Liesing-Thal, is the junction for St. Valentin (R. 65). (Seats should now be taken on the right side.) 28 M. St. Lorenzen. To the left are the spurs of the Glein Alps, to the right those of the Sekkau Alps.

On the left bank of the Mur, 2 M, to the W. of St. Lorenzen, opens the Kobenz-Thal, in which, 4½ M. from its mouth, lies the village of Sekkau (Stradner), formerly an episcopal residence, with a handsome abbey church ("Monument of Duke Charles II. of Styris). An interesting excursion hence is the assent of the Hohe Zinken (1795 ft.), an excellent point of view: through the Steinmüller Graben to the Jürgbauer (spend night if necessary) 21/2 hrs., and to the top in 2 hrs. more.

311/2 M. Knittelfeld (2112 ft.; Kindler; Kroll; Walter), a prettily situated little town, lies at the mouth of the Ingering-Thal.

The Gleinalpe (p. 335) may be ascended without difficulty from Knittelfeld. We follow the high road to the N., crossing the Mur, to (11/2 M.) St. Margarethen, turn to the right into the Gleinthat, and ascend by (1¹/₄ hr.) Glein and through the ravine of the Glein to the (3 hrs.) Alpen-Wirthshaus (see p. 335).

Another attractive excursion from Knittelfeld is through the Ingering-Thal, and by (71/2 M.) Bischoffeld (Wegsieder), to (6 M.) the picturesque little Ingering-See (3712 ft.), at the foot of the precipitous Reicharthogel (7900 ft.; refreshments at the forester's, 1½ M. on this side of the lake).

The valley of the Murnow expands to its greatest width. $36^{1}/_{2}$ M. Zeltweg (Post), with the extensive iron-works of Count Henkel, 3 M. to the S. of which, on the right bank of the Mur, is the

village of Weiskirchen.

41 M. Judenburg (2420 ft.; *Reuschl; Fleischer Brand), an ancient town on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the base of the Wänzel Alps, was almost entirely rebuilt after a fire in 1841. The principal square is adorned with a column in memory of the plague of 1717. The Jews, who were permitted to have a municipal judge here of their own election about the year 1440, were banished in 1446. The Calvarienberg is the best point of view; near it is the ancient château of Lichtenstein. - A road leads hence to the N.W. by Hohentauern to Trieben (p. 323); another to the S. by Weiskirchen and Obdach to (33 M.) Wolfsberg in the Lavantthal (p. 343); a third to the S.W. over the Stubalp - Pass (5060 ft.) to Köflach (p. 334).

The *Zirbitzkogel (7834 ft.), which may be ascended from Judenburg viå 3t. Wolfgang (*Inn) in 5 hrs., commands an extensive prospect of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps. At the top is a chalet for the use of visitors (use by day 30 kr., bed 50 kr.).

45 M. Thalheim; 50 M. St. Georgen. The railway and the river then both turn to the S. to (53 M.) Unsmarkt (Hirsch), a village belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank rises the ruin of Frauenburg. The train now crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches (57 M.) Scheifling (Ratschiller), with the château of Schrattenberg.

About 71/2 M. to the N.W., in the Wölzer-Thal, which opens here, lies Oberwelz (Klaffensack), a small town with an interesting château. A pleasant excursion hence is the ascent of the Hohemoarth (7726 ft.), 5 hrs., with guide: through the Schöttlgraben to the (21/2 hrs.) Stallero are, with guide: through the Schottspraces to the (2/2 are), Statter-Adition and (1/2 ar.) Wiederhofhdite (opposite is the picturesquely situated Lüxenhdite); then to the right past the Fischese to the arête and the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the Schiesseck (1473 ft.), 31/2-4 hrs. (guide) is also attractive. — The road leads from Oberwölz towards the W. to (6 M.) St. Peter (Fleischer), on the Katschback (9 M. from station St. Lambrecht by the road via Katsch and Althofen). A very pleasing view is gained from the summit of the Greinhead (300 ft.) which is reached from St. Peter by the Hartlestee and the berg (8100 ft.) which is reached from St. Peter by the Hartlaipe and the Sandkogel in 41/2 hrs. (guide).

The line now quits the Murthal (road to Murau and Tamsweg, see p. 329) and ascends to (62 M.) St. Lambrecht (2900 ft.), with its small lake, on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. Beyond (66 M.) Neumarkt (Lebzelter) the train enters a defile, through which the Olsa is precipitated in a series of small cascades. On the right, near the station of Einöd, are the mineral baths 'In der Einöde'. The castle of Dürrenstein, the traditionary prison of Richard Cour-de-Lion (comp. p. 319), situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76 M. Friesach (*Post; *Mohr; Adler), an ancient town, still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of Geiersburg, Lavant, Petersberg, and Rothenthurm, and the remains of the provostry of Virgilienberg, is picturesquely situated near the influx of the Olsa into the Metnitz. The Gothic parish church dates from the 15th century. The octagonal fountain

in the market was erected in 1563.

BY FLADNITZ AND St. LEONHARD TO FELDKIRCHEN (rail. stat.), an attractive route. A carriage-road leads through the Meinitzthal, by Grades, Metnitz, Mödring (*Seppmüller), and Oberhof, to the (24 M.) Fladnitz Alp (4480 ft.), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and considered beneficial 144XU II.), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and considered beneficial in summer for sufferers from chest complaints (good accommodation at the Kotimüller, often crowded in midsummer). One-horse vehicle from Friesach to Fladnitz 9 fl. — The Eisenhut (3000 ft.), the highest peak of the Stangalpen Group, on the borders of Styria, Carinthia, and Salzburg, may be ascended from Fladnitz in 5 hrs., with guide; view very striking. Descent to (2 hrs.) Turrach, see p. 329. — A picturesque footpath descends from Fladnitz past the Haddnerhöhe, to (10 M.) Griffes, whence we may either walk or drive to (9 M.) the baths of St. Leonhard (3635 ft.; "Wasner, R. 50-80. D. 74 kr.), finely situated commanding a public wasner of the R. 50-80, D. 74 kr.), finely situated, commanding a noble prospect of the Karawanken, and to (9 M.) stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 352; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.).

771/2 M. Hirt. At the influx of the Metnitz into the Gurk,

 $1^{1}/_{2}$ M. to the S., lies Zwischenwässern, with the château of Pöckstein, the summer residence of the Bishop of Gurk.

A road leads hence to the W. through the Gurkthal by Strassburg to (9 M.) Gurk (Post), which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 12th cent., with well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th in the choir.

The valley of the Gurk expands. The fertile, high-lying plain, with its numerous signs of industry, is called the *Krappfetd*. To the right is the long crest of the *Saualpe* (see below); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Terglou. Near stat. *Treibach* are extensive iron-works. To the left, on an eminence, stands the village of *Althofen*, with an ancient watch-tower.

901/2 M. Launsdorf (Post; Railway Restaurant). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is *Hohen-Osterwitz, situated 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhüller family. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 918 ft. in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the parapet (obstructed on the

S. by the Magdalensberg).

FROM LAUNSDORF TO HUTTENBERG (18 M.), railway in 2½, hrs. (fares fl. 56, 1 fl. 13, 76 kr.). The train traverses the Gottschitzthai, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. To the right of stat. Brückl is St. Johann, with extensive iron-works. At stat. Everstein (*Nusschorfer) is an interesting château (ascent hence of the Grosse Saualpe, 6824 ft., by St. Oswald in 4 hrs., attractive). The train next reaches Mosel, whence a carriage-road leads N.E. to (3 M.) Lölling (Sieglwirth), with considerable iron-mines, and then through the Stetzing and over the Klipitzthöri (5810 ft.) to (15 M.) St. Leonhard in the Lavantthal (p. 343). The Grosse Saualpe (see above) may be ascended from Lölling direct in 3 hours. An easier route, however, leads by (1½ hr.) Stetzing (*Inn) and then along the crest of the Saualpe to the (4 hrs.) top. Descent to Wolfsberg (p. 343) 3 hrs., to St. Andrā 3½ hrs. — Hüttenberg (Prinzhofer; Aichholser), the chief village in the Görtschitzthal, lies at the base of the Erzberg, which yields a large share of the iron of Carinthia. Mining is prosecuted on three sides of the hill. Forest-path by Gossen to Knappenberg, and thence over the crest (view) to Lölling (see above), 3 M. farther.

The line now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the Glan.

95 M. Glandorf (*Rail. Restaurant).

FROM GLANDORF TO KLAGENFURT (10 M.), railway in 40 min. (fares \$2, 65, 46 kr.), traversing the Zoll/eld, an extensive and at places marshy plain. To the left of stat. Zoll/eld, is the château of Töttachach, probably erected on the site of a Roman station; and to the right on the hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of Tanzenberg. The train next reaches stat. Maria Saal, with a pilgrimage-church. Adjacent, between the railway and the road is the ancient Herzogsstuhl ('duke's seat'), a platform of masonry, 6½ ft. in height, enclosed by an iron railing, and provided with two seats. This was originally the tombstone of Masuetius Verus, an inhabitant of Virunum, as the Roman inscription records. According to an ancient custom, observed for the last time in 1414, every Duke of Carinthia on his accession to the throne was here invested with the land by a peasant, after having received a slight blow on the cheek, and at the same time bound himself to respect the rights and liberties of his subject. The duke occupied one seat, the peasant the other.

Roman coins and antiquities are frequently found in the Zollfeld. Klagen-

furt, see p. 345.

96 M. St. Veit (1600 ft.; *Stern; Murkofer), an ancient town, was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to A fountain - basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be of Roman origin. The town-hall is embellished with curious reliefs. Gothic church of the 15th century.

The line continues to ascend the pretty valley of the Glan. 1001/2 M. Feistritz-Pulst. On a height to the right stands the ruin of Liebenfels, on the left the castle of Karlsberg. 104 M. Glanegg is also commanded by an old castle. The valley now contracts, but beyond stat. Feldkirchen (*Rauter), a considerable village (9 M. to the N.W. lie the baths of St. Leonhard, p. 350), it becomes broad and marshy. The train then approaches the Ossiacher See (1600 ft.), a lake 6 M, in length, on the N. bank of which it runs at the base of the Görlitzen-Alp (6250 ft.), an admirable point of view (ascent from Villach by Sattendorf in 31/2 hrs.). Opposite (118 M.) Ossiach is the monastery of the same name. The extensive ruin of Landskron (p. 347), perched on a projecting buttress at the S.W. end of the lake, now comes into view. The train turns to the S. and reaches ---

126 M. Villach, see p. 347.

72. From Laibach to Villach.

81 M. RAILWAY (Rudolphbahn) in 51/2-71/2 hrs.; fares 5 fl. 13, 4 fl. 28,

2 ft. 57 kr. Refreshments for the journey should be provided before starting. The best views are generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 340. The line traverses the broad plain of the Sau, or Save, towards the N., and beyond (4 M.) St. Veit, or Vismarje, approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. At (71/2 M.) Zwischenwässern the train crosses the Zayer, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grintuz and other Sulzbach Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on the left. The train runs N.W. to Laak. The little town of that name lies 11/2 M. to the W. of the line, at the confluence of the Zayer and the Soura. The train then returns to the Sau and reaches (18 M.) Krainburg (1165 ft.; Alte Post), a small town on an eminence, at the influx of the Kanker into the Sau. Route hence over the Loibl to Klagenfurt, see p. 345; over the Seeberg to Kühnsdorf, see p. 344; the Sannthal Alps, see p. 337.

The valley contracts. Beyond stat. Podnart the train crosses the river and reaches (311/2 M.) Radmannsdorf-Lees, situated at the confluence of the Wurzener and the Wocheiner Save. To the W.

rises the Terglou (see below).

From stat. Radmannsdorf a road leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (31/2 M., one-horse carr. 1 fl.) Veldes (*Hôtel Maliner; *Louisenbad,

both on the lake; *Erzherzog Sigiemund, 3/4 M. farther, on the S. bank; Dane, Poschnik, in the village, 1/4 M. from the lake; furnished apartments at Moschnik's), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the lake of that name (1560 ft.). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage church of St. Maria im See. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque Château of Veldes (fine view from the tower). Swimmingbath in the lake. Rikli's 'Naturheilanstalt' is also much frequented.—A road leads from Veldes to the N. by Ober-Göriach to (6 M.) stat. Jauerburg (p. 354).

The Valley of the Wocheiner Save (or 'Savitza', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz daily at 7.30 a.m. in 2½ hrs.; 1 fl.). The road skiris the 8. bank of the lake of Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and leads through the smiling green valley of the Wocheiner Save, by Vellach, Neuming, and Vittnach, to (13½ M.) Feistritz (1600 ft.; *Pout; *Mouritech), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin on the right bank of the Save, with the extensive iron-works of Baron Zoys. The Wocheiner See is about 3½ M. farther on. Beyond Savitza the huge Terglou (see below) rises to the right. On the lake is the church of 5t. Johann; to the left of the road, about ½ M. from the lake, is a rustic inn. The sequestered Wocheiner See (1680 ft.), resembling the Hallstadt Lake (p. 95), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the 8.W. the jagged Skarbinja). Boat to the chalets at the upper end of the lake (1 hr.), 1-2 pers., there and back 2 fl., each additional person 50 kr. From the chalets (generally empty), a footpath (advisable to take the boatman as guide; fee ½ fl.) ascends gradually through meadows to a bridge over the Savitza, and then more steeply through wood, and finally by a dilapidated flight of steps to the (1½ hr.) *Savitza Fall*, the source of the Save, which presents a very impressive scene. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200 ft. in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — Passes. From Feistritz over the Schwarzenberg (6040 ft.), an admirable point of view (which alone repays the ascent, 4 hrs.), to Tolmino (p. 361) in 9 hrs., a tolerably easy route. From the W. end of the Wocheiner See over the Skarbinja-Joch (6240 ft.) to Tolmino 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting. The Kuck (630 ft.), to the W. of the head of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in ¾ hr., and comman

The Ascent of the Terebou, the highest peak of the Carnian Alps, should be attempted by none but practised climbers with steady heads, accompanied by trustworthy guides, and is not entirely free from risk at places. The usual starting-point is Mitterdorf (1950 ft.; Inn, poor; Schest, father and son, good guides), a village 3 M. to the N. of Feistritz, or from Althammer, 1½ M. farther W., halfway between Mitterdorf and St. Johann. From either of these places we ascend the somewhat steep slopes of the Drassberg, the S.E. spur of the Terglou, in 4½ hrs. to the Belpole, or Belo-Polje Alp (2150 ft.), where good drinking-water is to be had. Travellers used to spend the night here, but it is now better to sleep at a hut built by mountaineers of Laibach at the foot of the Little Terglou, 1½ hr. from Belpole. The "Terglou (9376 ft.), Slavonic Triglav, has three peaks, of which the central is the highest. Ascent at first gradual, over loose stones and debris. Perpendicular rocks soon appear to preclude farther progress, but the route is continued through a narrow fissure ('Gate of the Terglou'). The ascent hence to the summit of the Little Terglou is steep and disagreeable. This point is separated from the highest peak by a broad and profound rocky chasm, which is crossed by a narrow ridge. Beyond this we have to scramble up a bare and almost perpendicular rock to the summit, 650 ft. higher (1½ hr. from the hut). The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a vast panorama and a large portion of the Adriatic.

Moistrana (see below) is reached from the Wochein in 10-11 hrs., by a

rugged path crossing the Kerma Pass (6565 ft.), which lies between the Mail-Terglou and Drassberg, and traversing the Kerma-Thal, which opens into the Radoina Valley (see below) about 1 hr. S. of Moistrana. This route may also be recommended for the descent of the Terglou; there is a spring of fresh-water on the left slope, a little beyond the head of the pass.

The train approaches the S. base of the Karawanken Mts., of which the Stou (p. 346) is the most conspicuous. To the left is the mouth of the Radoina, or Rothweinbach. The valley contracts. 381/2 M. Jauerburg (1856 ft.; Kosmatsch), at the mouth of the Jauernig. (Route hence over the Bärenihaler Kotschna to Klagenfurt, see p. 346; by Ober-Göriach to Veldes, see below.) Stat. Asling; then (46 M.) Lengenfeld (2214 ft.; Jansa), at the foot of the Mittagskogel (p. 347). On the opposite bank of the Drave lies Moistrana (Schmerz), at the mouth of the Feistritz-Valley, which stretches hence to the Terglou.

The "Urata-Thal, or valley of the Feistritz, is worthy of a visit. A rough road (hardly suitable for driving) leads from Moistrans on the left bank of the brook to the (3½ M.) "Perischnik Fall, a picturesquely situated cascade, behind which the visitor can pass. In 2 hrs. more we reach the imposing head of the valley, on the S.E. side of which the huge Terglou rises precipitously. A rugged route leads from the head of the valley over the Luknia Pass (6200 ft.) into the valleys of the Sadenza and Isonzo (to the highest village of Looch, see below, 5 hrs.; thence to Flitch 5 hrs.).

— Through the wide opening to the S. of Moistranna a cart-track leads to (3 M.) Ober-Rothwein, at the mouth of the Kerma-Thal (see above), and then traverses the Radoina or Rothwein Valley to Ober-Göriach and (9 M.) Veldes (p. 352).

54 M. Kronau (2610 ft.; Urbani), at the mouth of the wild and picturesque Pischenza Valley; in the background rise the Prisanig and Rozora.

The Valley of the Isonzo is reached through the Pischenza Valley by a fatiguing but attractive route (to Flitsch in 10 hrs.). A tolerable path ascends the pastures of the valley to its (2 hrs.) strikingly grand termination, and then mounts rapidly to the 8.W. to the (1½ hr.) depression of the Worscheit-Sattel (5290 ft.), between the Moistroka (7674 ft.) on the right and the Prissing on the left (8398 ft.; a good point of view, ascended from the top of the pass in 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing).—Descent to (2 hrs.) St. Maria (accommodation at the curé's; guide, Anton Tozbar), the highest village in the Isonzo or Trenta Valley. (The source of the Isonzo, which issues from the rocks of the Jalouc, ½ hr. above 8t. Maria, is worthy of a visit.) We next descend to (½ hr.) Lococh, situated at the influx of the Sadenza into the Isonzo (fine view of the Terglou towards the E.), Trenta, and (2½ hrs.) Solscha (poor inn), whence the Krn (p. 361) may be ascended without difficulty in 5 hrs. Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the rocky heights of the Terglou, Grintouc, and Saukopf on the N., and the Cau and Krn on the S., to (2½ hrs.) Fititach (p. 361).

From Wurzen (*Post), 21/4 M. above Kronau, a post-road crosses the Wurzener Berg (3495 ft.) to (15 M.) Villach (p. 347). 59 M. stat. Ratschach-Weissenfels (2885 ft.), lying on the watershed between the Sau and the Gailitz, 11/2 M. from the village of Ratschach (Kirchmaier) on the E., and 21/4 M. from Weissenfels (*Post) on the W.

About halfway between Ratschach and Wurzen (see above), the Sau or Save (Wurzener Sau) flows out of a morass. The source of the river

is in the wild *Plantiza Valley*, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 390 ft. in considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears at Ratschach. Interesting excursion from Ratschach station, there and back in 5 hrs.

Charming excursion to the two picturesque *Weissenfels or Mangert Lakes, 21/4 M. from the station or from the village of Weissenfels. Guide unnecessary. Leaving the Post Inn at Weissenfels, we ascend the valley to the (1/4 M.) smelting-works of Herr Moritz, where we turn to the right and follow the road which passes below the railway and mounts to the left along the stream. The best view of the magnificent scenery of the head of the valley, with the towering Mangert and the rocky spurs diverging from it, is gained from the ridge between the two lakes, which has been made easily accessible. Close to the base of the Mangert, 1 hr. farther up the valley, lies the Seealpe (Dairy, whey). — The ascent of the Mangert (8776 ft.) from this side is laborious and requires 5-6 hrs. (guide, Kirchmaier of Ratschach); it is accomplished more easily from Raibl (p. 361). — The Schlossberg at Weissenfels (4/4 hr.) commands an admirable view of the Carinthian and Carnian Alps, the Gailthal, Kanalthal, etc.

Beyond the manufacturing village of Weissenfels, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the Schwarzenbach, then by a lofty viaduct the Weissenbach, the frontier of Carniola and Carinthia, and finally the deep ravine of the Schlitza.

64 M. Tarvis (2440 ft.; *Filafer, near the station), the station for Unter-Tarvis (Teppan; Morocutti), in the floor of the valley, 1/2 M. from the station, and for Ober-Tarvis (*Gelbfuss; Kappitsch), the capital of the Kanalihal, charmingly situated on the slope, 3/4 M. farther, and in favour as a summer resort.

Picturesque walk to the "Graf Carl Steig. Above the (5 min.) railway bridge a path descends to a wooden bridge over the Schlitza, beyond which we follow a narrow path with plank bridges and steps cut in the rock, leading through the picturesque gorge along the right bank of the stream, and passing under the imposing bridge. Here stands a monument to Count Charles Arco-Zinneberg, in memory of whom the path was constructed. Back by the same route, a walk of ½ hr., or from the village of Ober-Tavris i hr. in all.

The *Luschariberg, or Heitigenberg (5850 ft.), the most famous resort of pilgrims in Carinthia, deserves a visit (horse 6 ft.). We follow the Pontebba road to the W. to (1½ M.) a column with an angel, whence we ascend to the left by the road through the gorge in 2½ hrs., or by the steeper sledge-path in 2 hrs. to the summit, on which there are a church and two inns (the higher preferable). The view stretches towards the W. as far as the Marmolada and embraces an admirable survey of the Carinthian and Carnian Alps. The descent may be made by a kind of

sledge in ½ hr. (1 fl.; safe, but far from pleasurable).

From Tarvis to "Rabl and the "Predil, a very pleasing excursion (one-horse carr. there and back 3 fl.), see p. 361; to the "Lakes of Weissenfels (carr. 2 fl.), see above. — A high-road (diligence to Pontafel daily in ½½ hrs., 1 fl. 5 kr.; one-horse carr. there and back 3 fl.) leads W. from Tarvis through the picturesque Kanal Valley to Saifnitz (on the watershed between the Galiliz and the Fella), Uggovetz, and (¼½ M.) Malborghet (Holaky), which possesses a fort and a monument to Capt. Hensel. The road continues thence to Leopoldskirchen and (¼ M.) Fontafel (Post), the last village in the Austrian empire, connected by a bridge with the Venetian Pontebba. From Pontebba the road (railway in progress) leads to Chiusa (Ger. Klaus) and (12½ M.) Resiutta, whence there is a railway to Moggio, (5 M.) Stazione per la Carnia (station for Tolmezzo, etc., see p. 205), (8 M.) Venzone, (12½ M.) Ospedaletto-Gemona, and (30 M.) Udine.

Running high along the left side of the deeply furrowed Gailit: or Kanal Valley, and passing through two tunnels, the train next reaches stat. Thörl-Maglern, from which the road into the Gailthal diverges to the left (see p. 348). Crossing the Gailitz, we pass (70 M.) Arnoldstein, with a suppressed Benedictine abbey. To the left is the long outline of the Dobratsch, on which traces of the great landslip of 1348 are still visible (comp. p. 348). Opposite (75 M.) Firnits, at the S.E. base of the Dobratsch, lies Federaun (p. 347), with a lofty shot-tower. The train crosses the Gail, passes the Villacher Bad station, and then crosses the Drave to -

81 M. Villach (p. 347).

73. Trieste.

Hotels. Hôtel DE LA VILLE (Pl. a), R. 11/2 fl., B. 70, A. 40, L. 40 kr.; *Hôtel Delorme, opposite the Exchange; Europa, nearest the station; AQUILA NERA, with good restaurant; Albergo Daniel (Pl. e), Via S. Niccolò, near the Exchange, to the N., with a good Restaurant on the ground floor; Locanda Grande in the Pescheria. — Hotel Garni, Plazza Grande 5. — Sardoni, Branzino, Tonina, and Barboni, are good sea-fish. Prosecco is a half-effervescing wine of the country, 1/2-2 fi. per bottle; Refosco, a very dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are Terrano and Istriano, both dark red, usually drunk with an admixture of water.

Cafés. Hôtel de la Ville (see above); Litke and Degli Specchi, Piazza Grande; Europa Felice, in the Pescheria; Al Vecchio Tommaso, near the Hôtel de la Ville; Stella Polare, Caffè Adriatico, near the post-office; Fabris, Piazza Caserma; Ferrari, Volti di Chiozza. — Restaurants: Steinfelder Bierhalle, Piazza della Borsa; Berger, opposite the Aquila Nera; Ponte Rosso; Borsa Vecchia; Rè d'Ungheria, at the Casse Fabris; Birraria Vecchia; Berger, in the old town, at the foot of the castle, with fine view from the garden; Cervo d'Oro. - Osterie in the Italian style very numerous: All' Adriatico, Via di Vienna; Risaldi, Canal Grande; Nina Ferrari, in the old town.

Figures. One-horse from the station to the town 60, two-horse 11/2 fl., each heavy package 10 kr.; from the town to the station 40 kr. or 1 fl. only. Other drives: ½ hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., ½ hr. 50 or 80 kr., ¾ hr. 75 kr. or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each additional ¼ hr. 20 or 30 kr., luggage 15 kr.; at night 5 kr. more per ¼ hr.

Omnibus from the station to all the hotels 20, at night 30 kr.

Tramway from the station, along the harbour, past the Tergesteum, and through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion to the Giardino Pubblico, Boschetto, and Campo Marzo.

Porters: luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.
Steamboats, To Muggia, and to Capo d'Istria and Pirano several times
daily; to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola daily (three local steamers). Steamers
of the 'Austrian Lloyd' to Venice thrice, by Istria to Dalmatia thrice, to
Fiume twice weekly; to Greece, Constantinople, and the Levant once
weekly; direct to Alexandria every Friday; to Bombay monthly.

Telegraph Office, Via della Dogana, No. 926.

Baths. Warm (fresh or salt water) at Oesterreicher's, near the artilleryarsenal, and at the Hôtel de la Ville. Bagni Russi (vapour baths) near the public gardens. Sea-baths at the "Bagno Maria, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; Bagno Buchler; Bagno Angeli (Al Soglio di Nettuno), in the Peacheria; Bagno Militare, below the light-house, to the left. Ferry to or from the swimming baths 3 kr. each (a single person 6 kr.). Boats 1-11.6 cm. 11/2 fl. 'per ora'.

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Railway Station, near the quay, 1 M. from the Exchange, an exten-

sive structure. Teatro Grande (Pl. 21), opposite the Tergesteum; Teatro Filodrammatico (Pl. 23), French and German plays sometimes performed; Armonia (Pl. 24), dramas and operas; Politeama Rossetti, on the Acquedotto.

Public Gardens, three in number: one by S. Antonio Vecchio; another in the Piazza Grande; and the third, the Giardino Publico, by the Boschetto.

English Church Service performed by a resident chaplain.

Trieste, the Tergeste of the Romans, and the principal seaport of Austria, with 70,274 (or incl. the suburbs 123,000) inhab., is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. It was constituted a free harbour in the reign of Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, and possesses the same importance for S. Germany as Hamburg for N. Germany. About 15,000 vessels, of an aggregate burden of one million tons, enter and quit the harbour annually. The average value of the exports and imports amounts to 350 million florins. Every European nation, as well as the United States of America, is represented by its consul here. The inhabitants are natives of many different countries: Italians, Germans, Americans, English, Greeks, Armenians, &c. The Italian element predominates. The peasants of the neighbourhood, with their picturesque costumes, are Slavonians. The sailors and fishermen are chiefly Dalmatians and Istrians.

The Harbour is the principal scene of traffic. Extensive new quays recently constructed are approaching completion. The Lighthouse on the S.W. Molo Teresa is 106 ft. in height.

The New Town, or S. Teresa quarter, adjoining the harbour, possesses broad, well-paved streets and handsome houses. The Canal Grande (Pl. 5) intersecting it enables vessels to unload their cargoes immediately opposite the warehouses.

At the extremity of the canal rises the church of **S. Antonio** (Pl. 7), a modern edifice in the Greek style, erected in 1830 by *Nobile*, the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna.

Between the Hôtel de la Ville and the Caffè al Vecchio Tommaso is situated the *Greek Church (S. Nicolò dei Greci, Pl. 10; divine service 6-8½ a. m. and 5-7 p. m.), with two towers with green roofs. The interior is sumptuously fitted up. On the screen (ikonostasis) are several figures of saints in embossed silver, with painted heads. The Preaching of John the Baptist and Christ blessing the children were painted by Cesare dell' Acqua. — In the vicinity, near the Ponte Rosso, is the new Servian Church, handsomely finished. — The Palazzo Carciotti, with a large green dome, now chiefly occupied by merchants' offices, adjoins the Hôtel de la Ville on the left.

A little way to the S.E. is the *Tergesteum (Pl. 25), an extensive square pile of buildings, with shops on the outside, and intersected in the interior by a cruciform arcade roofed with glass,

which with the adjoining rooms on the ground-floor is used as an

Exchange (principal business hours 12-2 o'clock).

Visitors are admitted to the well supplied Reading Room in connection with the exchange. The Tergesteum also contains the offices of the Austrian Lloyd, a steamboat company founded in 1833, by which the postal service and passenger traffic between Austria and the E. Mediterranean and India are undertaken.

The Piazza della Borsa, with the old Exchange, is adorned with a group of Neptune in marble, and a Statue of Emp. Leopold I., erected in 1660. — In the Piazza Grande is the new Town Hall (Municipio Pl. 11), containing the handsome hall of the provincial diet.

The Corso, the principal street of Trieste, with the above mentioned piazzas, separates the New Town from the Old. The streets of the latter, nestling round the castle-hill, are narrow and steep, and inaccessible to carriages. On the way to the cathedral and the castle is (left) the Jesuits' Church (S. Maria Maggiore, Pl. 9). The choir is adorned with a large modern fresco by Sante; above is God the Father, with the Madonna and angels; below, to the left, the Expulsion from Paradise; to the right, Moses and the prophets; the whole being an allegorical representation of the connection between the Old and New Testament. Opposite to it is the Protestant Church, beyond which lies the Piazzetta di Riccardo, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine. The Arco di Riccardo (Pl. 2) is believed by some to have been a Roman gateway, by others to have belonged to a viaduct.

The *Cathedral of S. Giusto (Pl. 8) consisted originally of a basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome, erected in the 6th cent., and united in the 14th. Roman columns are built into the tower, and six Roman tombstones (busts in relief) into the portal. Several Roman inscriptions are preserved in other parts of the church. The recesses of the altars in the interior are adorned with two old mosaics of Christ and Mary. The row of Apostles in the apse on the left side, below the Madonna, are of 6th cent. Byzantine workmanship. The capitals are partly antique, partly modern. The S. sisle contains the tombstone of Don Carlos (d. 1855), the Spanish pretender.

An old burying-ground adjoining the church contains the Museum of Antiquities (Pl. 16), consisting of a collection of Roman relies in the open air. (The sacristan of the cathedral keeps the key, fee 30 kr.) Winckelmann, the eminent German archæologist, who was robbed and murdered at the Locanda Grande in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains his Monument, with a relief and portrait, erected in 1832.

Fouché, Duke of Otranto (d. at Trieste in 1820), once the powerful minister of police of Napoleon I., is interred beneath a stone on

the Terrace, in front of the church. Beautiful view hence of the town and the sea; still more extensive from the platform of the Castle, from which the long succession of villas and gardens on the E. slopes is visible. Access to the fortress itself is not easily obtained. Below the Castle, on the E. side, is the Capuchin Monastery, from which the Scala dei Giganti descends to the Piazza della Legna.

On the slope opposite the cathedral is the Armenian Catholic Church (Chiesa degli Armeni), in the Byzantine style, with three towers.

In the Piazza Lipsia stand the Nautical Academy, with the Town Museum, containing a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic Sea, and the Palaszo Rivoltella, the interior of which is most sumptuously fitted up (visitors admitted). — The Piazza Giuseppe is adorned with a *Statue of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867), cast in bronze from a model by Schilling, and erected in 1875.

An avenue (Passeggio di S. Andrea), 3 M. in length, commanding a variety of views, and affording a pleasant drive along the coast, leads from the Campo Marzo, on the W. side of the town, past the Villa Murat, the Lloyd Depôt, and the Gas-Works, to Servola. On the left are the well-kept cometeries.

Another beautiful walk is by the Acquedotto to the Boschetto, a favourite resort (large brewery), whence a shady path leads to the Villa Ferdinandea (restaurant), affording an admirable survey of the town, the sea, and the neighbouring coast. Adjacent is the Villa Rivoltella, with a park and chapel.

The château of *Miramar, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see above), with a beautiful park, affords a pleasant excursion from Trieste (rail. stat.; carr. 3 fl., boat 3 fl.). The park is always open to the public, and the magnificently furnished rooms of the château are shown to visitors (Sundays excepted) on application to the major-domo. On the right, near the entrance to the garden, is a Museum of Egyptian and Greek antiquities. Halfway to Miramar is Barcola (Restaurant), frequently visited from Trieste.

EXCURSIONS. A short trip may be taken by boat to the "Wharves of the Austrian Lloyd (opposite Servola, see above), which are 11/2 Ms from the Plazza of the Exchange, and may also be reached on foot. Admission daily, except Sundays and festivals, and the hours 11-1 o'clock (guide 1/2 fl., more for a party). — Optschina ("Hotel-Pension all' Obelisco), 3 M., with fine survey of the town and sea, Servola, S. Giovanni, the grotto of Corniale (9 M. to the E.), and Lipizza (with the Imperial Stud) are also points of interest. — The following excursion is recommended for a whole day: Start early by boat (1/2 fl.) for Muggia; walk in 1 hr. over the hill (splendid view) to Olive; row from Oltre to Capo d'Istria (Città di Trieste; Hötel Radetzit; Café in the principal piazza), an ancient town (9000 inhab.), the Roman Justinopolis, situated on an island connected with the mainland by an embankment. The Cathedral and the Palazzo Pubblico, on the site of an ancient temple of Cybele, are

worthy of note. The extensive Salt-Works are also interesting. Then walk along the coast to Semedella, (3 M.) Isola (good Refosco wine, p. 356), and (6 M.) Pirano (see below). Back to Trieste by steamer in the evening.—S. Lorenzo, a favourite sea-bathing place, 2 M. from Pirano, is a hand-some building with a pleasant park.

74. From Trieste to Villach. Valley of the Isonzo.

108 M. RAILWAY (Udine and Venice line) to (23½ M.) Gorisia (Görz) in 3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 76, 2 fl. 8, 1 fl. 38 kr.). Diligence from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 15 hrs. (5 fl. 94 kr.). RAILWAY from Tarvis to (17½ M.) Villach in 15¼ hr. (1 fl. 7, 89, 53 kr.).

From Trieste to Nabresina, see p. 342. Farther on, to the left,

lies Duino, with an old château of Prince Hohenlohe.

At S. Giovanni the Timavo (Roman Timavus; Virg. Aen. I. 244-46), which under the name of Recca (Rjeka, i.e. river) disappears near St. Canzian (p. 342) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 23 M., and falls into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down. Near stat. Monfalcone

(Leone d'Oro) the line quits the coast.

About 18 M. to the W. is situated Aquileia, once a most important provincial town of the Roman empire, strongly fortified at that period, and the principal bulwark of Italy on the N.E. frontier. Under Augustus, who frequently visited the town, it is said to have numbered 100,000 inhab. It was at that period the principal seat of the commerce between Italy and the N. and E. of Europe, and supplied the Illyrians and Pannonians with corn, wine, and oil, in exchange for slaves and cattle. The incursions of the Romans into these districts were generally undertaken hence. In 452, Attila, exasperated by the obstinate resistance he encountered here, caused the town to be plundered and destroyed. The sole remnant of its ancient importance is the Cathedral, erected in 1019-42, once the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of Aquileia. The place is now a poor village with 500 inhabitants. Antiquities are frequently found here.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the Karst (p. 342), passes stat.

Sagrado and (1.) Gradisca, and turns to the N.E.

231/2 M. Gorisia (280 ft.; *Hôtel Brandt; Tre Corone; Leone; Angelo d'Oro, moderate), Ger. Görz, the capital of an archiepiscopal see, with 16,660 inhab., is charmingly situated on the Isonzo. The cathedral merits inspection. In the upper and older part of the town is situated the ancient castle of the Counts of Gorizia, now in a ruinous condition, and partly used as a prison. The preserved fruits of Gorizia are much esteemed. Charles X. of France, who died here in 1836, is interred in the chapel of the monastery of Castagnovizza, on a height above the town (20 min.). The Monte Santo (2210 ft.), which rises 7 M. to the N. of Gorizia, is crowned by a pilgrimage-church, and commands a fine view.

The HIGH ROAD leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the

Isonzo, past Salcano, to (131/2 M.) -

37 M. Canale, where it crosses the river. It then leads by Ronzina to (91/2 M.) Volzano, Ger. Woltschach (Karfou), and crosses the Isonzo to (2 M.) Tolmino, or Tolmein (Post); Dante,

who was once a guest of the Patriarch of Aquileia, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy in the château here. (From Tolmino over the Skarbinja-Joch, or over the Schwarzenberg, to Feistritz, see p. 353). Then $(9^{1}/_{2} \text{ M.})$ —

58 M. Caporetto, Ger. Karfreid (Inn). To the right are the precipices of the Krn (7355 ft.), the ascent of which is recommended (from Caporetto 5-6, Tolmino 8, Sotscha 5 hrs., comp. p. 354; guide necessary). — The next places are (7 M.) Serpenizza and (6½ M.)—

711/2 M. Flitsch (1900 ft.; Post; Huber), a village situated in a sequestered basin. On the W. rise the precipitous slopes of the

Canin and Rombon.

The ascent of the Presirelenit (8543 ft.), a peak of the Canin Group, interesting, but fatiguing, may be made from Flitsch vià the Carnica Alp in 5 hrs., and the descent by the Nevea Alp to (6 hrs.) Raib! (see below).

— The ascent of the Canin (8588 ft.), accomplished by the Gojdic Alp and the Visoka Glava in 8½-9 hrs., is also fatiguing (from the Canin to the top of the Prestrelenik 8 hrs.). — The Rombon (or Veliki Vrh, 692 ft.), scaled by the Goriciza Alp in 5 hrs., offers less difficulty. Guides may be procured at Flitsch. Comp. the 'Itinerar', published by the German Alpine Club, Section Küstenland.

The road now quits the Isonzo valley, which ascends to the E. towards the Terglou, and follows the course of the Koritnica, towards the N., into a defile called the Flitscher Klause (2145 ft.). Beyond this pass, near (5 M.) Unter-Breth, a view of the imposing Mangert (see below) is obtained towards the N.E.; to the E. rises the abrupt Jalouc (8713 ft.). The road ascends in long windings to Ober-Breth, lying amid magnificent scenery, passes the mouth of the Valley of the Mangert, and a small fort, where a good relief commemorates the death of a Captain Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (5 M.) the highest point of the Predil (3835 ft.; Inn, rustic). We now descend, enjoying fine views of the light-green Raibler See, and of the Seethal with the Seekopf and Wischberg (of the two roads the upper one, or 'Sommerstrasse', is preferable), to (3 M.) Raibl (2990 ft.; *Fercher; Scheidenberger), a picturesquely situated village on the Schlitza (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead foundries. To the W. rises the dolomitic Königsberg (6272 ft.).

Pleasant walk along the 'Winterstrasse' to the (1 M.) Raibler See (3200 ft.). — The ascent of the "Mangert, or Mannhart (8776 ft.), practicable in 6-7 hrs., presents no difficulty to skilled mountaineers and abundantly repays the fatigue (guide 4 ft.; Andreas Wenzl and Thomas Oman are recommended). We ascend the Mangert-Thal to the left beyond the Predil as far as the Alp, pass the cavern in the Rothe Wand, where travellers formerly used to spend the night, and skirt the Kleine Mangert to the (2 hrs. from the Predil Inn) Club Hut on the 'Glatte Felsen', below the Traunik-Sattel, where the path from Weissenfels joins ours. The summit, reached from the hut in 2½ rs. more (path improved), commands a spleudid prospect. — The descent to the Lakes of Weissenfels (9.355) leads over steep and fatiguing slopes of loose stones. — The ascent of the Wischberg (8733 ft.; 7-8 hrs.), by the Wischbach-Alpe (quarters for the night), is fatiguing (guide 5 ft.), but the view from the top is magnificent. — The ascent of the Canin and that of the Prestrelenik (each 9-10 hrs.),

both fatiguing, are better made from *Flitsch* (see above). — The *Jalouc* (8745 ft.) and the *Grintouc* (7818 ft.) are peaks of a similar description.

From Raibl the road leads through the smiling valley of the Schlitza, by Kaltwasser (lead stamping-mill) and Flitschl, to (5¹/₂ M.) Unter-Turvis, ¹/₂ M. from the railway-station —

901/2 M. Tarvis (p. 355). Thence to (108 M.) Villach, see

p. 355.

75. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

Excursion to Dalmatia.

STEAMBOAT to Pola daily in 8 hrs. (first-class fare 2 fl. 80 kr.); from Pola to Fiume twice weekly in 11 hrs. (fares from Trieste 6 fl. 50, 4 fl. 70 kr.). — From Trieste viå Pola to Zara three times weekly in 20 hrs. (fares 9 fl. 45, 6 fl. 85 kr.); to Spalato and Ragusa three times, to Cattaro twice weekly. From Fiume viå Zengg to Zara twice weekly in 13 hrs. — RAILWAY viå Divazza to Pola in 10¹/2 hrs., see p. 342; by St. Peter to Fiume in 7¹/2 hrs., see p. 342.

The steamer skirts the undulating, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a distant bay to the S.E. lies Capo d'Istria (p. 359). On an eminence rises the church of Pirano. The town, with 9000 inhab., is picturesquely situated in a bay; the pinnacles and towers of the old fortress peep from amidst olive-groves. The lighthouse of Salvore is next passed, then Umāgo, the castle of Daila, Cittanova, Parenzo (once a usual halting-place of the crusaders, with a remarkable cathedral, a basilica of 961), S. Niccolò (on an island with watch-tower and deserted monastery), and Orsēra (formerly an episcopal château, on a slight eminence). In the distance to the E. rises Monte Maggiore (4560 ft.). The vessel now stops at Rovigno (Sismondi), a prosperous town with 9,600 inhab.; staple commodities wine (the best in Istria), oil, and sardines. Baptistery of the 11th cent. The spire of the church is surmounted by a figure of St. Euphemia. Railway to Canfanaro (Pola, Trieste), see p. 342.

To the right near Fasāna rise the Brionian Islands, separated by a narrow strait from the mainland, where the Venetian fleet was defeated by the Genoese in 1379. The Venetians once quarried the stone for their palaces here. The grand amphitheatre of Polanow comes in sight. The excellent harbour, the principal station of the Austrian fleet since its withdrawal from Venice, and now of considerable commercial importance, is defended by two towers.

Pola (Hotel Riboli, near the harbour; *Pavanello; *Hutter's Restaurant; Café in the market-place; beer at the Angelo, Al Teatro, Apollo, and the trattoria Al Buon Pesce on the way to the Arena), a thriving seaport with 16,324 inhab., is of very ancient origin, having probably been founded by Thracians. According to tradition it was founded B. C. 1350 by the Colchians who were in pursuit of Jason in order to recover the golden fleece. It was conquered B. C. 178 by the Romans, who founded a colony here, afterwards known as Pietas Julia. Under Augustus and his successors it attained its

highest prosperity (35,000 inhab.) and was an important warharbour. In 550 Belisarius, the general of Justinian, assembled an army here for the purpose of chastising the piratical inhabitants of the coast. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice, and during the subsequent contests for supremacy between the Venetians and Genoese the town was frequently destroyed. From the last of these disasters in 1379 it never recovered, and has since been little more than a ruin.

Its magnificent and highly interesting antiquities, which date from the Roman period, may be visited in the following order. (The Temple of Augustus and the Arena are surrounded by an iron railing, the key to the gate of which is kept at the *Palaszo Pubblico*,

where a guide may also be obtained if desired.)

The *Temple of Augustus and Roma (B. C. 19), 26 ft. in height and 50 ft. in width, with a colonnade of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. in height, and with admirably executed enrichments on the frieze, is in almost perfect preservation (adjoining the café). The inscription can be traced only by the holes of the nails by which the letters were once attached to the wall (Romae et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriae). The collection of antiquities in the interior is insignificant. Among them is a memorial stone, probably from the time of Hadrian, recording the name P. Aelium Peregrinum, Reg. Sarmatarum Rasparagani Fil., apparently a foreign prince who once resided here.

In the vicinity stood a temple of *Diana*, or more probably of *Roma*, of which the posterior wall only is preserved. This fragment was employed about the year 1300 in the construction of the *Palazzo Pubblico*, which is incorporated with it with considerable skill. A monument has been erected here to *Signor L. Carrara* (d. 1854), in memory of his praiseworthy exertions in securing the preservation of the antiquities.

We now cross the market-place towards the S., and at the end of a long street reach the Porta Aurea, an elegant isolated arch in the Corinthian style, 20 ft. in height, erected by the Sergii, a distinguished family of the place. Salvia Postuma Sergi (uxor?) de sua pecunia. L. Sergius L(ucii) F(ilius). Lepidus Aed(ilis) Tr(ibunus) Militum) Leg(ionis) XXIX. L(ucius) Sergius C(aji) F. Aed. II. (Duum) Vir. Cn(ejus) Sergius C. F. Aed. II. Vir quinq(uies). At some distance to the right stood the ancient Theatre, the site of which only is now recognisable by a semicircular depression in the hill. The remnants were employed in 1630 in the construction of the fort.

Excavations, which are still prosecuted, have brought to light the two ancient E. gates, the Porta Erculea (so called from the head and club beside the key-stone) and the double Porta Gemina, probably erected about A. D. 150. These were the entrances to the Roman capitol, the site of which is now occupied by the Castle,

erected by the Venetians in the 17th cent., and restored under Emp. Francis I. Passing round the latter on the N. side, the traveller reaches the Franciscan Monastery, erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. It possesses fine cloisters, and a Romanesque portal on the W. side quaintly adorned with shells. A celebrated old laurel-tree in the court, which was said to be a scion of that which yielded its foliage to grace Cæsar's triumphal entry into the capitol, had to be feplaced by a young tree in 1864.

Beyond the monastery we reach the *Arena, which presents an imposing appearance when seen from the sea. It was erected, as the style indicates, about the period of the Antonines (A. D. 150) and could accommodate 15,000 spectators. Height 78 ft., diameter 344 ft. The lower storeys consist of two series of arches (72 in number) 18 ft. in height, one above the other; the upper story is a wall with square openings for windows. The exterior is in admirable preservation, but the interior presents a desolate scene; the arrangements for the Naumachia in the centre can alone now be traced. Four gates, with projections, of which the object is unknown, form the entrances. The ground is meagrely covered with creeping plants, thistles, and herbage. The view from the hill (where an echo may be awakened), through the lofty arches, of the sea and the small islands (Scogle) and promontories, and of the olive clad hills of this remote coast-district, is very striking.

The steamboat now skirts the S. extremity of the promontory of Istria, passes the islands of Cherso and Veglia on the right, and reaches the broad Bay of Quarnero, the ancient boundary of Italy. "ch' Italia chiude ed i suoi termini bagna" (Dante, Inferno ix, 38). To the left rises Monte Maggiore (4560 ft.); right in the distance the Croatian Mts., of which the Capella range is the most prominent.

Fiume, Illyr. Reka, Ger. St. Veit am Flaume (*Europa, on the quay; König von Ungarn; Café near the market; swimming-bath on the N.W. side of the town), the capital of the Hungarian coastdistrict and the only sea-port in Hungary, with 15,000 inhab., has become a place of considerable importance since the completion of the railways to St. Peter (p. 342) and to Carlstadt (p. 339). harbour is now undergoing extensive improvements. The town itself contains little to detain the traveller. On a height, 1/2 hr. walk from the inn, is the ruined castle of Tersato, once belonging to the Hungarian Count Frangipani, who was executed as a rebel in 1671, and afterwards the property of the Austrian Marshal Nugent. A small temple here contains a good collection of ancient reliefs. busts, statues, &c., among them a Venus with admirable drapery. In the vicinity is a much frequented Pilgrimage-Church, reached by a path with 400 steps, with an image of the Madonna of Loreto, painted according to tradition by St. Luke himself. View of the apparently land-locked Bay of Quarnero with its islands Veglia and Cherso. To the E. is seen the Carlstadt Railway (p. 339).

EXCURSION TO DALMATIA. Voyage to Pola, see above. The steamer next touches at Lussin-Piccolo, the capital of the island of Lussin, with 7000 inhab., and the most important place in the Quarnero Islands. Then at the island of Selve. Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, the Roman Jadera, with 8000 inhab, is quite Italian in character. The lofty ramparts are now used as promenades. The Cathedrat, in the Lombard style, was erected by the Doge Enrico Dandolo, in the 13th cent., after the town had been stormed by the Venetians and French at the beginning of the 4th Crusade. The Porta Maritima is one of the few relics of the Roman period. The handsome Porta Terra Ferma was erected by Sammichele. Maraschino is made in large quantities (from cherries) at Luxardo's manufactory.

From Zara the steamer proceeds in 6 hrs. to Sebenico (Pellegrino), a town with 7000 inhab., picturesquely situated near the mouth of the Kerks. A narrow canal hewn in the rock connects it with the sea, from which it is 3 M. distant. Handsome Cathedral in the Italian Gothic style (15th cent.). About 9 M. farther inland lies Scardona, on a lake formed by the Kerka. The fine Fall of the Kerka, 11/2 M. higher up, is precipitated in a broad volume from a height of 160 ft. in several leaps. RAILWAY from Sebenico to (431/2 M.) Spalato in 43/4 hrs. (once a day),

1,2 . 7 rjî. 1.3

Perkovitch-Slivno, Castelvecchio, and Salona (see below).

The steamer rounds the Punta della Planca, 3 hrs. after leaving Sebenico. To the S. in the distance is the island of Lissa, where the Austrians gained a naval battle in July, 1866. Spalato (Hotel on the quay), with 12,000 inhab., is the most beautiful town in Dalmatia. Numerous remains of a vast palace of Diocletian, on the foundations of which half the town is built, are still extant. The Cathedral in the Piazza del Duomo, once a temple of Jupiter, is an octagonal edifice in the Corinthian style. Opposite to it is the Church of St. John, once a temple of Æsculapius, with handsome external frieze. The ruins of Salona, the Roman capital of Dalmatia, lie 3 M. to the E. A good road leads from Spalato along the coast to the N.W. to Trau, beautifully situated on a lofty peninsula, with an interesting cathedral of the 13th century.

The steamer next touches at Milna, the harbour of the island of Brazza, the largest belonging to Dalmatia, Lesina, and Curzola (separated from the long peninsula of Sabioncella by a narrow strait). passes the island of Meleda and stops at Ragusa (Inn, near the Porta Pille), a town with streets rising in terraces, and a number of handsome buildings in the Venetian style (Cathedral, Palazzo, Dogana, etc.). Outside the Porta Maritima a bazaar in the Turkish fashion is held three times weekly. - From Ragusa either by steamer in 7 hrs. (or by land through the narrow Turkish coast-district of the Suttorina in 12 hrs.) to Castel Nuovo, a town with 8000 inhab., beautifully situated at the entrance to the Bay of Cattaro. The entrance into the harbour, the *Bocche di Cattaro, is grand and striking. Cattaro, a strongly fortified town with 4000 inhab., at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, is uninteresting. A good road leads from Cattaro to Cettinje, the capital of the Zrnagora (a ride of 6 hrs.). The traveller may then either proceed to Corfu via Antivari and Durazzo, or return to Trieste by steamer (twice weekly).

INDEX.

Aalbachthal, the 45. 49. Adige, the 188 etc. Asrhorn, the 10. 11. Adlerhöhle, the 101. Aber-See, the 100. Adlersruhe, the 299. 304. Abfaltersbach 264. Adlerwand, the 15. Ableithen-Alp, the 46. Adlitzgrabén, the 311. Admont, monast. 322. Absam 56. Abtenau 98. St. Adolari 153. Adriatic, the 357. Afens 147. Abtei 274. Abwinkel 45. Ach, the Bregenzer 6. Afers 195. Aferser Thal, the 195. the Constanzer 3. Ache, the Achensee 43. Ache, the Achensee 43. Affenthal, the 270. 289. —, the Brandenberger 50. Afinger Thal, the 200. the Brixenthaler 54. Aflenz 316. 148. Agaro, Mte. 251. -, the Deferegger 288. St. Agatha 93. -, the Fuscher 112. 124 Agatharied 49. —, the Gasteiner 111. 118. Agels-Alpe, the 183. -, the Grosse 58. 115. 152. Ager, the 85. -, the Gurgler 177. 215. Aggenstein, the 25. Agner Kopf, the 294. —, the Kapruner 128. the Kitzbühler 59. Agnerola, Alp 258. 149. Agola, Val 242. -, the Königsseer 75. Agordo 287. -, the Krimmler 132. , Canal di 287. the Octzthaler 163. Agram 339. 170. Agums 188. -, the Pillerseer 114. Ahornach, near Bregenz 6. Alpilla 12 -, the Plansee, s. Arch. –, near Taufers 269. -, the Pramauer 114. Ahornspitze, the 145. -, the Ramsauer 75. Ahrenthal, the 266. -, the Rauriser 112. Aibling 52. --, the Rhein 115. 149. Aich 326. -, the Strub 153. Aicha 259. the Urschlauer 61. 114 Aichberg 250. Achen, defile 47. Aichleit 250. Achenkirch 47. Aigen, near Ischl 100. Achenkogl, the 171. Achenrein 55. -, near Salzburg 168. Aineth 288. Achensee, the 47. Aitrang 2. Ala 234. Achenwald 47. Ackerlspitze, the 152. Alba 255. St. Alban, baths 30. Ackernalp, the 51. Acquabuona 281. Albeins 195. Adambauer 330. Albensee, see Almsee. Adame, Val dell' 244. Adamello, the 243. Adda, the 220. 222. Alberfeldkogl, the 89. Alberschwende 7. Albonakopf, the 167. Adelheidsquelle 42. Aldein 202. Adelholzen 58. Aldeno 233. Adelsberg 341. Aldrans 140.

Alfenzbach, the 159. 165. Alfiere, Col d' 279. Alfraid 213. Algäu, the 2. Algone, Val d' 241. Algund 212. Alleghe 286. , Lake of 286 Alleghe Cima 286. Allerheiligen 318. Allmannshausen 28. Alm, the 71. - (Úrschlau) 11**4.** Almagmach 3. Almbach-Klamm, the 71. 107. Almejurjoch, the 10. 161. Almsee, the 88. Alphach, the 55. Alphach-Thal, the 55. Alpeiner Alp 182. Alpeiner Glacier 182. Alpel-Thal, the 74. Aelpele (near Feldkirch) 156. Alpelhorn, the 78. Alpgarten, the 83. —, Alp 166. Alpsee, the (near Hohenschwangau) 20. , (near Immenstadt) 4. Alpspitze, the 34. Alpvera-Pass, the 166. Alt-Aussee 94. Altarschneid, the 295. Alten 198. Altenberg 309. Altenburg 205. Altenmarkt 320, 328. Altenstein-Thal, the 263. Alte Schanze 114. Alte Zoll, the 184 Alt-Finstérmünz 187. Althammer 353. Althofen 350. 351. Alt-Hohenems 155. Altlach 40. Altlachberg, the 43. Altmühle 88. Altmünster 88.

Atzwang 196.

Alto, Monte 202. Alt-Prags 261. Altstetten 13. Alvierbach, the 158. Alwind 5. Alzing 58. Ambach 28. 45. Amblar 247. Ambras, château 139. Ambrizzole, Passo d' 283. Ameisenbuhl, the 310. Amerlügen 156. Ameten 260. Amlach 265. Ammergau, the 31. Ammerland 28. Ammersee, the 29. Ammerthaler Oed, the 291. Ammerwaldalp, the 26. Amper, the 1. 29. 30. Ampezzo, Val 279. Ampola, Val 237. Amras, château 139. Amstetten 320. Andalo 240. Andechs 30. Andelsbuch 8 St. Andra 343. Andraz 285. -, Castello di 285. Andria 286. Andritz-Ursprung 334. Anfo 245. -, Rocca d' 245. S. Angelo, Col 281. Angelusspitze, the 228. Anger 11. 83 Angerhöhe, the 324. Angerhütte (Rainthal) 35. - (Karwendelthal) 37. Angerthal, the 117. Angoraz, Val d' 257. Anichen 193. Anif, château 69. Ankogl, the 121. Anlaufthal, the 121. St. Anna 346. St. Anna-Thal, the 346. Annaberg 98. Annenthal 334. Antelao, Monte 281. Antengraben 317. Antermoja, Val d' 255. Antholz 261. Antholzer See, the 261. Scharte, the 270. Thal, the 261. Antivari 365. St. Anton (Ariberg) 160. - (near Bozen) 200. - (near Meran) 211.

|St. Anton (Montavon) 165. |Atzgersdorf 306. -, chapel 32. St. Antonierjoch, the 167. Au in the Vorarlberg 9. St. Antonikapelle 79. S. Antonio 221. 222. S. Antonio di Mavignolo Antruilles, Croda d' 278. Anzenau 93. Anziei, the 282. Apere Freiger, the 183. Apere Pfaff, the 183. Apothekerhöfe. the 69. Aprica 249. -, Passo d' 249. Aquileja 360. Araba 255. 275 St. Arbogast 155. Arbon 5. Arch, the 21. 25. Archenköpfe, the 74. Arco 235. Ardetzenberg, the 156. Ardning 323. Ardo, the 283. Argenthal, the 9. Argentiera 282 Arlberg, the 160. Arlscharte, the 110. 380. Armentara 273. Arno, the 241. 244. -, Lago d' 244. Arnoldstein 356. Arsie 284. Arten 284. Arzl near Innsbruck 57. in the Pitzthal 179. Arzon, Cima d' 258. Aschach 320. Aeschach 5. Aschamalp, the 132. Aschau, on the Lech 25. -, in the Zillerthal 142. the (near Oberaudorf) 51. Aschbach 269. Aschbach-Thal, the 316. Aschenau 61. Aschenthaler Wände 60. Aschlerbach, the 207. Asiago 250. 251. Asinozza, Val 258. Asling 354. Assenza 238. Assling 52. Asta, Čima d' 257. Asten 319. Astenthal, the 301. Astfeld 200. Attel, the 52. Attersee 103. Attersee, the 105. Attnang 85. Bachernspitze, the 263.

– near Immenstadt 13. - on the Mondsee 104. - in the Oetzthal 172. near Schliersee 49. near Tegernsee 45. Aua da Pisch 188 Aubach, the 51. 53. Aubach, gorges of the 99. Aubing 1. Aueleswände, the 23. Auenfeldalp, the 11. Auenfeldtobel, the 11. Auer 232. , château 211. Auerberg 18. Auf der Au 144 Auf der Lend 318. Aufhausen 131. Aufhofen 260. 267. Aufkirchen (Pusterthal) 262. · (Lake of Starnberg) 27. Augsburg 1. Augstbachthal, the 94. Augster Alpe 94. Aurach (Achenthal) 151. Aurach (near Bair. Zell) 50. -, the 86. Aurachkar, the 105. Aurachkirchen 86. Aurachthal, the 86. Auronzo 282. Auronzo, Val d' 282. Ausore, the 259. Aussee 93. Ausseer Salzberg 93. Ausserhof 214 Ausser-Kainisch 325. Aussermühlwalder Klamm, the 267. Ausser-Prags 261. Ausserwald-Thal, the 152. Averau, Alp 280. —, Torre di 280. Avigna, Val 188. Avio 234. -, Val d' 243 Aviolo, Mtc. 248. Avisio, the 258. Axams 171. Axljoch 21. Baad near Mittelberg 14. Baba, the 338. Bacher Mts., the 337. 343.

Bachergwänd, the 15.

Bacher Loch, the 15.

Bachernthal, the (Sexten) Bauernalpe, the 129. Bacherthal, the (Reinthal) Bachlenke. the 288. 294. Bäckeralp, the 51. Badelwand, the 312. Baden 306. Badersee, the 33. Badia 274. Badl (St. Isidor) 198. Bagolino 245. Baier-Alp, the 47. Baierdiessen 29. Bairisch-Zell 50 Baldo, Monte 237. Balino 241. Balken, the 24. Ball, Cima di 258. Passo di 257. Ballunspitze, the 168. Balzers 157. Bamberg 265. Banale, Villa di 240. Banco 206. Bannalp, the 42. Bannhof, the 42. Bannwaldsee, the 18. Barcesine 237. Barcola 359. Bardolino 239. Bärenbad (Stubai) 182. Bärenbadalp 54. Bärenfall, the 121. Bärenkogl, the (Gastein) Berggundele-Thal, the 24. 123.

Barenkopf, the (Ortler) Berglerkopf, the 169. Bärenköpfe, the (Heiligenblut) 303. 304. Bärenschütz 312. Bärenthal 335. Bernina, the 222.

—, the 346. Bernkogl, the 115. 123.

Bärenthaler Kotschna, the Bernried 28. 38. 346. Barghe 245. Barmsee, the 40. Barmsteinwände, the 106. Beseno, château 234. Bärndorf 323. Bärnstatt 152. Barricate, le 251. Bartholomäusberg ser and Inner 160. 165. Bezzecca 237. St. Bartholomew 75. —, Lake of 74. Barthummeljoch, the 158. Bianco, Sasso 255. S. Bartolommeo, Monte Biberalp, the 17.
239.
Biberkopf, the 17. Baselga 255. Basling 211. Bassano 252. Bastianshütte, the 282. Batschuns 156.

Baumgarten - Alp, the (Achenthal) 60. - (Floitenthal) 146. -, Val 278. 280. Baumgartenschneid, the Bildstein 6. 155. Baumgartner-Alp,the310. Bäumle 5. Bayen 8. Becchei di Sotto, Col 278. Beckstetten 2. Bedole, Malga 243. Bedross 187. Beidewasser 217. Belabach, the 344. Belfort 240. Belluno 283. Belo-Polje, Alp 353. Belvedere (Cortina) 279. Benedictbeuern 39. Benedictenwand, the 39. Bischof, the 34. 42. Benza 346. Berchtesgaden 72. Hohe-Berchtesgadener thron, the 70. Berg, in Bavaria 27. -, near Salzburg 80. Bergen 58. - (Virgenthal) 292. Berger Thörl, the 299. Bergfall, Bad 273. Bernardin-Alp, the 34. Bernau 58. Bernhardsthal, the 10. 17. Bernhaupten 58. Bersbuch 8. Berwang 21. 25. Besenbach 39. Betzigau 2. Beuerberg 28. Bezau 8. Aus-Bezeck, the 8. Biacesa 237. 8. Biagio, Isola di 239. Bichl 39. 42. Bichlbach 21. Bichlfall, the 99. Bideneck 184 Bieberwier 22.

Bielerhöhe, the 168. Biessenhofen 2. Bigontina, Pian della 279. Bildstöckl-Joch, the 184. Binsalp 48. Binswangen 23. Biois, Val 256. 286. Birgitz 171. Birgsau 15. Birkenberg 164. Birkenkoff, the 263. 276. Birkenstein 49. Birkenthal, the 25. 276. Birkkar, the 38. Birkkarspitze, the 43. Birnbach 60. Birnhorn, the 114. Birnlucke, the 272. Bischoffeld 349. Bischofshofen 110. 328. Bischofswies 74. Bistriza, the 341. Bivio di Prad, see Prad. Bizau 9. Blahhaus 109. Blaichach 12. Bergerkogl, the (Fusch) Blankahorn, the 161. 170. Blankajoch, the 170. Blaser, the 191. Blattenspitze, the 168. Blaubachthal, the 43. 48. Blaue Gumpen, the 35. Blaue Tumpf, the 330. Blaueis Glacier, the 79. Bleiberg 348. Bleiburg 344. Blindau 60. Blindsee, the 22. Blomberg 42. Blons 159 Blosse, the 195. Bludenz 158. Blühnbachthal, the 109. Blühnbachthörl, the 109. Blüntauthal, the 77. Böbing 29. Bobingen 1. Böchgraben, the 320. Bockach-Alp, the 146. Bockart-Scharte, the 121. Seen, the 121. Thal, the 121. Bockhütte, the 35. Bockkar, the 16. Bockkarkees, the 128. Bockkarkopf, the 16. Bockkarlspitze, the 43. Bockkarscharte, the 128. Bockkogl, the 183.

Böckstein 120. Bocksteinkogl, the 117. Boden (Fimberthal) 169. (Pflersch) 193. Bodenbach, the 346. Bodenbauer, the 317. Bodenbühl, the 154. Bodenlahne, the 35. Bodensee, see Lake of Brandwieshütten, the 94. Constance. Bodenthal, the 346. Bödmen 10. Bodner 346. Boè, the 275. Bogliaco 239. Bogunschitza, the 346. Boimont, ruin 206. Boita, the 274. 278. 284. Bojen 269. Bojerbachfall, the 270. Bolbeno 241. Bolgenach, the 7. Bolladore 222. Bona, Val 282. Bondo 244 Bondone 245. Bondone, Monte 245. Bonowicz 339. Borca 281. Borgo di Val Sugana 251. Bormio 221. -, Bagni di 220. Boruniza, the 341. Borzago, Val 242. Bosco, Cant. al 218. Böse Weibele, the 265. Bosruck, the 320. 323. Botsch, see Wotsch. Botzer, the 183. Botzer-Scharte, the 183. Bovegno 245. Bowojach, see Woiwojach. Bozen 197. Bozener Leitach, the 196. Brenner 192. Bozer, the 183. Brad, see Prad. Bramberg 131. Brana 338. Brand near Telfs 37. — near Bludenz 158. — (Urschlau) 61. Brand, the 173. Brand-Alp, the 61. Brandberg 144. Brandberger Kolm, the Bresceni-Klause, the 317. Brandel-Alp, the 37. Brandenberger Joch, the Bretterwände, the 295. Brandenberger Thal, the Brettfriedl 74. 50. BARDEKER'S Eastern Alps.

Brandhof, the 316. Brandis, Alt- and Neu-207. Brandjoch, the 135. Brandjöchl, the 162. Brandner Glacier, the 158. Brandner Thal, the 158. Brandriedel, the 327. Brandstatt 330. Brannenburg 52. Brantenthal, the 202. Branzoll 232. Brate, Val di 244. Bratschenkopf, the 304. Bratz 150. Braulio, the 220. -, Monte 220. Braunadlerspitze, the 10. Braunsberg 207. 208. Brazza 365. Brè 237. Brecherspitze, the 50. Bregenz b. Bregenzer Wald, the 6. Klause, the 5.
 Breguzzo, Val 244.
 Breien, In der 201. Breitach, the 10. 13. Breitenau 312. Breitenbach, the 49. Breitenberg, the 105. Breitenschützing 85. Breitenstein 311. Breitenstein, the 57. Breitenwang 21. Breithorn the Meer) 114. Breithorn, the (Loferer Steinberge) 153. Breitkopf, the 303. Breitlahner 146. Breitlehner Jöchl, the 173. Breitspitze, the 168. Brennbüchl 163. Brennerbad 192. Brennersee, the 192. Brennkogl, the 127. Breno 248, Brenta, the 250. Brenta, Val 241. 242. -, Cima 241. -, Bocca di 241. -, château of 250. Brenta, Mts. 241. Brentenjoch, the 54. Brescia 245. Bretthoden, the 302. Brettfall, chapel 141. Bribano 284.

Bricciuskapelle, the 302. Brione, Monte 237. Brionian Islands 362. Brixen in the Brixenthal 148. on the Eisack 195. Brixener Klause, the 194. Brixenthal 149. Brixenthal, the 149. Brixlegg 55. Brizzihütte, the 174. Brochkogl, the Hintere and Vordere 180. Brocon, Passo del 257 Brotfallscharte, the 320. Bruanago 287. Bruck on the Mur 312. on the Amper 1. near Hindelang 23. - near Kempten 2. in the Pinzgau 112. -, chât., near Lienz 264. Brückl 351. Bruckmühl 52. Bruggen 162. Brunau 171. Bründlingalpe 58. Bruneck 260. Brunn 306. Brunnenburg 156. 211. Brunnenfeld 165. Brunnenkogl, the Vordere 180. Brünnstein, the 53. Brunnthal 35 -, the 70. 317. Bscheisser, the 24. Bachlaps 10. Buch 534. Buchau 48. Buchau, the 320. 323. Buchauer Scharte, the 77. 11**4**. Buchberg 310. —, the 104. Buchboden 159. Bucheben 123. Büchelbach, see Bichelbach. Büchelhof 227. Buchen 37. 164. Buchenstein 285. Buchkogl, the 334. Büchl 8. Buchloe 1. Buchrainer Alp, the 17. Buchs 156. Büchsenalp, the 76. Büchsenhausen 140. Buchstein, the Grosse 323. Buco di Vela 235. Bühelach 149.

— (Virgenthal) 292.

- (Zillerthal) 144. Buin, Piz 168. Bullköpfe, the 263. Buon-Consiglio, château Canale S. Bovo 257. Buona, Val (Auronzo) 282. (Giudicaria) 244. Burgau 105. Burgberg 12. Burgeis 188. Bürgeralp (Mariazell) 315. - (Aflenz) 316. - (Schwanberg) 335. Bürgerbach, the 289. 295 Bürgermeisteralp, the 83. Burggraben, the 105. 322. Burghalde, the 2. Burgstall near Meran 207. near Brixen 195. - near Oberstdorf 13. - near Schönberg 191. - (Pitzthal) 179. —, the Hohe (Stubai) 182. (near Heiligenblut) 30à. Burgsteinwand 268. Buigum 147. Burgwies 131. Bürs 158. Bürserberg 158. Bürstegg 10. Burtschakopf, the 160. Bus dal Lega 273. Busazza, La 244. But, the 265. Caderzone 242. Cadin, Mte. 278.
— del Laudo 280. Cadine 235. Cadini, Mti. 276. 277. Cadore, Val di 281. Caffaro, the 244. —, Val 245. Calaita Lake, the 258. Calamento, Val 251. Calceranica 250. Caldes 247. Caldonazzo 250. Lake of 250. Calliano 234. Calloneghe 286.

Camonica, Val 248.

Campiglio, Madonna

Campo, Lago di 244.

Campill Valley, the 274.

Campidello 255.

242

Campo 235.

Bühl(near Immenstadt) 3. | Campo Croce, Val 274. Campo di Sotto 279. Campolungo, Alp 275. Canale 360. -, Val 258. 286. Canalthal, the 355. Canazei 255. Cancia 281. Canciano, Passo di 223. Canfanaro 342. 362. Canin 361. Canisalpe, the 9. Canisfluh, the 8. S. Canzian 342 Capo d'Istria 359. Capo di Ponte (Val Ca monica) 248. (near Belluno) 283. Caporetto 361. Caprile 285. Caprino 237. Carano 253. Carè Alto 241. 243. Caresen Glacier, the 225. Caresolo 242. Caressa-Pass, the 201. Carlinbach, the 187. 188. Carls-Eisfeld, the 97. Carlssteg, the 146. Carlstadt 339. Carnica-Alp 361. Carolinenfeld 52. Carthaus 177. Casadio, Mte. 279. Casez 206. St. Cassian (Gaderthal) 274. Castagnovizza 360. Castelbell 189. Castelfondo 246. Castellazzo, Monte 257. Castelletto 238. (Val di Sole) 247. Castelnuovo (near Peschiera) 239. — (Val Sugana) 251. Castelruth 204. Castel Tesino 257. Castelvecchio 365. S. Caterina (Val Furva) 221. Cislonberg, the 253. St. Catharina (Schnalser Cismone 251. Thal) 177. Cattaro, Bocche di 365. Cauria 257. Cavalazza 257. Cavalese 253. Cavallina, Val 249. Cavedago 240. Cavedine, Val 235.

Cavelljoch, the 159. Cavento, Corno di 243. Cavrasto 241. Cecina 239 Cedegolo 248. Cedeh, Val di 221. 230. —, Vedretta di 231. Cederfeld 140. Ceggio, the 251. Cellero 248. Cembra, Val 253. Cencenighe 286. Cengia, Forcella della 263. Centa, Val 250. Ceppina 222. Ceraino 234. Cercen, Cima di 244. Cercena-Pass, the 247. Cereda-Pass, the 287. Ces, Alp 257. Cesdellis, Crods di 279. Cesta 280. Cettinie 365. Ceval, see Zufall. Cevedale, Monte 224, 228. -, Passo 225. 231. Cherso 364. Cherz 275. Chiapuzza 281. 8. Chiatar 247. Chieming 57. Chiemsee, the 57. Chiepina, Val 251. Chiesa 223. Chiese, the 244. Chiusa (near Pontebba) 355. di Verona 234. Chorinsky-Klause, the 98. Christberg, the 159. St. Christina 203. Castelletto 238. Christles-See, the 14. Castello (Lago di Garda) Christlieger 175. St. Christoph 160. Churburg, the 188. Ciamp Zoppe 280. Cibiana, Forcella 283. —, Val 281. Cilli 337. Cima Negra 280. Cimego 244. Cimon della Pala 257. , the 251. 257. Cittadella 252. Cittanova 362. Civetta, Monte 283. 286. Cividate 248. Civita, Monte, see Civetta. Clarahütte, the 294. Cles 246.

Cloz 246. Cocodain 278. Codalonga, Val 286. Cogolo 247. Coldai, Passo 283. Col de Rù 374. Colfosco 275. Col Freddo 278. Colico 223. Colle di S. Lucia 286. Collio 245. Comelico 282. Como, Lake of 223. Comparsa, Val 287. Compatsch 169. Concei, Val 244. Condino 244. Conegliano 283. Confinale, Monte 221. Constance, Lake of 5. St. Constantin 203 Contrinjoch, the 256. Contrinthal, the 255. Conzei, Val 237. 244. Cop di Breguzzo, Cima 241. Cop di Casa, Cima 241. Corfara, see Corvara. Corniale 359. Cornisello, Cima 244. Cornon, Mte. 282. Corte 275. Cortenedolo 249. Corteno, Val di 249. Cortina di Ampezzo 279. Denno 246. - near St. Vigil 273. Corvara 275. Corvo, Lake 214. Costalunga, Val 201. Costeana, brook 284. 285. Costonzella-Pass, the 257. Covelo, ruin 251. Crepa, Mte. 279. Crepa di Valbona 241. Crespano 252. Cresperspitze, the 168. Creto 244 Cridola, Mte. 282. Cristallino, the 277. Cristallo, Monte Cristallo, Monte (Ar pezzo) 276. 277. 280. (Ortler) 217. 219. Cristall-Pass, the 277. Croatenloch, the 107.

Croce, Mte. 263. Croce Domini-Pass, the Dietringen 18. Croda Grande 287. Colbricon, Cima di 257. Croda Rossa, the 276. 277.

—, Passo di 257. Cromerthal, the 168. Crostafels 273. Curzola 365. Cusiano 247. Custozza 239. Daberspitze, the 295. Daberthal, the 294. 295. Cologna 237.
S. Colombano, Piz 220. Dachstein, the 96, 327.
245.
Comano 240. Daila, castle 362. Dalaas 159. Comelle, Passo delle 257. Dalaaser Staffel, the 11. Dalfaz-Alp, the 47. Damm, Sasso di 254. Dammberg 319. Damüls 9. Daniel, the 22. Danzewell, the 187. Daone', Val 244. Darching 49. Darè 241. Darfo 248. Darzo 244. Daschl-Joch, see Taschl-Joch. Daumen, the 24. Daunkopf, the 183. Cordevole, the 284. 285. Davennakopf, the 159.165. Dazio 244 Debant 300. Defereggen-Thal, the 288. Deisenhofen 41. Dellach 266. Dellacher Keesflecken. the 293. Dennboden, the 109. Desenzano 239. Deutsch-Landsberg 334. Deutsch-Metz, see Mezzo-Tedesco. Deutschnofen 202. Dichtenkogl 131. Dichtlmühle, the 88. Diebswirth 335. Diemendorf 28. Diemferner, the 179. Dienten 112. Dientner Bach, the 111. Diesbach 80. Diessbach-Scharte, the 77. (Am-Diessen 29. Dietenheim 260. 267. Dietersbachthal, the 15. Dietfeld 73. Dietlhütte, the 320.

Dietmannsdorf 323. Dignano 342. Digonera 285. Dimaro 247. Dirnbach 319. Dirrenstangel, the 314. Disgrazia, Monte della Divazza 342. Dobrain-Thal, the 313. Dobratsch, the 347. Dodici, Cima 250. Döllach 301. Dölsach 265. Domegge 282 Domegliarà 234. Don 247. Donatiberg, the 337. Donnerkogln, the 97. Donnersbach - Thal, the Dont 283. Dopplersteig, the 70. Dorf (Octzthal) 172. Dorfer Glacier, the 292. Oed, the 297. See, the 298. Thal, the 292. Dorfheim, château 114. Dornauberg 146. Dornbirn 155. Dornegg-Feistritz 342. Dorner Alp, the 101. Dornsberg 190. Dorsino 241. Dos-Pez 246. Dos-Trento 233. Dössner Scharte, the 329. Dössner Thal, the 122. Douglashütte, the 158.166. Drachenhöhle, the 312. Drachenloch, the 70. Drachensee, the 22 Drachenstein, the 104. Drassberg, the 353. Drave, the 336. 347. Drei Brunnen, see Three Holy Springs. Dreiherrnspitze, the 272. Dreiländerspitze, the 168. Dreischusterspitze, the Drei Schwestern, the 157. Drei Zinnen, the 276. 277. Drena, Castello di 235. Dres 247. Dresdner Hütte, the 184. Drissenalp, the 143. Drò 235. Drusciè, Col 279.

Drusenfluh, the 166. Drusenthor, the 166. Duft-Thal, the 49. Dugon, Val 287. Duino 360. Dulwitzhütten, the 316. Ed, the 53. Durach 18. Duram-Pass, the 283. 287. Durazzo 365. Durcheckalp, the 126. Durchgang-Alpe, the 121. Durchholzen 62. Durlassboden, the 143. Dürnberg 107. Dürnholz 200. Durnstein, château 211. Durona, Alp 283. Duronbach, the 255. Durone, Passo 241. Duroner Alp, the 255. Duron Valley 204. 255. Dürrach, the 43. Dürrachklamm, the 43. Dürreberg, the 21. Dürreck, the 74. Dürrenbach 49. Dürrenboden 143. Dürrenschöberl, the 323. Dürrensee, the (Styria) 316. - (Ampezzo) 276.

Old Price 145.

—, Vorder 145.
Duxer Bach, the 145.
Duxer Joch, the 145.
Duxerköpfl, the 54.
Duxer Thal, the 145.

Ebbs 162.

Eben 48. 328.

Ebene Reichenau 329. Eben Glacier, the 219. Ebensee 89. Ebenstein, the 318. Ebenthal 345. Ebenwald 129. Ebenwand, the 227. Ebenwand Glacier 225. 228. Ebenzweier 88. Eberndorf 344. Eberstein 351. Ebnerkapelle, the 149. Ebriachbach, the 344. Echernthal, the 96. Eckartau 144. Eckbauer, the 33. Eckenalp, the 60. Eckenberg 32.

Ecker-Alpe, the 74. Eckersattel, the 108. Eckersirst, the 107. Eckkapelle, the 60. Eckl im Reith 320. Edelboden, the 316. 317. Edelgrieshöhe, the 326. Edelweisslahnerkopf, the 79. Edolo 248. Edtalp, the 98. Egard 190. Egern 45. 46. Egg 7. Eggenberg, château 334. Eggenthal, the 200. Egger Bach, the 194. Eggerbauer, the 213. Eggerberg 262. Eggessen-Grat, the 184. Egna, see Neumarkt. Eglsee, the 54. St. Egyden 308. Ehbach, Gorge of the 164. Ehmatbach, the 128. Ehrenberg, ruined castle Ehrenberger Klause 21. Ehrenburg 260. Ehrenhausen, château 336. Ehrenschwang Alp, the 3. Ehrwalder Alp, the 22. Eibelklamm, the 153. Eibiswald 334. Eibsee, the 33. Eichberg 84. 214. Eichelspitz, the 49. Eidechsspitze, the 259. Eierkopf, the 294. Einöde, in der 350. Einödsbach 15. Einstein, the 24. Eisack, the 193 etc. Eisbrucker Scharte, the 267. Eiseler, see Iseler. Eisenärzt 61. Eisenauer Alpe, the 105. Eisenbreche, the 23. Eisenerz 321. Eisenerzhöhe, the 318. Eisengabel, the 273. 274. Eisenhut, the 329. 350. Eisen-Kappel 344. Eisenkopf, the 160. Eisenstrasse, the 320. Eisenzieher 323. Eiser, the Kleine 130. Eiserne Thor, the 307.

Eishof 179. Eisjoch, the 179. Eiskapelle, the 76. Eiskögele, the 304. Eiskogl, the (Trafoi) 218. Eisrinne, the Hohe 230. Eisseepass, the 225. 231. Eiswandbühel, the 128. 308. Elbigenalp 10. Elendalp, the 51. Elferscharte, the 267. Elferkofel, the 263. Elisabethruhe, the 302. Ellbach 49. Ellenbogen 8. Elmau near Mittenwald 33. near Tegernsee 45. (Achenthal) 152. Elmauer Gries, the 26. Elmen 10. Elsbethen 68. Embach 123. Embacher Plaike, the 111. Emersdorf 348. Empfing 58. Emser-Reute 155. End der Welt, Glacier 228. Endorf 57. Endsthal, the 74. Enego 251. Eng, the (Riss) 43. 48. - (Höllenthal) 310. Enge, the 25. Engelsberg, ruin 149. Engelswand, the 172. Enguiso 237. Enn, château 253. Enneberg, valley of 273. Enns 319. —, the 318 etc. Ennsdorf 319. Ennseck, château 319. Ennsleithen 319. Enter-Rothach 45. Entschenkopf, the 15. Enzenau 42. Enzengraben, the 51. Enzinger Alp, the 131. Enzinger Boden, the 297. Epfenhausen 1. Eppan 205. Erl-Alp 164. Erlafsee, the 315. Erlakogl, the 88. 89. Erlenstein, the 314. Erling 30. Erlspitz, the 164. Erlsbach 288. Ernsthofen 319. Erpfendorf 152.

Erzbach 321. Erzberg, the 321. 351. Erzboden, the 318. Erzgunder See, the 24. Erzh. Johanns-Klause 50. Eschenauer Plaike, the Farchant 31. 111. Eschenklamm 31. Eschenlahne, the 31. Eschenloh (Últen) 214. (Loisach) 31. Eschenthal, the 31. Esclstein, the 326. Esselthalgraben, the 107. Esslinger Alpe, the 320. Fedaja-Pass, the 255. Esterbergalp, the 34. Federa, Alp 283. Etsch, see Adige. Federa Vecchia, Alp 282. Ettal 31. Ettaler Mandl, the 31. Etzerschlössl, the 73. Eurasburg 28. Evis-Thal, the 267. Ewiger Schnee, the 110. Exkopf, the 158. Eyrs 189. Faak 347. Faaker See, the 347. Faal 343. Fädnerspitze, the 168. Faè 287 Fager 83 Faggen 185. Faggenbach, the 185. Fahnengrat, the 7. Fahrnau, the 88.89. Fai 240. Faistenau 16. Falban 255. Falcade 256. 287. Falepp 50.
—, the Rothe 50. the Weisse 45. Falken 23. Falkenstein, ruin, near Kufstein 58. the, on the Königssee Felizon, the 277. 278. —, —, in the Möllthal 301. 100. Falknis, the 157. Fall 43. Fallbach, the 13. 155. Fallensteiner Thal, the 814. Faloria, Tondi di 279. Falschungspitze, the 179. Fend, see Vent. Faltenbacher Wasserfall, Ferara-Alp 275. the 13. Falzalp, the 78. Falzarego, Cima 284. —, Ospīzio in 284.

Falzthurn-Alp, the 48. Fannes, Gross- and Klein Ferleitenkees, the 124 274. Fannesthal, the 274. the Ampezzaner, 274. Farmach, château 114. Fasana 362. FaschaunerThörl, the329 Faschinajoch, the 9. Faselfadferner, the 160. Fassa, Val 255. Fasulthal, the 161. Fauken, the 32. Federerkogl, the 202. Federaun 347, 356. Feigenbach, the 17. Feistagraben, the (Sölk) Feuerpalfen, the 76. 326. Feisterscharte, the 327 Feistritz on the Drave 266. on the Mur 312. 335. on the Gail 348. , Illyrisch 341. Windisch 346. - Pulst 352. - in the Wochein 353. Feistritz, the 338. 343. Graben, the 338. Feld, the 77. Feldafing 27. 30. Feldbach 335. Feldernkopf, the 37. Feldjöchl, the 145. 272. Feldkirch 156. Feldkirchen 352 Feldwebelalp 265. St. Felix (Val di Non) 246. near Meran 213. - (Val Fierozza) 250. Felixdorf 307. , Ponte 278. Fella, the 355. -, on the Wolfgangsee Fellenberger Alp, the 145. dorf) 16. (near Waidring) 60. Felsenweissachthal, the Firmianalp, the 70. Feltre 284. -, Vette di 258. Ferchenbach, the 33. Ferchensee, the 36. Ferchenthal, the 33. Ferdinandshöhe 218.

Ferleiten 125. Fermersbachthal, the 37. Fermunt, see Vermunt. Fernazza, Mte. 285. Fernau, the Obere 184. Fernau-Joch, the 184. Fernpass, the 22 Fernerkogl, the (Selrain) 172. (Oetzthal) 175. (Ortler) 218. Fernstein, château 22. Fersina, the 233. 250. Fertö, see Neusiedlersee. Fervallthal, the 161. Festenbach 49. Feuchten 185. Feuerkogl, the 89. Feuerseng, the 117. Feistergraben, the (near Feuerstein, the 183. Bruck) 312. Feuerstein Glacier, the 191. 193. Fiammes 279. Fiave 235. 241. Fieberbrunn 114 Fiemme, Val 253. Fiera, lá 258. Fierozza, Val 250. Filzen-Alpe, the 121. Filzenkogl, the 145. Filzensattel, the (Urschlauthal) 114. · (Windau) 149. Fimberpass, the 169. Fimberthal, the 169. Finailspitze, the 174. Finelebach, the 211. 214. Fineleloch, the 214. Finestra, Passo della 258. Finkenberg 145. Finkenstein 347. Finsingbach, the 142. Finsterthal-Joch, the 172. Seen, the 172 Finsterbach, the 199. Finstermünz 186. Finsterwald 44. Fellhorn, the (near Oberst-Fiorentina, Alp 283. dorf) 16. Fiorentina, Val 283. 286. Fiori, Malga 244. Firmisanspitze, the 178. Firnitz 356. Fischach, the 85. Fischbach 52. -, the 61. Fischbachalpe, the 44. Fischbachau 49. Fischbachthal, the 37. 43. 61.

Fischburg, château 208. Fischen 13. 29. Fischerndorf 94. Fischerweg, the 297. Fischhausen 50. Fischhorn, château 112 Fischleinboden, the 263. Fischunklalp, the 76. Fiume 364. Flaas 198. Flachau, the 328. Flachhorn, the 153. Fladnitz 350. Flammspitze, the 167. Fläscherberg, the 157. Flaththal, the 170. Flattach 301. Flaurling 164. Flavon 246. Fleck 42. Flecknersee, the 152. Fleimserthal, seeFiemme. Fleischbachspitz, the 288. Fleiss, the Grosse and Fradusta, Cima della 258. Kleine 305. Fleiss, the Obere 302. Fragant 301. Flexensattel, the 11. Fliess 184. Flimbach, the 224. Flimjoch, the 225. Flirsch 161. Flitsch 361. Flischer Klause, the 361. Frankbachsattel, the 267. Flitschl 362. Flitzthal, the 196. Floiten Glacier, the 146. Franzdorf 340. Floitenthal, the 146. Floruz 250. Fluchthorn, the 169. Fluchtkogl, the 175. Fludergraben, the 94. Fluh, near Bregenz 6. Fluhenstein 23. Fluhspitze, the 168. Fochezkopf, the 130. Fodara Vedla, Alp 274. Föderlach 347. Folletto, Mte. 243. Frastanz 157. Fonda, Val (Primiero) Frastanzer Sand, the 157. Fonda, 258. — (Ampezzo) 377. Fondo 246. Fondoi 206. Fontane Fredde 253. Fontanella 9. Fonteklaus 196. Fonzaso 259. 284. Forada, Forcella 286. Forame, Punta 277. Forca, the 278. — di Sora 278. Forcella Alta, the 281. - Bassa 277.

Forcella Gesuretta 257. Grande 280. Piccola 281. Forcellina, the 244. Forchach 11. Forchtenstein, castle 308. Formarinalp, the 12. Formarinsee, the 12. Cima di 280. Formin, 283. 286. Forno 254. Forno di Canale 286. di Zoldo 283. Forno, Malga di 281. , Passo (Sulden) 227. Val 221. 231. Glacier 221. 231. Förolach 348. Forscher Alp, the 264. Forst 212. Fortogna 283. Fossadura, Val 262. 273. Fosses 274. 275. Fraganter Tauern, the Fragenstein, ruin 38. Fragsburg 212. Framont, Cima di 287. Frangart 205. Frankbachthal, the 71. Frankenmarkt 85. Franzensfeste 194. Franzenshöhe, the 218. St. Franziskus 250. Franz-Josephsbad 339. 303. Franzosensteig, the 36. Fräschalp, the 167. Fräschenlücke, the 167. Frassen, the Hohe 158. Frassene 287. Fratte, the 167. Frauenalple, the 34. Frauenberg 312. Frauenberg, the 323 Frauenburg, ruin 350. Frauenloch, the 99. Frauenmauer Cavern, the 321. Frauenstein, Villa 100. Frauenweissenbachthal, the 89. Frauenwörth 57. Frauhutt, the 135. Freddo, Col 277.

Freibergssee, the 14. Freibrunnerspitze, the 187. 189. Freienfeld 194. Freienthurn 34. Freilassing 59. Freimannbrücke, the 72. Freiwand, the (Ködnitz-thal) 298. (Pasterze) 303. - (Velber Thal) 291. Freiwand Glacier 303. Frenzela, Val 251. Frerone, Mtc. 245. Freschen, the Hohe 156. Fresen 343. Freudenstein 205. Freyn, the 314. Freynsattel, the 314. Fricken, the Hohe 32. Friedrichshafen 5. Friedstein 324. Friesach 350. Frillensee, the 33. Frischaufhütte, the 344. Fritz 61. Fritzbach, the 328. Fritzens 56. Frodolfo, the 221. 222. Frohnau 79. 83. Frohnleiten 312. Frohnwies 80. Frölichsburg 188. Fröllspitze, the 195. Fröschnitz 311. Froschsee, the 61. Frossnitzthal, the 290. Frötschbach, the 204. Froy 196. Frundsberg, château 55. Franz-Josephs-Höhe, the Frusnitz Glacier, the 298. 299. Frutzbach, the 156. Fuchsau 61. Fuchskarspitze, the 24. Fucine 247. Fügen 142. Fulpmes, see Vulpmes. Fumo, Val di 244. Fundelkopf, the 158. Funtensee, the 77. Funtensee-Alpe, the 77.

— Tauern, the 77.

Furka, the Grosse 158. -, the Kleine 158. , the Laternser 9. 156. (Patznaun) 170. Fürkele 228. Fürkele-Ferner, the 224 Fürkele-Scharte, the 225. Furkl 273. Fürstenbrunnen 70. Fürstenburg,château 188.

Fürstenfeldbruck 1.
Fürstenstein, château 73.
Gallenstein, château 320. Gastein, Wildbad 117.
Gallinakopf, the 157.
Gallinathal, the 157.
Gatterl, the 35. Fürth 131. Furva, Val 221. Furx, Alp 156. Fusch 124. Fuscher Bad, the 125.

— Thal, the 112. — Thörl, the 126. Gampenpass, the 246. Fuscherkarkopf, the 128. Gamperhof 213. Fuscherkarscharte, the 128. Fuschl 104. Fuschisee, the 104. Fusine 283. Füssen 18. Futschölpass, the 169. Gabbiol, Mtc. 244. Gabraun 312. Gacht, Pass 25. Gachtspitz, the 21. 25. Gader, the 260.

— Thal, the 273. Gafall 166. Gaflenzbach, the 320. Gagenmühle 6. Gagering 142. Gaicht 25. Gail, the 347. 348. Gailbach 193. Gailberg, the 265. Gailitz, the 356. Gailthal, the 348. Gainfarn 307. Gainfeldbach, the 110. Gais 267. Gaisach 42. Gaisach-Thal, the 22. Gaisalp, the 46. Gaisbach 122. , the 54. Gaisberg, the 69. Gaisberg Glacier, the 178. Gaishorn, the 324. Gaislerspitzen, the (Villnöss) 196. Gaisslerspitzen, the (Sil-Garsten 320. berthal) 166. Gaisstein, the (near Radstadt) 328. - (near Kitzbühel) 131. Gaisthal, the 22. Galgenbühl, the 162. Galgentobel. the 158. Galgenuel 167. Galizenthal 265. Gall, the 207. St. Gallen 320.

St. Gallenkirch 167.

Galleno 249.

Galthür 168. Gamp 157. Gampadel-Alp, the 166. Gampadelthal, the 166. Gampen-Alp, the 169. Gampenhöfe, the 227. Gamperton-Thal, the 158. Gams 318. 343. Gamsgraben, the 318. 335. Gamsgrube, the 303. Gamsfeld, the 98. Gamskarkogl, the 116. 120. Gamskogl, the 172. Gamslöcher, the 70 Gamsspitze, the 329. Gamssteig, the 204. Gamsthal, the 264. Gand 224. Ganeier Alp 159. Ganeu, Alp 167. Gannerajoch, the 167. Gannerathal, the 167. Ganskofel, the 265. Gantkofel, the 207. Gantschier 165. Garatshausen 27. Garda 238 —, Isola di 239. -, Lago di 238. Gardellon 287. Gardena, Val 275. Gardone 245. Gares 257. Garfül 12. Gargazon 207. Gargellen 167. Gargellenthal, the 167. Gargnano 239. Garmisch 32 Garnstein 196. Garsella 159. Garsella-Tobel, the 159. Garsellen-Alp, the 157. Gartenau 74. -, château 71. Gartnerkogel, the 848. Garza, Val 245. Gaschurn 167. Gassen 193, 261. Gassenalp, the 34. Gasteig (Stubai) 182. (Ridnaun) 193. · (Achenthal) 54. Gastein, the 116. -, Dorf 116. -, Hof 116.

Gatternock, the 269. Gaudenz, Alp 157. Gauenstein 165. Gauerthal, the 165. Gaul, the 207. Gauting 26. Gavardina, Val 244. Gavia-Pass, the 221. — Glacier 221. Gavia, Monte 221. Gazza, Monte 235. 241. Gebhardsberg, the 6. Gefrorne Wand, the 145. Gehackte, the 316. Geiereck, the 70. Geiersburg, the 350. Geiger, the Grosse 293. Geigerstein, the 42. Geiglstein, the 60. Geilbach 30. Geisalphorn, the 15. Geisalpsee, the 15. Geiselkopf, the 121. Geiselsbêrg 260. 273. Geiselsberger Thal, the **26**0. **27**3. Geiselspitzen, the 195. Geisfuss 15. Geishorn, the 24. Geisspitz, the 166. Geisterspitze, the (Ortler) Geitau 50. Geltthal, the 269. Gemärk, the 277. Gemona 355. Gemsplatte, the 213. Gennach, the 1. Genova, Val di 242. -, Dosson di 243. Gentschelalp, the 10. Gentscheljoch, the 7. 10. Gentschelthal, the 10. St. Georg in the Gailthal 348. near Brixen 195. St. Georgen, chapel in Bavaria 29. - in Carinthia 337. near Botzen 198. in the Pinzgau 112. in Styria 350. near Taufers 267. St. Georgenberg 55. Georgenried 44.

Gepatschalp, the 185.

Gepaisch Glacier, the 175.

Gepatschhaus, the 185.

Gepatschjoch, the 173.

Geralscharte, the 130. Gereut 250. Gerlos 143. —, the 142. —, the Hohe 143. -, the Wilde 143. Gerloswand, the 142. Gern 73. Gernalp, the 43. Gernspitz, the 21. Gerold (near Mittenwald) Gleif, chapel 205. 36. Gersberg-Alpe, the 69. Gerstruben 15. St. Gertraud on the Inn 55. St. Gertrud (Sulden) 226. - (Ultenthal) 214. Gesaus, defile of 322. 198. Geserberg 6. Gesundheitsquelle, the 158. Geweilkopf, the 167. Gfaller Mühle, the 53. Gfallwand, the 213. Gfrill 246. Giattei, Col 286. Giau, Monte 285. Giebel 23. St. Gilgen 103. Gimpelspitze, the 21. 24. Gindelalp, the 45. 49. Ginevrie-Alp, the 242. Ginzling 146 S. Giovanni, in the Friuli 359. in the Val di Fassa - (Lake of Garda) 238. Giralba 282. Giralba, Forcella di (Sexten) 263. Giralbes, Forcella di (Ampezzo) 278. Girlan 205. Girlaner Höhle, the 205. Gitschthal, the 286. 348. Giudicaria 240. 8. Giuliano 254. Val di 243. Giumella, Monte 236. Giuribell, Alp 287. Giustino 242. Gjaidköpfe, the 77. Gjaidstein, the 97. Glamergrube, the 183. Glan, the 345. 351.

Glandorf 351. Glaneck, château 70. Glanfurtbrücke, the 345. Gopfberg, the 9. Glanegg 352. Glaning 199. Glashütten (Bavaria) 47. - (Styria) 335. Gleichenberg, Baths 335. Gorizia 360. 58. Glein 349. St. Gerold (Walserthal) Gleinalpe, the 335. 349. 159. Geroldsbach, the 171. Gleirscher Jöchl, the 171. Thal, the 38. 171. Glemmthal, the 114. Gliederferner, the 267. Glieshof, the 189. Glockerin, the 304. Glockner, see Gross-Glockner. Gescheibte Thurm, the Glocknerkarkweg, the 304. Glockthurm, the 186. Gloggnitz 308. Glopper, the 155. Glozza, Val 168. Glungezer, the 57. Glurns 188. Glurnser Köpfl, the 188. Gmund (Adige) 206. 232. (Tegernsee) 46. Gmünd in Carinthia 329. — (Gerlos) 143. Gmunden 86. Gmundener Berg, the 88. Gnadenwald 56. Gobbera 257. Gobetta, Cime di 220. Göflan 189. Göge-Alp and Glacier 271. Göhlstein, the 74. Göhrenspitze, the 36. Goignalpe, the 151. Going 152. Goisern 93. Goito 239. Gojsdic, Alp 361. Goldberg Glacier, the (Rauris) 124. Goldberg-Tauern, the 124. Goldegg 111. Giuliano, Lago and Goldenbachbrücke, the 72. Goldrain 189. Goldzechscharte, the 305. Göll, see Hohe-Göll. Göller 320. Golling 107. Gulser Berg, the 261.

Gomagoi 217. Gond 224. Gorfen 168. Goriach-Alp 293. Göriachwinkel, the 327. Goriciza, Alp 361. Gleichenberg - Alpe, the Görlitzen-Alp, the 352 Görtschitzthal, the 351. Görz, see Gorizia. Gosaldo 287. Gosau 97. Gosau-Bach, the 97. Glacier, the 97. Mill 95. Schmied 97. Seen, the 97. — Zwang, the 97. Gosauhals 93. Gosleier Felsen, the 71. Göss, château 349. Gossen 351. Gossensass 193. Gössfall, the 329. Gössgraben, the 329. Gössi 94. Gössnitzfall, the 304. Gösting, château 313. 334. Gotschakogel, the 310. Gottesackerwände, the 17. St. Gotthard 335. Gottres 278. Gotzenalp, the 76. Götzens 171. Gotzentauern, the 76. Gotzenthal 76. Götzis 155. Goubachspitze, the 293. Goyen, château 212. Graba, Alp 183. Graben, Pass im 166. Grabenstein 291. Grabneralp, the 323 Grabnerthörl, the 323. Gradenthal, the 301. Grades 350. Gradisca 360. Graf-Carl-Steig, the 355. Grafeil 215. Grafenegg 324. Grafenherbergalp, the 51. Grafenstein 345. Grafing 52. Grafrath 1. Grähn 25. Gramaisthal, the 10. Grammaisalp, the Upper and Lower 43. 48. Golling-Scharte, the 329. Gramsen Glacier, the 224. 225.

Granatscharte, the 297. Granatspitze, the 297. Grande, Val (Oglio) 248. Grande, Val (Ampezzo) 278. Grappa, Monte 252. Graseck 33.

Grasleiten 201. Grasnitz 316. Grassau 59. Grasstein 194 Graswang 26. Graswangthal, the 26. Gratlspitze, the 55. Gratsch 211. 262. Grattenbach 58. Grattenbergl, the 157. Gratwein 312. Gratz 331. Graue Glacier, the 299. Graukogl, the 117. 120. Grauspitze, the 157. Graun 187. Gravenreuth's Ruhe 5. Grawand, Alp 146. Greisenberg, baths of 30. Greifenburg 266. Greifenstein, château 199. Greinberg 350. Greiner, the Grosse 147. Grenzhorn, the 53. Greuth 317. Greuther Graben, the 347. Gribella-Thal, the 170. Gries near Botzen 198. — on the Brenner 192. - in the Val Fassa 255. - in the Sulzthal 183. in the Selrain 171. Griesalp, the 78. Griesen 26. Grieser Thal, the 171. Griesgundkopf, the 15. Grieskareck, the 328. Grieskogl, the 128. Griessen, Pass 114. Griessenbach, the 114. Griessensee, the 114. Griesstein, the 318. Grieswies-Alp, the 123. Griffen 335. 360. Grignano 342. Grigno 251. Grigno, the 251. Grimming, the 325. Grimmingbach, the 325.

Alps) 344. - (Isonzo valley) 362. Grinz 162. Gröbming 326.

Grimmingthal, the 325.

Grintouc or

Grintuz.

the (Sannthal

Grobwand, the 192. Groder, the 298, 299. Grödener Bach, the 202.

— Joch, the 208. 275. Thal, the 202. Grödig 71 Grödiger Thörl, the 70. Grohmannspitze, the 203. Groissenbach 160. Grosio 222.

Grosina, Val 222. Grossaitingen 1. Gross-Arl-Thal, the 110. Grossarler Klammen 110. Grossbachthal, the 294. Grossbergthal, the 147. Grossdorf (Kals) 297. GrosseBuchstein, the 323. Gross-Elendthal, the 330.

Gross-Florian 334. Grosse Geiger, the 132. 298. Grossglockner, the 298.

304. Gross-Gmain 82. Grosshesselohe 41. Gross-Ingent, the 146. Grosse Knallstein, the 326.

Grosse Priel, the 319. Grossotto 222. Gross-Ramming 320. Gross-Reifling 320. Grosstiefenthal 50. Gross-Venediger, the 132.

290. 292. Gross-Vermunt 168. Grossweidalp 132. Grotta, la 237. Grub (Langtaufers) 187. Grub, château 93. Grubbachfall, the 129. Gruben 14. Grübl Glacier, the 183. Grubschartl 267. Grünau (Almthal) 88. Grünau, the (near Maria-

zell) \$15. Grünberg, the 88. Grund 52. Grundlsee, the 94.

Grün-Habachkopf, the 132. Grünkopf, the 36.

Grünschacher Alp 310. Grünsee, the (Ultenthal) Gurgler Joch, the 178. 255. (Steinernes Meer) 75. Gurk 851.

(Stubachthal) 297. (Tragös) 322 Grünsee-Alp, the 77.

Grünsee-Tauern, the 75.

Grünspitz, the 25. Grünstein, the 22. Grünsteinscharte, the 22. Grünten, the 12. Grünwaldjöchl, the 262. Grünwaldthal, the 261. Gruttenstein 82 Gsallbach, the 185. Gscheid, the 307. 309. Gscheidt 310. Gschiser Tobel, the 158. Gschlöss, Inner 290.

Gschnitz 191. Gschnitzthal, the 191. Gschöder 316. Gschöderkar, the 316,1317. Gschütt, Pass 98.

Gschwänd 314. Gschwändalp, the Untere Gsellknoten, the 263

Gsieser Joch, the 288. Gsiesthal, the 261. Gsoll 89. Gsollgraben, the 321. Gstatterboden, the 321. 322.

Gstattmeier Niederalpe. the 323. Osteig, the 172. Osteirhof 213. Guerdenazza, the 274. Guffert, the 47. Gufidaun 196.

Guggenberg 289. Guggenthal 102. Guglalp, the 78. Guglschneide, the 78. Gummern 266. Gumpach-Kreuz, the 292. Gumpeneck, the 326 Gumpoldskirchen 306. Gundlalpe, the 3. Gundlalp, the 13

Gunklbach, the 146. Gunskirchen 84. Guntenhang, the 9. Guntramsdorf 306. Guntschnaberg, the 198. Günzach 2. Gurgl 177.

Gurgler Thal, the (near 1mst) 23. 162. (Octzthal) 177. Gurgler Ferner, the 178. Gurgler Lake, the 178.

Gurk, the 345. 350. Gurkfeld 330 Gurtepohl 167.

Gurtis 157. Gurtisspitze, the 157. Guschgfiel Alpe 157. Guslar Glacier, the 175. Guslarjoch, the 175. Gutenalpe, the 15. Gutenstein 307. 343. (fütle 155. Gutthal, the 127. 302.

Haar 52. Habach 132. Habachkees, the 132. Habachthal, the 132. Habberg, the 62. Haberfeld, the 98. Habersauer Thal, the

Habichen 172. Habicht, the 182. Hachau 59. Hafling 213. Hagelhütte, the 43. Hagengebirge, the 108.

109. Hägerau 10. Haggen 171. Hahnenberg, the 155. Haidhausen 52. Haidnerhöhe, the 350. Haimingen 163. Hainzen 92. Hainzenberg, the 142. Hairlach 179. Hairlachbach 172. Halbweg 200. Haldensee, the 25. Haldenwangereck, the 17. Hall near Steyer 319. in the Tyrol 56. Hall Saltmine, the 56.

Hallbauer 212. Hallein 107. Haller Anger, the 38. Hallkogl, the 172. Hallstadt 95.

—, Lake of 93. 95. Glacier 97. Hallthurm, Pass 77. Hals, the 317. Halsalp, the 77. Haltspitze, the 152. Hamberg 339

Hammer 49. Hammerau 80. Hammersbach 34. Hangen-Alpel 263. Hangende Ferner, the 183.

Hangende Stein, the 21. Kleine 293. Harbatzhofen 41. Hartelsgraben, the 322.

Harter Klamm, the 141. Hermagor 348. Hartlalpe, the 350.

Haselburg 198. Häselgehr 10. Hasenohr 225.

Haslach (Eisack valley) Hetzendorf 306. 198. (Kalser Thal) 297.

- (Rhine valley) 155. Haslau 49 Heuthal, the 61. 154. Hislau 49 Haubensteig 2.

Hauenstein, ruin 204. 208. Hauerkogl, the 172.

Haunold, the 263. Haus (Ennsthal) 326. (8tillup) 145. (Bavaria) 44.

Hausham 49. Häuslhütte, the 130. Häusling 144.

Hausruck, the 85. Hebung, the 8 Hechtsee, the 51. 54. Heckbachthal, the 10.17. Hinter-Gosau 97.

Heider-See, the 188. Heilbrunn, baths 42. Heilige Berg, see Lu-Hinterkirch 187. schariberg.

Heiligenblut 301. Heiligenbluter Tauern,

the 127.

lach 348. Heiliggeist (Kasern) 272.

(near W.-Kappel) 338. Heilig-Kreuz 178 Heiligkreuz-Kofel, the 274. Heiligkreuz-Kirche, the Hinterthal 114. 273.

Heiligwasser, pilgr. cha. 140 Heimfels 264.

Heimspitze, the 30. 40. St. Hippolyt 207. Heimspitze, the 167. Hirlatz, the 95. Heimwaldkofel, the 261. St. Heinrich 28. Heiterwand 163. Heiterwang 21.

Lake of 21. Helenenthal, the 307. the Grosse and Hellbrunn, château 69.

Hemmersuppenalp, the Hirschelau 76.

Hergatz 4. Herrenwörth 57,

Harimannsberg, château|Herroint-Alpe, the 78. Hersching 30. Herzog Ernst, the 124.

Herzogsstuhl, the 351. Herzogstand, the 39. Herzogstand,

Heuberg, the 53. 62. Heufeld 52. Heukuppe, the **31**0.

Hilmerteich 334.

Himmeleck, the 15. 24 Hauensteiner Wald, the Himmelmoos-Alp, the 53. Himmelreichwiese, the

> Himmelschroffen, the 13. Himmelwand, the 120. Hindelang 23.

Hinteralpe, the 58. Hinterauthal, the 38. Hinterbühl 292.

Hinter-Dux 145. Hintereis Glacier, the 174.

Hintereisjoch, the 174.

Hinter-Graseck 33. Hintere Grat, the 227.

Hintermoos 6. Hintern Wilden, the 15. Hinterreute 8.

Hinterriss 43. Heiligengeist, near Vil-Hintere Schwärze, the

Heiligengeist-Jöchl, the Hintersee, the (Ramsau) 145. 272. (Velber Thal) 291.

Hinterstein 23, 193. Hintersteiner See, the Hinter-Stoder 319.

Hintere Wandln, the 225. Hinter-Wessen 60. Hinter-Wildalpen 318. Hippach 144.

Hirschau 9. Hirschberg, Bregenz) 6. the (near

– (near Tegernsee) 45. (near Hindelang) 23. Hirschbrunn 96.

Hirschbühl 79. Hirschegg 14. Hirschenspitze, the 11. Hirschgehren-Alp, the 17. Hirschgunder Thal, the

17.

Hirschkaar, the 120. Hirschsprung, the 14. Hirschwang 309. Hirt 350. Hirzbachfall, the 124. Hirzbachthal, the 124. Hirzer, the 213.1 Hittisau 7. Hittisberg, the 7. Hochaigner Alpe 325. Hochalpe, the (Ampezzo) 276. -, the Brucker 335 (Kaisergebirge) 54. — (near Olang) 260. 34. — (Prags) 262. – (near Unken) 154. Hochalpenspitze, the Hochälple, the 7. 155. Hochberg, the 58. Hochbrett, the 74. Hochebenkofel, the 263. Hocheck, the 78. Hochederspitze, the 164 Hoch-Eppan, ruin 205. Hochfeiler, the 71. 268 Hochfellen, the 58. 61. Hochferner, the Hochfilzen 114. the 184. Hoch-Finstermünz 186. Hochfrottspitze, the 16. Hochgall, the 270. Hochgallmig 184. Hochgern, the 59. 60. Hochgeschirr, the 88. Hochgolling, the 327. Hochgrat, the 7. Hochgrindl, the 183. Hochgruber Glacier, the 304. Hochgseng, the 154. Hochhädrich, the 7. Hochiss 47. Hochjoch, the (Oetzthal) 176 – (Ortler) 230. 231. (Silberthal) 166. — (Pflersch) 183. - Glacier 177. Hochkail, the 110. Hochkaiser, the 152. Hochkalter, the 79. Hochkogl, the 87. 88. Hochkönig, the 110. Hochkopf, the 43. Hochkrumbach 10. Hochleitenjoch, the 312. Hochleitenjoch, the 218. Hochleitenspitze, the 218. 228.

Hochlekengebirge, the 105. Hochmaderer, the 167. Hochmölbing, the 324. Hoch-Mundi, the 36. Hochmuth, the 93. Hochnarr, see Hohenaar. Hochnörderer, the 168. Hochplatte, the 59. Hochplatter Bauer 213. Hochscharte, the 114. Hochscheibenalpe, the 321. Hochschloss, the 29. Hochschober, the 288. 299 (near Partenkirchen) Hochschwab, the 316. 317. Hohe Kranzberg, the 36. Hochstadel, the (Pusterthal) 265. (Styria) 318. Hochstauffen, the 83 Hochsteg, the 145. 330. Hochstegfeld, the 129. Höchstein, the 326. Hochsteinalpe, the 316. Hochtauern, the 121. Hochtenn, the (Lechthal 10. Hochthor, the (Styria) Hohenegg 343. Hochthurm, the 322. Hoch - Vernagt Glacier, the 175, 176, Hochvernagtspitze, 175. Hochvogel, the 24. Hochwart, the (Grünten) Hohen - Salzburg, castle 13. (near Meran) 213. Hochwildspitze, the 180. Hohenschwangau, châ-Hochzink, the 114. Hoch-Zinödl, the 322. Hohentauern 324. 349. Hof (Salzburg) 102. — (Bregenzer Wald) 8. Hofalpe, the 311. Höfatsspitze, the 15. Höfen 25. Hoferalpe, the 132. 151. 271. Höfle-Alpe, the 7. Höflein 345 Hofmannshütte, the 303 Hofmannsruhe, the 13. Hofmannsweg, the 304. Hofstadt (Prags) 261. Hofstätten 9. Högelberg, the 80. Höhbauer, the 307. Hohe Aderl, the 292. Hohe Brett, the 74. Hohe Brücke, the 124 Hohe Burgstall, the 182. Hohe Docke, the 126. Hohe Eisrinne, the 230. thal) 175.

Hohe Feiler, the 171. 268. Hohe Ferner, the 223. Hohe Frassen, the 158. Hohe Freschen, the 9. 156. Hohe Fricken, the 32 Hohe Fürlegg, the 132 Hohe Gaisl, the 276. 277. Hohe Gang, the 22. 128 Hohe Geige, the 173, 180. Hohe Gerlos, the 143 Hohe Göll, the 74. 108. Hohe Ifen, the 17. Hohe Kasten, the 299. Hohe Koien, the 8. Hohe Kreuz, the 97. Hohe Mann, the 166. Hohe Mundi, the 35.38. Hohensar, the 124. 305. Hohensu, the 145. Höhenberg, Alp 146. Höhenburg, the (Kaprun) 130. Hohenburg, château 42. Höhendorf 30. Hoheneck 337. Hohenems 155. Hohenfernerjoch the 225. Hohenkampalp, the 297. Hohenkrumbach 10. the Hohenmauthen 343. Hohen-Osterwitz, château 351. 66. Hohe Sattel, the 135. Hohenwang 311. Hohenwarth, the 350. Hohenwartscharte, the 304. Hohenwerfen, castle 110. Hohe Peissenberg, the 29. Hohe Pyrgas, the 320. Hohe Rad, the 168. Hohe Riffl, the 305 Hohe Salve, the 148. Hohe Säule, the 295. Hohe Schneide, the 219. Hohe Schrott, the 94. Hohe Stellen - Scharte. the 183. Hohe Tenn, the 125. 128. Hohe Thron, the Salzburger 70. Hohe Thron, the Berch-tesgadener 70. Hohe Wand, the (Octz-

Hohe Wilde, the 179. Hohe Wildstelle, the 326. Hohe Zinken, the (Wolfgang-See) 100. (near Sekkau) 349. Hohlenstein 46. Höhlenstein 276. Hohlwege, the bacher 80. Hoiren 5. Hoirerberg, the 5. Hoisengut, the 88. Hölle, the, in Styria 317. (Pflerschthal) 193. Höllenbachthal, the 83. Hollenburg 345. Holleneck, château 334. Höllengebirge, the 89. Höllenhörner, the 11. 15. Höllenstein, see Höhlenstein. Höllenthal, the (8emmering) 309. (Partenkirchen) 34. Höllenthalklamm, the 34. Hollenzen 144. Hollenzkopf, the 270. Hollersbach 131. Hollersbachthal, the 131. Hollersbacher Scharte, the 290. Höllgraben, the 74. Hölltobel, the 15. Holzalpe, the 55. Holzgau 10. Holzhausen 28. Holzkirchen 41. Holzleiten, the 23. Holzpointalp, the 45. Hönigkogl, the 113. Hopfbach-Alp, the 297. Hopfensee, the 20. Hopfgarten (Brixenthal) (Defereggenthal) 288. Ill, the 157. Hopfreben 9. Horlachbach, the 172. Horn Glacier, the 146. Illsankmühle, the 77. 271. Hornbach, Hinter 15. Hornbachjoch, the 15. Hornbachthal, the 10. Hörndlwand, the 61. Hörnljoch, the 144. 271. Hornspitzen, the (Ziller-thal) 146. (Ræticon) 158. Hornthal, the 172. Hornthaler Joch, the 172. Incudine 248. Hörsching 84. Hörtenberg 164. Hötten 29. Inn. the 52 etc.

Hötting 141. Hrastnig 339. Huben (Oetzthal) 173. - (Iselthal) 288. Huglfing 30. Hühnerspiel, the 193. Hundham 49. Dies-Hundsbacher Jöchl. the Inner-Schmirn 145. Hundsdorfer Alp, 125. 126. Hundskehlgrund, the 272. Hundskirche, the 144. Hundskogl, the 92. Hundstall, the 276. Hundstein, the 113. Hundstod, the 78. Hungerbach, the 30. Hungerburg, the 141. Husselmühle, the 37. Hüttau 328. Hüttenberg 351. Hütteneckalp, the 92. Hüttenstein 105. Hüttisau, see Hittisau. Huttler Thal, the 12. 159. Hüttwinkel - Thal, the Hutweiden-Thal, the 225. Idria 340. Idro 245. -, Lago d' 245. Ifinger, the 213. Igendorf 341. Igla ('Sulzbach needle') St. Isidor 198. 338. Igling 1. Igls 140. St. Ilgen 317. Ilkahöhe, the 28. Iller, the 3 etc. Illklamm, the 157. Illstern 260. Vorder and Imbachhorn, the 225. Imberger Horn, the 23. Imer 259. Imlauer Gebirge, the 109. Jachenau 42. 3. Imst 162. Imsterberg 162 Incisa, Alp 275. Ingent, the 146. Ingering-Thal, the 349.

Innerberg 160. Innerfeld 263. Inner-Ganifer 161. 168. Inner-Gschlöss 290. Inner-Krems 329. Inner-Pflersch 193. Inner-Prags 261. Innerst, in der 264. the Innerwald 58. Inner-Wallgau 157. Inner-Weissenbach 89. Innichen 262. Hundskehljoch, the 145. Innicher Wildhad 263. Inning 30. Inningen 1. Innsbruck 134. Inzell 59. Inzing 164 Irdning 325. Irrsee Irrstorf 106. Isar, the 36 etc. Ischgl 169. Ischia 250. Ischl 89. brook, the 90. Ischl Saltmine, the 92. Isel, the 264. -, hill, near Bregenz 6. , near Innsbruck 139. Iseler, the 23. Iselsberg, the 300. Iselthal, the 292. Iseo 248. -, Lago d' 249. Isera 234. Isola 360. Isola dei Frati 239. Isoletto, rock 238. Isonzo, the 354. 360. Iss-Alpe (Stubai) 182. (Gerlos) 143. Issenanger 56. 182. Istalanz-Thal, the 170. Itschgerney, Alp 159. Itter, château 148 Ivano, château 251. Ixenbach 263. Jachen, the 42. Immenstadt 3. —, the 42. Immenstadter Horn, the St. Jacob (Arlberg) 161. - (Defereggen) 288. (Gailthal) 264 (Gardena) 202. im Haus 114. (Pfitsch) 147. (Prettau) 272 (Rosenthal) 347. am Thurn 68.

Jacobskogel, the 310. Jagdhausalp, the 270. 289.

Jägerkamp, the 50. Jägersprung, the 133. Jainzen-Thal, the 91. Jalouc, the 354. 361. Jamthal, the 169. Jamthaler Jöchl, the

169. Jassinggraben, the 322.

Jauerburg 354. Jaufen, the 215. Jaufenburg, ruin 215, Jaufenthal, the 193. Jaunthal, the 344. Javornik, the 341. Javrè 241. Jenbach 55. Jenbach, the 62. Jenesien 198. Jenner, the 77. Jerzens 179. Jess-Fürkele, the 157. Jettenberg 79. Jezeriathal, the 338. Jochalp, the 77. Jochbachthal, the 10. Jochberg 151. Jochberg-Wald 151. Jocherbauer, the 213. Joch-Grimm, the 202. Jöchlalp, the 62. Jochspitze, the 11.

St. Johann in the Ahrenthal 271. in the Görtschitzthal

St. Jodok 192.

—, in the Leukenthal 115. 152.

-, in the Pongau 110.

-, in the Tyrol 113. — im Wald 288.

-, in the Wochein 353. –, island, in the Königssee 75.

Johannesjoch, the 11. Johanneskopf, the 11. Johannesthal, the 43. Johannisberg, the, near

Heiligenblut 304. Johannshütte, the(Gross-

glockner) 303. (Venediger) 292. St. Johannshögel, the 80. Johannskofel, the 200. Johnsbach 322. Johnsbachthal, the 322. Jörgenhütte, the 298. St. Joseph (Sexten) 263. (Villnöss) 196. Kals 298.

St. Jacob (Villnöss) 196. Josephsberg, château 212.

> Judenalp, the 125, 128. Judenberger Höfe, the 69. Judenburg 349. Judendorf 124. 312. Judenkirche, the 14. Judicaria, see Giudica-

ria. Jugend, the 20. Julian Alps, the 340. Jungbrunn 265.

Jungfernsprung, the (Möllthal) 301. (near Gratz) 334. Juppenspitze, the 9. Jurdani 342

Jürgbauer, the 249. Jürgenhütte, the 298. Juribell, Alp 287. Juribrutt, Alp 256. Juval, castle 190.

Kaderalpe, the 322. Käferthal, the 125 Kaflunthal, the 166. Kafluner Winterjöchl, the 167. Kahlenberg, the 92. Kahlersberg, the 74 Kainach, the 334. 336. Kaindlgrat, the 130.

Kaindlhütte, the 130. Kaindl-Stollen, the 194. Kainzen Bad, the 36. Kaiser, the Hintere 62. -, the Scheffauer 152.

, the Treffauer 152. the Vordere 152. Kaiserau 323. Kaiserbrunn 309.

Kaiserbrunnen, the 309. Kaisergebirge, the 152. Kaiserhöfe, the 54.

Kaiserjoch, the (Lechthal) 70. (Kaunserthal) 186. Kaiserklause, the 50.

Kaiserscharte, the 326. Kaiserschild, the 321. Kaiserstein, the 310. Kaiserstrasse, the 152. Kaiserthal, the (Lechthal) 10.

(Kaisergebirge) 54. Kaiserwacht, the 47. Kälberalp, the 37. Kälberstein, the 73. Kälberthal, the 11. Kalbling, the 323. Kalditsch 253. Kallwang 324.

Kalsdorf 336. Kalser Tauern, the 298. Kalser Thal, the 297. 298. Kalser Thörl, the 295. Kalteberg, the 160. 161. Kaltenbach 142 Kaltenbrunn (Tegernsee)

 (Attersee) 105. (near Partenkirchen)

(near Neumarkt) 253. · (Kaunserthal) 185. Kaltenhausen, château 106. Kalte Rinne, the 311.

Kalterer See, the 206. Kaltern 206. Kalte Wasser, the 310. Kaltherberg-Alpe, 326.

Kaltwasser 362. Kaltwasserspitze, the 43. Kammer, château 104. Kammergebirge, the 326. Kammerköhr-Alp, the

152. 153. Platte, the 152. Kammerlinghorn, the 79. Kammersee the, Aussee 94.

(Upper Austria) 104. Kampen 45 Kampenn 198. Kampenwand, the 57. Kampil 198.

Kanal valley, the 355. Kanin, the 361. Kanizsa 337. Kanker 344. Kapell 62. Kapellen 310. 313.

Kapf ob Wasach 14. Kapfenberg 312. Kapfing 142 Kappel (Eisen-) 344. (Bavaria) 18.

Kappl (Patznaun) 169 Kappler Alpe, the 260. Kapron 187 Kaprun 128.

Kapruner Thal, the 128.

— Thörl, the 130. Kapunizköpfl, the 290. Kar - Alp , the 133. 182.

292. Karawanken, the 354. Kardaun 201. Karfreit 361. Karles Glacier 175. Karlesspitze, Vordere

Karlhochkogl, the 317.

KarlingerGlacier, the 130. Kematen (Taufers) 268. Karl - Ludwigshaus 310. Karlsberg 352. Karls-Eisfeld, the 327. Karlskopf, the 175. Karlssteg, the 146. Karlstein 83. Karneid 201. Karpfenwinkel, the 28. Karrerjoch, the 17. Karrerseen, the 201. Karres 163. Karrösten 163. Karröstner Alp 163. Karscharte, the 145. Karst 342. Kartell Glacier, the 161. Kartitsch 264. Kartitsch Valley 264 Karwendelgebirge, 36. 37. Karwendelthal, the 37. Käseralpe, the 15. Bad Kasereck (near Fusch) 125. —(near Ĥeiligenblut) 127. Kasern (Schmirn) 145. — (Prettau) 133. 272. Kastelruth 204. Kasten-Alp 194. Kastenreith 320. Kastenriegel, the 316. Kästl-Alp, the 120. St. Katharein 322. Katharina Scharte 213. Katsch 350. Katschbach, the 350. Katschberg, the 329. Kattergebirge, the 91. Katzenkopf, the 40. Katzensteig, the 304. 305. Katzenstein, château 212. Kaufbeuren 2. Kaufering 1. Kaunerwand, the 76. Kauns 185. Kaunserthal, the 185. Keesau, the 132. Keeskar, the 132. Keeskopf, the 132. Kehlburg 267. Kehlegg 155. Keilbach-Joch, the 145. 271. Keilbachspitze, the 267. Kelchsauer Thal, the 149. Kellerjoch, the 56. 142. Kellerlahn, the 215. Kellersberg 303. Kellerwand, the 265. Kematen (Pfitsch) 147.

Kempten 2 Kennelbach 6. Kerka 365. 354. Kerschbaumer Alp 265. Kerschbuchhof 141. Kerschdorf 348. Kesselbach, the 39. Kesselberg, the 39. Kesselbühl, the 129. Kesselfall, on the König-Kleinboden 217. see 75. (Nassfeld) 121. - near Heiligenblut 302. Kesselklamm, the 129. Kesselkogl, the 202. Kesselkopf, the 290. Kesselscharte, the 132 the Kesselwand Glacier, the Klein-Reifling 320. Kesselwandjoch, the 75. Klein-Sinne 262. Kesselwandspitze, the 75. Kleinspitze, the 10. Kiefersfelden 53. Kienberg 59. , the Seehauser 61. Kienberg-Alpe 70. Kienbergklamm 52. Kienburg 288. Kiens 260. Kindberg 311. Kirchbach 348. Kirchberg (Brixenthal) 149. der Kirchberg, baths 82. KirchbergerJoch, the 214. Klipitzthörl, the 351. Kirchbichl 54. Kirchdorf in the Tyrol 152. in Austria 319. - in Bavaria 18. Kirchholz 82. Kirchseeon 52. Kirchstein, the 42. 50. Kirschentheuer 345. Kistenkopf, the 31. Kitzbühel 115. 149. Kitzbühlerhorn, the 151. Kitzlochklamm, the 112. Kitzsteinhorn, the 130. Klachau 325 Klagenfurt 345. Lake of 346. Klais 36. Klamm, ruin, near Ob-steig 23. . — (Semmering) 310. Knorrhütte, the 35. Klamm-Pass, the 115. Klapf-Alp 60. Klammbachfall, the 47. Klamml-Joch, the 270. Klammstein, ruin 115.

Klaus (near Mellau) 8. Klaus (near Götzis) 155. - (Kanalthal) 355. - (Steyerthal) 319. Kerma-Pass and Valley Klausbrücke, the 276. Klause, the Bregenzer 5. near Kufstein 53. Klausen 195. Klausenbach 149. Klausenbach, the 51. Klebenstein 200. Kleblach-Lind 266. Klein-Elend-Scharte, the 120. 330. Klein-Fannes 274. Kleinglockner, the 299. Kleine Göll, the 77. Klein-Iselthal, the 296. Klein-Kirchheim 329. Kleinsee, the 4. Klein-Sölkthal, the 326. Kleinstein 199 Klein-Stübing 312. Kleintiefenthal 50. Klein-Venediger, the 292. Klein-Vermuntthal, the 168. Klein-Wildalpen 318. Klemensek, Alp 338. Klesenza, Alp 12. Klesheim 70. Klinserscharte, the 320. Kloascherthal, the 51. Klobenstein 199. , Pass 60. Klöpfelstaudach 142. Klösterle in the Vorarlberg 160. Klosterthal, the 159. 307. Klosterwappen, the 310. Knallstein, the Grosse 326. Knappenberg 351. Knappendorf 316. Knappenfussthal, the 261. Kneufelspitze, the 74. Knie, the Obere and Un-tere 14. 16. Kniepass, near Reutte 20. -, near Unken 153. Knittelfeld 349. Knollkopf, the 261. Knutten 270. Knuttenthal 270. Kobenz-Thal, the 349. Kochel 39. Kochelsee, the 39.

Kochenmoos, baths 190. Krampen 313. Ködnitz Glacier 298. Ködnitzthal, the 298. Kofel 251 Köflach 334. Kofljoch, the 196. Kögelalp, the 47. Köglergraben, the 149. Kohlgrub 31. Kohlthal, the 54. 62. Kolben, Im 123. Kolbenkaar, the 120. Kolbermoor 52. Kolbnitz 301. Kolfuschk 275. KolfuschkerJöchl, the 275. Kollern 198. Kollinkofel, the 265. Kolm Saigurn 123. Kolmspitz, the 104. Kolowrathöhle, the 70. Königsalp, the 46. Königsbach, the 75. Alp 74. Königsberg, Alp 76. Königsberg, the 361. Königsberghorn, the 100. Königsdorf 42. Königssee, the 74. Königsspitze, or Königs-wand, the 230. Königsstuhl, the 329. Konstanzer Thal, the 4. Koppen, the 93. Koppenbrüller Cavern 93. Koppenthal, the 93. Kopreinsattel, the 338. Kor-Alpe, the 335. Koritenza 341. Koritnica, the 361. Kornath 264. Kornau 14. Korn-Tauern, the 121. Koroschica-Alp 338. Korspitze, the 217. Kortsch 189. Koschuta, the 344. Kössen 62 Köstendorf 85. Koth-Alpe, the 47. 92. thal) 174. Kötschach 120. 265. 348. Krieglach 311. Kötschachpass, the 265. Kötschachthal, the 120. Kotschna, the Bärentha-Krimmler Glacier 133 ler 346. , the Seeländer 345. Köttulach 343. Krainburg 352. Krainer Hütten, the 307. Kramer, the 34. Kramerhütte, the 121. Kramets-Au 43.

Kroatenloch, the 107. Kramsach 55. Kramul, the 299. Kranabetsattel, the 89. Kranebitten 141. 165. Kranichsfeld 337. Krankenheil, baths 41. Kranzberg, the Hohe 36. Kränzelstein 200. Kranzhorn, the 57. Krapfenkar spitze, the 43. Krappfeld, the 351. Kraspesspitze, the 72. Kratzenberg, the 131. Kratzer, the 14. Krautinsel, the 57. Krautkasergraben, the 74. Krautschneiderbrücke. the 71. Krautwaschl 335. Kraxentrag, the 192. Kreckelmoos, baths 25. Krehalp, the 89. Kreidengraben, the 36. Kreidensee, the 274. Kreilspitze, the 227. Kremsbruck 329 Kremsmünster 84. Kressnitz 339. Kresswasserl 260. Kreuth, Wildbad 46. , village (Bavaria) 40. - (Gailthal) 348. Kreuz Glacier 174. Kreuzalpe, the 34. Kreuzberg (Carinthia) 266. (Salzach valley) 328. (near Schliersee) 49. (Sexten) 263. 282. Kreuzeck, the 16. 266. Kreuzhütte, the 174. 142. 143 (near Meran) 200. (Prags) 261. , the Hohe 189. Kreuzkamm, the 174. Kreuzkofl, the 273. Kreuzkogl, the 117. 120. Kreuzspitze, the (Oetz-Krimml 132. , the Wilde 143. Tauern, the 133. 272. Thörl, the 293. Waterfalls 132. Krippenstein, the 95. Krippes 274. Kristallspitzen, the, see Monte Cristallo. Krn, the 361.

Kronau 354. Kronburg, ruin 162. Kron-Metz, ruined fortr. 246. Kronplatz, the 260. Kropfsberg, ruin 55. Kroppenstein, ruin 121. Krössbach 182. Krottenkopf, the (Algäu) 16. (Partenkirchen) 34. Krottensee, the 104. Krumbach 7. Krumbach, the 143. Krumbach ob Holz 10. Krumbachthal, the 10. 17. 143. Krumelbach, the 123. Krumme Steyerling 319. Krumpendorf 346. Krumpensee 181. Krün 44. Küchelberg 208. Kuchelmoosalp, the 144. Kuchenspitzen, the 160. Kuchl 107. Kuchler Loch, the 75. Kuck, the 353. Kuebach, château 198. Kuens 214. Kufstein 53. Kugelhorn, the 23. Kugellucken, cavern 312. Kühberg 14. 155. 260. Kühbühel, the 114. Kühetei 171. Kuhflucht, the 32. Kühkarlköpfl, the 125. Kühnsdorf 344. Kuhroint-Alp, the 78. Kreuz-Joch, the (Gerlos) Kuhschneeberg, the 307. **310.** Kühtreien, ravine 173. Kühzagelalp, the 50. Küllenberg 342. Kulm (Samina) 157. · (Ramsau) 325. Kulpa, the 339. Kummenberg, the 155. Kummersee, the 215. Kundl 54. Kuntersweg, the 196. Künzel-Spitze, the 9. Kuppelwies 214. Kürsinger Hütte, the 132. 292. Kurtatsch 206. 232. Kurze Grund, the 149. Kurzras 177. Laafeld, the 76. Laak 352.

Laakirchen 84. Laas (Carnia) 341. - (Vintschgau) 189. Lasse 339. Laaser Spitze, the 187. Lasser Thal, the 189. Lastech 188. Labau 61. Labauner Joch, the 188. Lanersbach 1 Labauner Kopf, the 187. Langbath 89. Lachalpe, the 131. Lachenspitz, the 25. Ladis 185. Ladiz 43. Ladritscher Brücke, the Langenauthal, the 47. 194. 259. Lafraun 250. Langenfeld, the 34. Lagant Alp 158. Lagarina, Val 234. Lagarina, Lagazuoi, Mtc. 275. 285. Lägerthal, see Lagarina. Lago Bianco (Ampezzo) - - (Val Gavia) 221. - Inghiacciato, Passo del 244. - Nero (Val Mazza) 221. - Scuro, Passo del 244. Langestei 170. Lagoscuro, Cima 244. Lagutz, Alp 12. Läĥn 21. Laibach 340. the 340. Laibacher Moos, the 340. Langgrub-Joch, the 189. Laimach 144. Lainach 301. Lainaustiege, the 88. Lainbach 319. Lainthal, the 36. Lakenboden, the 310. Lalider 43. Lambach 84. St. Lambrecht 350. Lamingbach, the 322. Lammer, the 108. Lammersberg 95. Lamon 259. Lamprecht-Ofenloch, the Lamprechtsburg, the 260. Lamsenjoch, the 55. Lana 207. -, Col di 285. Landeck 162. Landeggkopf, the 297. Landeggthal, Landl (near Kufstein) 51. Lapones, Alp 191. - (Ennsthal) 321. Landro 276. Landsberg on the Lech 1. Lappacher Jöchl, the 268. Landschau 165.

Landschitz - Scharte, the Lappacher Thal, the 267. Landskron, château 312. Lardaro 244. -, ruin 347. Landsteg, the 112. Landthal, the 76. Landthal-Alp, the 76. Landthal-Wand, the 76. Lanerkees, the 272. Lanersbach 145. Langbath Lakes, the 89. Langebene 174. Langeck 200. Lange Grund, the 149. Längenfeld, see Lengenfeld. Langenferner, the 224. Langenferner-Joch, the Latz 157. 159. 225. 231. 183. - (Gardena) 208. Langenthal-Alp 42. Längenthaler Alp 72. Langenwang 13. 311. Langgrub 187. Länggries 42. Langgrub Glacier, 189. Langkofi, the 203. 254. 255. Langpoltner Graben, the Lavant, the 343. Lavant, château 350. Lavant-Thal, the 343. Langsee 54. Langsteg-Thal, the 344. Langtauferer Joch, the Lavatsch-Thal, the 38. Ferner, the 175. Spitze, the 173.
Thal, the 173. 187.
Langthal (Octzthal) 178. Langthaler Eck, the 178.

— Ferner, the 178.

— Joch, the 179. Langwies 89. Lannach 334. Lans 140. Lanser Köpfe, the 140. Lanterna, Vs Lanzada 223. Val 223. the 290. Laperwitz Glacier 299. 304. Lapp-Thal, the 288. Lappach 267.

Larainthal, the 169. Larieto, Alp 278. Laris, Vedretta di 242. Larisfall, the 243. Larosbach, the 72 Laroswacht, the 73 Larsenbach, the 162 Lasankatobel, the 12. 159. Lasnitzthal, the 292. Lasörling, the 291. 292. Lassach 121. Lassing, the 315. 318. Lassnitz, the 335. 336. Lastè 285. —, Cima di 256. Laternser Thal, the 9. 156. Latsch 189. Lattemar, the 201. Lattengebirge, the 77. 78. Latzfons 196. Langenthal, the (Stubai) Latzfonser Joch, the 196. Laudachsee, the 88. Laudeck, ruin 185. Laufbühler See, the 24. Laufen 93. 337. Laugenspitze, the 214. Launsdorf 351. Lausberg-Lahne, the 37. Lauter 59. Lauterbach, the 149. Lautersee, the 36. Lautrach 154. Lavamund 343 Lavaredo, Cime di 282. Lavarone 250. Lavatscher Joch, the 38. Lavazzo, Castel 282. Lavenone 245. Lavinores, the 278. Lavis 232. Lawinenstein, the 325. Laxenburg 306. Layen, see Loyen. Lazag-Thal, the 194. Lazins 179. 215. Lazinser-Thal, the 179. Lazise 239. Lebenberg, château (near Meran) 211. (near Kitzbühel) 149. Lebenberger Alp 213. Lebring 336.
Lech, village 11.
Lech, the 1. 11. etc.
Lechfeld, the 1. Lechleiten 10. 17.

INDEX.

Lechthal, the Upper 17. Lermoos 21. Lecknersee, the 7 Ledro, Lago di 237. _, Val di 237. Lees 352. Legerwand, the 227. Lehenalpe, the 7. Leibnigthal, the 288. Leibnitz 336. Leibnitzer Feld, the 336. Leukenthal, the 115. Leifers 202 Leilachspitz, the 25. Leisach 265. Leitenalm, the 213. Leiterbach, the 304. Leiterbachfall, the 302. Leiterhütte, the 304. Leiterkees, the 304. Leiterköpfe, the 300. 305. Leiterthal, the 300. 304. Leitha Mts., the 307. Leithneralp, the 131. Leithneralp, Leitstuben 61. Leitzach 49, 50. Leklebach, the 179. Lend, on the Lech 10. —, on the Salzach 111. 115. Lend-Canal, the 315. 346. Lichtenstein 349. Lengenfeld 172. 354. Lengmoos 199. Lengdorf 131 Lengstein 199. Lengstein, the Grosse 270. Leno 234. Lenzumo 237. 244. Leoben 348. Leobersdorf 307. Leogang 114. Leogang-Thal, the 114. St. Leonhard (Defereggenthal) 288. - (Enneberg) 274. - (Kartitschthal) 264. - (Carinthia) 350. - (Lavantthal) 343. — (Passeir) 215. (Pitzthal) 179. St. Leonhards-Sattel, the Limo, Joch 274. Leonhardsstein, the 46. Leoni 27. Leonsberg-Zinken, the 92. Leonstein (Styria) 319. - (Carinthia) 346 Leopoldskirchen 355. Leopoldskron, château 69. Linkerskopf, the 15. Leopoldskroner Moos 69. Leopoldsruh, baths 265. Leopoldstein, château 321. -, Lake of 321. Lerchbühel 213. Lercheck 323.

Lesach 297. Lesachthal, the 297. Lesece 342. Lesina 365. Lessachgraben, the 326. Lessachthal, the 264. Letusch 337. Leuchtenburg 206. Leutaschmühl 36. Leutasch Valley, the 36. Loch, Sasso di 254. Leutascher Mähder, the Lochau 5. 37. Leutsch 337. Leutschbach, the 337. Leutschthal 338. Levico 250. -, Lago di 250. Leytha, see Leitha. Libuska 344. Lichtenbachgraben, the Lichtenberg (Pinzgau) 114. (Vintschgau) 188. Lichtenegg 311. Lichtenwald 339. Lichtmessberg, the 323. Lichtwer, ruin 55. Liebenfels 352. Lieboch 334. Lieburg, the 264. Liechlkopf, the 10. 17. Liechtenstein, castle 157. Liechtenstein-Klammen, the 110. Liegnitzhöhe, the 329. Lienz 264. Lienzer Klause, the 264 Lienzinger 131. Lieser-Thal, the 266. Liesing 264. 306. Liesing-Thal, the 324. Liezen 324. Limbergalpe, the 129. Limone 239. Lind 347. Lindau 4. Lindenhof, the 4. Linder 26. Linderhof, the 26. Lingenau 7. Lintthal 146. Linz 84. Lipizza 359. Lisenzer Thal, the 171. Lissa 365. Listolade 287.

Littai 339. Litzbach, the 165. Litzner, the Grosse and Kleine 168. Livinalongo, Val 285. Livrio, Monte 217. Lizzana 234. Lobbia Glacier, the 243. Lobnitz, the 343. Lobspitze, the 166. 168. Loch 8. Lochmühle, the 260. Lockstein, the 73. Lödensee, the 61. Lodrone 244. Lofer 153. Loferer Alpe, the 153. Loferer Hochthal, the 153. Loferer Steinberge, the 152 Löffelspitze, the 146. 271. Logarthal, the 338. Lohbachfall, the 45. Loibl, the 345. Loibl, the Kleine 346. Loisach, the 21. 28. 31. Loitsch 340. Lölling 351. Longarone 283. Looch 354 Loose, the 7. Loppio **236**. Loppio, Lago di 236. Lorena, the 7. St. Lorenz 194. St. Lorenzen (Gailthal) 264. (Pusterthal) 260. (Carinthia) 343. (Styria) 349 Lorenzo 360. Loreth 169. St. Loretto 13. Lorina, Val 237. Lorüns 165. Losenstein 320. Loser, the 94. Lotterbad 214. Lötzenbach, the 162. Lovere 248. Lovero 222. Loyen 202. Lozzo 282. S. Lucano, Passo 257. 8. Lucano, Val 257. 287. -, Palle di 286. 287. Luchsboden 310. Lisenzer Glacier, the 172. S. Lucia (near Verona) 239. (Valtellina) 222.

- (near Caprile) 286.

25

Lückel, the 263. Luckeralp, the Obere 45. Maienburg 207. Lucknerhütte, the 298. Ludesch 159. Ludescherberg 159. Lucg, Pass 108. Luftenstein, Pass 153. S. Lugano 253. Lugauer, the 321. Lugen 9. Lukashanslalp, the 125. Luke's Cross, the 289. Luknia Pass, the 354. Lüneralpe, the 166. Lüner Krine, the 166. Lunersee, the 158. Luna, Col di 258. —, Mate. 287. Lungau, the 329. Lunghiega 273. Lusarn 250. Luschariberg, the 355. Lüsenthal, the 196. Lussin-Piccolo 364. Lustheim, château 75. Luttach 270. Luttersee, the 36. Lutzbach, the 159. Lüxenhütte, the 350. St. Luziensteig, the 157. Machtlfing 30. Mackner Kessel, the 200 Madatsch, the 217. 218. Madatsch Glacier, the 217. Madatschjoch, the (Ortler) St. Mang 18. (Pitzthal) 181. Mädele-Gabel, the 16. Mädelejoch, the 16. Maderno 239. Madleiner Thal, the 169. Madonna diCampiglio242. Madonna di Neve 256. Madonna di Tirano 222. Madritschbach, the 224. Madritschjoch, the 225

Madritschspitze, the 228. Madriser Spitze, the 167. Maè 283. Magasa 237. St. Magdalena (Villnöss) Mare, Pallon della 221. 196. - (Gsies) 288. (Selrain) 172. Magdalenenhöhle, the 342. Magdalensberg, the 351. Magerbach 163. Maggiore, Monte 237. 362. St. Margarethen 52, 154. Martellthal, the 223. Maglern 356. Mahlknecht 204. Mahlknecht-Joch, the 204. Mahrenberg 335.

Mahrenwald 288. Mairalm, the 88. Mairhofen 144. Maiselstein 13. Maistadt 262. Malag 186. 187. Malag-Thal, the 186. Malborghet 355. Malbun-Thal, the 157. Malcesine 238. Malchbach, the 162. Malcoira, Alp 280. Malè 247. Malenco, Val 223. Malero, the 223. Malfonthal, the 161. Malga, Val di 244. Malga di Cassina 231. Malhamspitze, the 295. Mallnitz 122. 122. Mallnitz-Thal, the 301. Malono 248. Mals 188. Malser Heide, the 188. Maltathal, the 329. Maltein 329. Mandling 328. Mandron, Alp 243. 244. Mandron Basso, Catena del 244. Mandron Glacier 243 Mandronhütte, the 248. Manger-Alpe, the 88. Mangert, the 355. 361. Mangert Lakes, the 365. Mangert Valley, the 361 Maria-Worth 346. Mangfall, the 44. 49. 52 Mariazell 314. Maniva, Passo della 245 Marienberg, abbe Mankbach, the 158. Mannhart, see Mangert. Mannhartalp, the 122. Marauner Thal 214. Marburg 336. Marceana 281. Marchkareck. the 329. Marchtrenk 84. Marco 234. 282. 247.

-, Valle della 248. -, Vedretta la 228. Marein 312. Mareith 193 Mareson 283. St. Margarethenkapf, the Margreid 206.

St. Maria (Gardena Valley) 203. - (Münsterthal) 188. della Salute 282. (Stelvio) 219. (Val Trenta) 354. (Glashütten) 335. Maria-Alm 114. Maria-Brunn 141. Maria-Brunneck , chapel 108. Maria-Eck 61. Maria im Elend 123. Maria-Gail 347. Maria-Grün (near Feldkirch) 156. (near Gratz) 334. Maria-Kulm 323. Maria-Kumnitz 325. Maria-Kuntersweg 79. Maria-Loretto 346. Mallnitzer Tauern, the Maria-Luisenbrunnen, the 149. Maria Lukau 264. St. Maria Magdalena 172. Maria-Pfarr 329. Maria-Plain,pilgr.-church 70. Mariarast 343 -, chapel 1**42**. Maria-Rehkogl 312. Maria-Saal 351. Maria-Saalen 273. Maria-Schmelz 224. Maria-Schnee 199. Maria-Schutz 311. Maria-Strassengel 312. Maria im See 353. Maria-Trost 334. Marienberg, abbey 188. -, the, near Kempten 2. Marienbrücke, the 20. Markt-Tüffer 339. Marling 211. Marlinger Berg, the 213. Marlt Glacier, the 226. Marltschneid, the 230. Marltthal, the 230. Marmarole, the 282 Marmolada, the 256. Marocaro, Val 244. Marquartstein 59. Marteck 143. Martell 224. Marteller Alp 224. St. Martin (Ahrenthal) (Ennsthal) 326. - (Gaderthal) 274.

S. Michele 232

St. Martin (near Hall) 56. Mauterndorf 327. 329. (Passeir) 215. — (on the Saalach) 153. — (Salzkammergut) 98. - (Schneeberg) 194. S. Martino di Castrozza 257. Martinswand, the 164. Marui-Thal, the 161. Marul 12. Marulthal, the 12. 159 Marxwiesen, the 300. 305. Marza, the 240. 241. Marzell Glacier 176. Marzellspitzen, the 176. Mazza, Val 221. Märzenbachklamm, the Mazzin 254. Marzoll 80. Marzon, Forcella di 277. -, Val 277. Mas 287. Maschelalp, the 123. Maseralp, the 60.

Masino, Bagni di 223.

—, Val 223. Massimeno, Alp 243. Masuccio, Piz 222. Masul Gorge, the 213. Materott, Malga 243. Mathon 169. Matler Alpe, the 157. Matrei 191. -, Windisch 289. Matreier-Velber Tauern, the 291. Kalser Thörl, the 289. Matschatsch, the 205. Matscher Glacier, the 189. Joch, the 188. Thal, the 188. Matschon-Joch, the 158. Matschonspitze, the 158. Mattarello 233. S. Matteo, Punta di 221. 247. Mattersberg 289. Mattersdorf 308. Matting 164. Mattuglie 342. Matzen, château 55. Mauls 194. Maultasch, ruin 207. Maurach 48. —, the (Oetzthal) 172. Mauren 167. 273. Maurerkeesköpfe, the 293. Maurerthal, the 293. Maurerthörl, the 293. Mauria Pass, the 282. Mauritz-Alpe, the 47. Mautern 324.

Mauthen 265. Mauthhäusel, the 59. Mauthhausen 83. Maxglan 80. Maxhütten, the 124. Maximilianshütte, the 58. Miesing, the 50. Max-Josephsthal', the 50. Migion, Mte. 285. Maxklamm, the 34. Mayenfeld 157. Mayralp 132. 213. Mayrhofen (Gastein) 116. Millero, Corno di 243. — (Eggenthal) 201. —, Val 243. - (Zillerthal) 144. Mazzo 222. Medelzkopf, the 299. Medraz 182. Mehren 55. Mehrerau 6 Meidling 306. Melach, the 171. Meleda 365. Meledrio, the 247. Mellau 8. Melleck 154. Mellenbachthal, the 8. Memmingen 2. Mendelgebirge, the 206. Mendelpass, the 205. Mendlingbach, the 318. Mendola, see Mendel. Menicigolo, Monte 243. Meran 208. Merbjöchl, the 272. Merkenstein 307. Merzlagora, the 338. Mesules 275. Mesurina, Alp 281. —, Lago 281. Metnitz 350. Mettenham 59. Metzenleiten 74. Mezzano 259. Mezz' Isola 249. Mezzo, Colle di 241. Mezzo-Lago 237. Mezzo-Lombardo 245. Tedesco 246. Mezzodi, Becco di (Am-pezzo) 283. 283. —, — (Brenta) 241. Miana 287. St. Michael (Lungau) 329. -, chapel 28.

(near Hall) 56.

- (near Leoben) 349.

- (Ueberetsch) 205.

Michaelsburg, the

273.

Michelbacher Thal, the 288. Michelreiss 269. Mieders 181. Miesbach 49. Miklauzhof 344. Milders 182. Mileins 196. Millstadt 266. Millstädter See, the 266. Mils 162. Mincio, the 239. Miramar, château 359. Mis 287. Mis valley, the 287. Miss 338. Missbach, the 343. Missian 205. Misslingbach, the 343. Misthaufen, the 12. Misurina, Lago 281. Mittag, the 3. Mittagskogl, the (Pitzthal) 180. (Carintia) 347. Mittagspitze (Bregenzer Wald) 9. (near Hinterstein) 24. (Montavon) 166. - (Paznaun) 161. Mittagsscharte, the 70. Mittelberg (near Immenstadt) 3. (Walserthal) 10. 14. (Pitzthal) 179. (Ritten) 199. - (near Hallein) 107. Mittelberg Glacier, the 173. 180. Mitteldorf 291. Mittel-Graseck 33. Mittenwald 36. Mitteralpe, the 53. Mitterbach 315. Mitterbachjoch, the 271. Mitterbad 214 Mitterberg 110. 269. Cima di (Val Zoldo) Mitterburg 342. 83. Mitterdorf (Carnia) 353. — near Kaltern 206. -, château, on the Semmering 311. Mitterfeld-Alp, the 110. Mitterkar Glacier, the 174. Mitterkaser-Alpe 74. 260. Mitterkopf, the 132. Mitterndorf 325.

Mittersee, the (Bavaria) | Morgenalblspitze, the 263. | Mullwitz Glacier, the 292. 61. (Reschen) 187. (Velber Thal) 291. Mittersendling 41. Mittersill 131. Mitterthal 261. Mitterthörl, the 126. Mittewald (Brenner) 194. - (Pusterthal) 264 - (near Villach) 348. Mixnitz 312. Mocheni, Val dei 250. Mödling 306. Mödring 350. Moena 254. Moggio 355. Mohnenfluh, the 10. Moistrana 354. Moistroka, the 354. Mojazza, Mtc. 287. Molberding 59. Molignon, see Mahlknecht. Molkenbauer, the 83. Möll, the 301. Möllbegg, the 325. Möllbrücken 301. Molln 319. Möllniggfall, the 330. Möllthal, the 266. 301. Mölten 198 Möltener Bach, the 207. Molveno 240. -, Lago di 240. Mönchsberg, the 166. Mondadizza 222. Mondatsch, see Madatsch. Mondin, Piz 169. 186. Mondsee 104. 238. - (Valtellina) 223. Montan (Martell) 224. - (near Neumarkt) 253. Montavon 165. Monte, Val del 247. Monte Croce-Pass 265. Monthal 273. Montiggl 206. Montiggler Seen, the 206. Monzoni, Val 254. Moos (near Bruneck) 273. (Passeir) 215. (Sexten) 263. Moosalp, the 105. Mooserboden, the 129. Moosnock, the 270. Moosthal, the 161. Morbegno 223. Mörchenspitze, the 146.

Mori 234. 236. Morignone 222. St. Moritz (Ahrnthal) 268. Moritzing 207. Morter 223. Mörtschach 301. Mörzelspitze, the 9. 155. Muretto Pass, the 223. Mosberg, the 152. Mösel 351. Möselbad 261. Mösele, the Grosse 268. Mösele Glacier, the 268. Moseralp, the 323. Möseralpe, the 58. 60. Mösle-Alp, the 24. Moserhütte, the 121. Mosern 95. Mösern 164. Moslainalpe, the 43. Mössna 326. Mostnock, see Moosnock. Moszenikbach, the 346. Mothenkopf, the 158. Motta, la 249. Mötz 163. Muda, la 274. Muggia 359. Mugoni, Sasso dei 254. Mühl 21. Mühlau 141. 223. Mühlauer Klamm, the 141. —, Altissimo di 237. Mühlbach (near Hallstadt) Naiderach-Thal, the 26. (Pinzgau) 131. - (Pongau) 110. (Pusterthal) 259. (near Taufers) 267. Mühlbach-Joch, the 267. —, the 104.

Monfalcone 360.

Monfagna (Lago di Garda) Mühlbacher Klause, the 270.

Montagna (Lago di Garda) Mühlbacher Klause, the Nardis, Cima di 244. Mühlbachthal (near Bischofshofen) 110. · (near Niedernsill) 131. Mühldorf 88. **3**01. Mühlen 267. Mühlhorn, the 57. Mühlsturzhorn, the 79. Nassfeld, the (Fusch) 126. 153. Mühlthal 26. Mühlwald 267. Mühlwalder Joch, the 271. Mühlwald-Thal, the 287. Mulitzthal, the 291. Mulitzthörl, the 288. 293. Mülleralp 89. Mülln 67. Müllnerhorn, the 154. Mullwitz-Aderl, the 290. Nauderer Tscheythal, the 292.

Münster (Grisons) 188. Mur, the 312. 348. Mur, Sasso di 258. Muranza, Val 188. 219. Murau 329. Murauer Kopf, the 121. Murnau 30. Murwinkel, the 329. Mürz, the 311. 313. Mürzsteg 313. Mürzzuschlag 311. Müselbach 7. Mustair 188. Mustarin, Alp 12. Mutberg, the 178.
Muteck, the 174.
Muthspitze, the 213.
Muthspitze, the 166.
Muttekopf, the 163. Mutterberg, Alp 183. Mutterberger Joch 183. Mutterberger See 183. Muttersberg 158. Naafkopf, the 158. Nabresina 342.

Nadel, the (Sannthal) 338. Naeswand, the 14. Naglerspitze, the 217. Nago 235. Naif, the 208, 212. Nals 207. Nambino, Val 242. Nambron, Val 242. Namboser Thal 11. Nanos, the 342.P -, Pisc di 243. -, Vedretta di 244. Narrenbrücke, the 155. Nashornspitze, the 217.

Nassbauer, the 309. Nassereit 23. Nasse Wand, the 186. - (Gastéin) 121. - (Pfandlthal) 127. Nassfelder Tauern, the

122. Nasskamp, the 309. Nassklamm, the 309. Nassthal, the 309.

Nasswald 309. Natterriegel, the 323. Naturns 177. 190. 186.

Nauders 187. Naudersberg 187 Nave S. Rocco 232. Navisthal, the 191. Nebelhorn, the 16. Neder 172. 182. Neidenstein 345. Nendeln 157. Nenzigast-Thal, the 160. Nenzing 157. Nenzinger Himmel 158. Nesselgraben, the Upper and Lower 154. Nesselwang 18. Nesselwängle 25 Nestelau-Alpe 61. Neuberg 313 Neubeuern 52. Neuburger Alp 322. Neue Welt 225. Neuhaus, baths in Styria 337. Neuhaus, château, in the Niederthei 172. Ahrenthal 267. -, near Salzburg 104. -, in Bavaria 50 Neu-Hohenems 155. Neukirchen (Pinzgau) 132. - (Styria) 337. (near Traunstein) 61. Neumarkt on the Adige Nockstein, the 104. 232. 253. Neumarkt in Salzburg 85. — in Styria 350. Neumarktl 346. Neuming 353. Neu-Montfort 155. Neunerkofel, the 276. Neunkirchen 308. Neun Quellen, the 122. Neu Prags 261. Neureuth, the 45. Neu-Schwanstein 20. Neu Spondinig 189. Neustadt, Wienerisch 307. Neustatt-Alpe, the 327. Neustift, near Brixen 194. —, in Carnia 338. -, in the Stubaithal 182. Neves, Alp 361. Neves-Alp, Upper 268. Neves-Sattel, the 268. Neves-Thal, the 267. Neveser Glacier, the 268. 271. Neveser Jöchl, the 268 S. Niccolo, near Riva 236. -, in Istria 362. Nickenalp 24

St. Nicolas (Ultenthal)

(Sölkthal) 326.

S. Nicolas (Adige valley) Oberbergthal, the (Salzburg) 106. Niederalpl, the 313. Niederdorf 262 Niederhofen 324. Niederhütte, the 324.
Niederjoch, the 176.
Niederjoch Glacier, the Oberdrauburg 265. Niederjöchl, the 181. Niederlana 207. Niederndorf on the Inn Obergrainau 33. (Pusterthal), see Niederdorf. Niedernsill 131. Niederpöcking 27. Niedersonthofer See 3 Niederthal (Oetzthal) 173. 178. (Antholz) 261. Nieder-Vachenau 61. Niklasdorf 348. Niklaskopf, the 292. St. Nikolaus 337. Nikolsdorf 265. Noana, Val della 258. Noce, the 247. Nockspitz, see Saile. Nöderberg, the 185. Nöderkogl, the 173. Nofels 157. Noggls 169. Non 83. . Val di 246. Nonnberg, convent 67. Nonnthal 67. Nönöres 273. Nonsberg, see Val di Non. Noth, the 318. Nötsch 348. Novaledo, Masi di 250. Novella, the 206, 246. Nufels 185 Nussdorf 105. Nussensee, the 91. Nuvolau, Monte 280. -, Forcella di 280. Nýmphenburg, château 1. Obdach 343. 349. Obdorf 158. Oberaich 266. Oberalm 106. Ober-Ammergau 31. Oberau (Bavaria) 31. – (Tyrol) 194. Oberaudorf 53. Oberberg (Stubai) 182.

(Schnals) 177. Oberbotzen 199. Oberburg 337. Obercilli 337. Oberdorf (Bavaria) 3. Oberdrum 265. Obereck 92. Ober-Göriach 353. Obergünzburg 2. Ober-Gurgl 177. Oberhof (Nassthal) 309. (Metnitz) 350. Oberhofen 105. Oberhofer Alp 46. Ober-Iss, Alp 182. Oberjoch 24. Oberkindberg 311. Oberlaibach 340. Oberlana 207. Oberlaner, Alp 77. Ober-Leutasch 37. Ober-Lienz 288. Oberluttach 271. Obermädele, Alp 16. Obermädelejoch, the 16. Obermais 210. Ober-Mauern 29i. Obermiemingen 23. Obernach 31. Obernach, the 48. Obernbergthal, the 192. Oberndorf (Kaltern) 206. (on the Inn) 62. Oberort 322. Ober-Peischlach 297. Oberperfuss 141, 171, Ober-Piesting 307. Ober-Planitzing 206. Ober-Preth 361. Oberrain, baths 153. Oberreitnau 4. Oberrisskopf, the 31. Ober-Rothwein 354. Ober-Schladmingthal, the Ober-Schmirn 145 Ober-Schönberg 181. Obersee, the 76. Ober-Seeland 344. Oberstaufen 4. Oberstdorf 13. Obersulzbach - Glacier Obersulzbach-Thal 293. Obersulzbach-Thörl 293. Ober-Tarvis 355. Oberthal 24.

Ober-Tilliach 264.

Obertraun 93. Ober-Vellach 301. Ober-Vernagt 176, 177. ()bervintl 259. Ober-Warngau 41. Oberweis 85. Oberweissbach 79. Oberweissenbach 93. Oher-Wessen 60. Ober-Weyarn 49. Oberwielenbacher Alp 267. Ober-Wildon 336. Ober-Wölz 350. Oberzeismering 28. Obir, the 344. Obladis 185. Obsteig 23. Ochsenberglerkopf, the Ochsenboden 213, 310, Ochsengarten 172. Ochsenhorn, the 153. Ochsenkopf, the 158 Ochsenplatten, the 302. Ochsenthal, the 161. Ochsenwiesalp, the 97. Ochsenwieshöhe, the 97. Oeblarn 326. Oed 307. Oedalp, see Edtalp. Oedbauer 28. Oedensee, the 325. Oedenseer Traun, the 325. Oedenwinkel Glacier, the 297. 305. Oedenwinkelscharte, the Upper and Lower 305. Oefen (Salzach) 108. (Waidring) 153. Oefenpass, the 166. Oefentobel, the 166. Oelgrubenjoch, the 180. Oelgruben Glacier, the Padola 282. 180. Oelgrubenspitze, the Innere and Acussere 180. Oetschen-Inn 142. Oetscher, the 314. Oetz 171. Octzthal, the 170. Oetzthaler Glacier, the Pala, Cimon della 257. (Selrain) 172. Palai 250. (Gurgl) 178. Ofen 337. Ofenauer Berg, the 109. Ofener Pass, the 188. Ofenloch, the 77. Offensee, the 89. Oglio, the 222, 248. Ohlstadt 30. Ohlstorf 88.

Ohnach 273. Ohrenspitzen, the 270. Oib 14. Oistrica, the 338. Okreschel 338. Olang 260. Oliero 252. Olperer, the 147. Olsa-Thal, the 350. Oltre 359. Oltro, Cima d' 287. Ombretta, Forcella di 256. -, Val 256. Omeshorn, the 10. Optschina 359. Orsera 362. Ort, château 87. Ortenburg, ruin 266. Ortler, the 217. 230. Ortler Glacier, the Upper and Lower 217. 230. Ortler Pass, the 231. Ospedaletto 251. 355. Ospitale 277. 282. Ossana 247. Ossiach 352. Ossiacher See, the 352. Osterhofen 50. Ostermünchen 52. Ostersee, the 38. Ostrach, the 12. 23. St. Oswald 351. Oswaldhütte, the 43. Otto Chapel, the 53. Outschens 347. Oythal, the 15. Paalgraben, the 329. Padauner Kogel, the 192. Padeon 278. Padernione 235. Padinger Alp 83. 285. Padon, Monte 255. Padrio, Monte 249. Padua 252. Paganella, Mtc. 245. Päĥl 29. Palazzola 249. Palfau 318. Palfelhorn, the 78. Palfener See, the 120. Palfrad 273. Pallafavera, Val 283. Pallaus 195. Pallenspitze, see Ballun. 228.

Pallon della Mare 221. 247. Palten, the 323. Palu 250. Palu Lake 223. Palüd-Alp, the 158. Panargenspitze, the 294. Panchia 254. St. Pancraz (Ulten) 214. (near Reichenhall) 83. Paneveggio 256. Panülerschroffen, the 158. Pape, Cima di 287. Paraplui, the 44. Paratico 249. Paratech, the 262. Parenzo 362. Paresspitze, the 273. Parona 234 Parsberg 49. Parseier Spitze, the 160. Partenkirchen 31. Partnach, the 34. 35. Ursprung 35. Partnachklamm, the 33. Partnun-Joch, the 166. Partschins 212. Paschberg, the 140. Pasing 1. 26. Passenjoch, the 267. Passer, the 215. Passeir 214. PasterzenGlacier, the 303. Pastore, Alp 221. Pastoedo 241. Patenen 167. Paternion 266. Paternkofel, the 263. Patsch 191. Patscher Kofl, the 140. Patscher Thal, the 288. Patschker, the 120. Pattenen 167. Patteriolspitze the 161. St. Paul 205. Padon, Forcella di 255. Pauliner Kopf, the 169. St. Pauls 205. Pauses, Alp 274 Pavione, Mte. 258. Pavlitsch 339. Pawigl 213. Payerbach 309. Payerhutte, the 217. Paznaun 169. Paznaunthal, the 168. Peajo 281. Pecol 283. Pederalp 224. Pederazes 274. Pederbach, the 224. Pederoa 274. Palle di S. Martino 257. Pederspitzen, the 224.

Pederù 274. Peggau 312. Peindl-Alp 37. Peischelkopf, the 160. Peischlach 297. Peischlag-Thörl, the 300. Peissenberg, the Hohe 29. Peiting 18. 29. Peitlerkofel, the 196. 274. Peji, Val di 247. Pejo 247. S. Pellegrino 254. Passo di 254. Pellinkopf, the 169. Pelmo, Monte 281. 288. Pelos 282. Pelsa, Mte. Alto di 286. Pelugo 242. Pemmern 200. Pendling, the 51. Pendolasco 223. Penegal, the 206. Penia 255. Pens 200. Penser-Joch, the 200. Penzberg 38. Perarolo 382. Percha 260. Perchtholdsdorf 806. Perchting 30. Peres, Piz da 262. Pergine 250. Peri 234. Perischnik-Fall, the 354. Perkovitch 365 Perneck (near Ischl) 92. Pernegg (Styria) 312. Pernitz 307. Peron 287. Perra 301. Persalhorn, the 114. Pertisau 48. Pescantina 234. Peschiera 289. - d'Iseo 249. Pescul 286. Pestcapelle near Ehrwald Pflügelhof, the (Malta-22. St. Peter (Ahrenthal) 272. – (near Botzen) 199. — Freienstein 321. — (Gardena) 202. — im Holz 216. (on the Ill) 159. – (on the Carso) 342. (on the Katschbach) - (near Meran) 211. – (Villnöss) 196. Petersberg on the Inn Pfundser Tscheythal, the Pitzhütte, the 323. 53. 163.

Petersberg in Carinthia Pian, Monte 276. 350. Petersbrunnen, the 126. Pettenau 164 Pettighofen 104. Pettneu 161 Pettorina, Val 255. Petzen, the 344. Petzes-Alp 196. Peuschelkopf, the 181. Peutelstein 278. Pez 204. Peziner Spitze, the 170. Pezza, Mie. 286. Pezzie di Paru 285. Pfaffen Glacier, the 184. Pfaffengebirge, the 183. Pfaffenhofen 164. Pfaffenjoch, the 188. Pfaffennieder, the 183. Pfaffenock, the 271. Pfaffenschneide, the 184. Pfaffenspitze, the 160. Pfaffenstein, the 321. Pfafflar 10. Pfänder, the 6. Pfandl 100. Pfandlbach, the 127. Pfandler Alp, the 183 Pfandlscharte, the 127. Pfannberg, the 195. Pfannberg, château 312. Pfannenknecht, the 158. Pfannensee, the 167. Pfannhorn, the 262. Pfeifferalpe, the 95. Pfelder Thal, the 179. 215. Pfitscher Bach, the 194. Pfitsch-Thal, the 147. Pfitscherjoch, the 147. Pflach 20. Pflerscher Hochjoch, the 183, 193, Pflerschthal, the 198. Pfliegelhof, the (near Tegernsee) 45. Pflintsberg-Alpe 84. thal) 329. Pflunthal 167. Pförneralp 46. Pforzen 2 Pfossenthal, the 179. Pfrillensee, the 54. Pfronten 18 Pfunders 259. Pfunders-Joch, the 147. 259. 267. Pfunders-Thal, the 259. Pfunds 186. Pfundser Thal, the 186. 186.

Pianaz 283. Pians 162. Piave, the 282. Piazza, Cima di 220. Piazzolo 214. Piccol 275. Piccolein 274. Picheln 131. Pichelwang 104. Pichl 322. Piding 80. Piesendorf 131. Piesling-Ursprung 320. Piesting 307. Pietra, Castel la 287. Pietra Murata 235. Pietro 249. 251. -, Val di 265. Pieve di Cadore 282. — di Ledro 237. - di Livinalongo 285 di Val Rendena 242. di Tesin 251. Pihapper Spitze, the 131. Pill 177. Pillerhöhe, the 168. Piller Saddle, the 179. Pillersee 114. the 153. Pilsen-See, the 30. Pindarplatz, the 20. Pinguente 342. Pinneser Joch, the 182. Pinneser Alp, the 182. Pinneskaralp, the 182. Pinsdorf 86. Pinzgau, the 112. Pinzgauer Höhe, the 143. Pinzgauer Platte, the 143. Pinzgauer Spaziergang, the 112. Pinzgauer Tauernhaus 291. Pinzolo 242. Pinzwang 20. Pipurger See 171. Pirano 362. Pirchabruck 201. Pirkach 265. Pirker Kammern, the 265. Pirlo Lakes, the 223. Pischenza, Val 354. Pisino 342 Pisogne 249. Pissa, la 282. Pissadu, the 275. Pisso, Mte. 240. Pitschberg, the 203. Pitschiköpfe, the 12. Pitzenbach, the 179. Pitzthal, the 179.

Pitzthaler Jöchl, the 180. Pöckstein 351. Piz, il 258. Pizerbach, the 146. Pizgana, Mtc. 244. Pizlat, the 187. Pizzocco, Mte. 284 Pizzocolo, Mte. 239. Plaiken 31. 273. Plaiken-Inn 152. Plain 82. Pian (Gardena) 275. — (Pfelderthal) 179. — (Samnaun) 169. Planailthal, the 188. Planegg 26. Plang de Corones 260. Plangeross 179. Planina 340. Planinschek 338. Planitza, Val 355. Planitzing 208. Plankenau 110. Piansee, the 25. Pianta, château 210. Plars 212. Plasseggen-Joch 166. Plassen, or Plassenstein, the 96. Platt 169. 185. Plattach Glacier, the 35. Platte, the Hintere 144. Popena, Monte 276. Plattei, the 176. —, Val 276. 281. Platteinkogl, the 163. Platten 164. Plattenkogl, the 144. Plattsee 291. Plattenspitze, the 225. Plattkofl, the 203. 254. Platzers 214. Plätz-Wiesen, the 261. 277. Plazbon 195. Plazera 159. Plecken, auf der 265. Pleiss, the Stickle 217. Pleisshorn, the 217. Plenitzscharte, the 131. Pötschen, the 93. Pleschberg, the 323. Pleschkogl, the 335. Pleschnitzscharte, the Plesnikbauer, the 338. Pletzerer Alp 46. Plima, the 189. 224. Plonerhof, the 199. Plose, the 195. Plumser Joch, the 43. Pöbellalp, the 294. Pockhartsee, see Bockhart. Pockhorn 301.

Pocol 284. Poddestagno 278. Podnart 352. Poik, the 340. 341. Pola 362. Pöllat, the 20. Polles Glacier 180. Polling 164. Pollinig, the 348. Polpet 283. Polšterlucke, the 320. Polsterthal, the 320. St. Pölten 315. Pöltschach 337. Pomagagnon, the 278. Ponalfall, the 237. Pongau, the 110. Ponigl 337. Pontafel 355. Pontagna 248. Ponte Alto 220. 233. Ponte del Diavolo 222. Ponte di Legno 248. Ponte della Vacca 221. di Preda 221. - nelle Alpi 283. Pontebba 355. Pontett 259. Pontlatzer Brücke 184. Pordoi, Mte. 255. Pordoi-Joch 255. Porè, Mtc. 286. Pörtschach 346. Poschenmühle 83. Poschiavino, the 223. Posenjoch, the 267. Posruck, the 336. Possagno 252. Posse di Sopra 257. Possenhofen 27. Pössnitz 336. Potei, Col 283. Potorre 280. Pötschach 308. Pozza 254. Prad 216. Pradl 139. Pragerhof 337. Prager Hütte 290. Prägraten, see Pregrat-Prägratter Thörl, the 293. Pruggerbach 326. Prags, Alt and Neu 261. Pruggern 326. Pragser See, the 261. Pragser Thal, the 261. Pramau-Thal, the 114. Prampper Mts., the 287. Pranzo 241. Prasliner Steig, the 204. Pufels 202.

Prassberg 337. Prättigau, the 166. Prävali 344. Pravitali, Val di 258. Praxmar 172. Preber-See, the 329. Preber-Spitze, the 329. Prebuhl, the 321. Predasel 338. Predazzo 254. Predigtstuhl, the 92. Predil Pass, the 361. Preding 334. Predlitz 329. Predlitzgraben, the 329. Pregratten 291. Prein 310. Preinthal, the 310. Prelongei, Alp 275. Prematetten 334. , château 336. Prenn 213. Prennerspitze, the 213. Preore 211. Preromang 274. Presenella, the 244. Prese, Le 222. Presecker Sec, the 348. Preseglie 245. Pressura, Monte 219. Prestranck 342 Prestrelenik, the 361. Preth, Ober and Unter 361. Prettau 266. Prewald 342. Priel, the Grosse 319. Prielau, château 113. Prien 57. Prienthal, the 58. Priesberg-Alpe, the 76. Primau 62. Primiero 258. Primolano 251 Prisinig, the 354. Prissian 207. Prissianer-Thal, the 207. Probst-Alp 42. Prodinger Hütte 329. Progles-Alp 196. Proleswand, the 313. Prosecco 342. Prosegg 290. Prossau 120. Prössels, château 196. Prutz 185. Puch 106. Puchheim, château 85. Püchl **311**. Puezberg, the 274.

Puflatsch, the 204. Puikogl, the 180. Pulst 352. Punta della Planca 365. Puntigam 336. Purgametsch-Thal 202. Pürschtigalp 169. Pusterthal, the 259. Putschall 301. Putzernock, the 269. Pyrgas, the Hohe 323. Pyrgasgatterl, the 323 Pyrhnbach, the 319. 324. Pyrhn-Pass, the 320. Pyrkerhöhe, the 119.

Quadrathöfe, the 213. Quarnero, bay of 364. Quellenkopf, the 167. Quellspitze, the Innere 174.

St. Quirin 44.

Raab, the 336. Rabbi, Baths of 247. Rabbi, Val di 247. Rabenmühl 88. Rabenspitze, the 43. Rabenstein in the Passeir 215. château, on the Mur 312. Raberkopf. the 297. Rabland 190. Radau 100. Radeck, Alp 121. Radegund, Bad 334. Radein 253. Radhausberg, the 120. Radlbach, the 343. Radlberg, the 334. Radmannsdorf 352. Radmer 321. Radmer am Hasel 322. - an der Stuben 321 Radmer-Thal, the 322. Radoina, the 354. Radstadt 328. Radstädter Tauern, the 328. Raduha, the 338.

186. Rafenstein, ruin 200. Raggal 12. 159. Ragoli 241. Ragusa 365. Raibl 361.

Radurschel-Thal, the

Raibler See, the 361. Rain, see Rein. Raineralp, the 289. Rainer Glacier, the 290. 292.

Rainerhorn, the 292. Rainerhütte, the 130. Rainerkogl, the 334 Rainthal (Bavaria) 35. (Taufers) 269. Rainthaler Bauer 35. Rak-Sattel, the 338. Rakek 341. Ralf Glacier 299 Rambach, the 188. Ramerthal, the 316. Rametz, château 212. Rametzbrücke, ithe 208. Ramingstein, the 329. Rammingbach, the 320. Ramoljoch, the 178. Ramolkogl, the Vordere Redasco, Piz 220. 174. 178. Ramsau, near Berchtes-gaden 77. , near Goisern 92. (Ennsthal) 326. , the (river) 31. Ramsauer Gebirge, Ramseider-Scharte, the 77. 114. Ramudel Glacier, 189. Ranalt 182. Rangersdorf 301. Rankweil 156. Rann 339. Rappenalpenthal, the 17. Reifling 320. Rappenköpfe, the 17. Rasberg-See, the 131. Raschenberg, ruin 59. Raschötz-Alp 196. 203. Rasen 261. Rastezen-Alp 116. Rathhausberg, see Radhausberg Räticon chain, the 165. Ratschach 354 Ratschinger Thal, the 193. Ratteis 177. Rattenberg 55. Ratzes 204 Raubling 52. Raucheck, the 110. Rauchespitze, the 11. Rauchkofl, the (Pusterthal) 265 (Ahrenthal) 272. Rauheck 16.

Rauheneck, ruin 307.

Rauhenzell 13.

Rauhhorn, the 24.

Rauhthal, the 273.

Rauris 123. Rauris, the 122. Rauris Goldmines 122 Rauriser Tauernhaus 123. Rauschenberg, the 59.61. Raut 25. Rautekopf, the 161. Ravazzone 236. Raveisch 169. Ravina 233. Ravni, the Obere 345. Raxalp, the 310. Raxgraben, the 310. Re di Castello, M. 244. Recca, the 342. 360. Rechenau 51. Red1 85. Reedsee, the 120. Regana, Val 257. Regensip, the 76. Reggenthörl, the 293 Reichartkogel, the 349. the Reichenau 309. Reichenbach 13 Reichenburg 339. Reichenfels 348. the Reichenhall 80. Reichenspitze, the 143. Reichenstein, the 321.322. Reich-Ramming 320. Reichstein, Alp 51. Reifenstein, château 194. Reifnig 343. Reigersbeuern 41. Reihüben-Alp 120. Rein 269. , monastery 335. Reinbachfälle, the 268. Reinberg, the 67. Reindleralpe, the 53. Reindlerthal, the 52. Reindlmühl 88. Reineck 200 Reinswald 196. Reinthal, the 269. Reinthaler See, the 55. Reischach 260. Reisnock 267. Reissach 348. Reissende Lahne, the 37. Reisskofl, the 266. 348. Reit im Winkel 60. Reitalpgebirge, the 78. Reiteralp, the 125. Rauhe Kopf, the 72. 175. Reiterndorf 92. Reith 38.55. Rauhenstein, ruin 307. Reitherkogl, the 55. 141. Reitherspitze, the 37. 38. Reithof, the 309. Rauhkofi (Ampezzo) 276. Rellsereck, the 165. Rellsthal, the 165.

Remsköpfl, the 128. Remsspitzé, the 189. Remüs 109. Ren 287. Rendelspitze, the 161. Rendena, Val 241. Rennfeld, the 312. Rennweg 529. Rentershofener Damm 41. Retsch 201. Reschen 187. Riffenkopf, the 15. Reschen-Scheideck, the Riffian 214. Reschen-See, the 187. Resiutta 355. Rester Höhe, the 151. Rettenbach-App, the 94. Rettenbachthal (near Ischl) 94. (Oetzthal) 180. Rettenbach Glacier, the Rettenstein (Ramsau) 327. Rettenstein, the Grosse 148. Retterschwangthal, the Reut im Winkel, see Rinsbachgraben, the 268. Reit. Reute, baths 8. - (Gargellen) 167. Reuten 59. Reutte 21. Revo 246. Rezzo, Val di 222. Rhäticon, the 165. Rheinache, the 152 Rhonspitze, the 160. Rhine, the 5. Riccobetta, the 254. Ricegogn, the 262. Rickenbach 6. Ridnaun 193. Ridnaun-Thal, the 198. Ried on the Eisack 193. — on the Inn 186. - on the Loisach 39. (Sarnthal) 200. — (Zillerthal) 142. Rieden 6. 30. Riedenburg, château 6. Riederbach, the 143. Riederstein, the 45. Riefenhof 185. Riegeralpe, the 125. Riegersburg, castle 336. Riegerin, the 318. Rieglerjoch, the 267. Rienz, the 262. , the Schwarze 276. Riesach-Fall, the 327. Riesach-See, the 327.

Riesach-Thal, the 327. Riese 6. Rieselberg-Alp 47. Rieserferner the 270. Rieserferner Hut, the 270. Riesernock, the 270. Riezlern 14. Riffair 188. Riffelsee, the 180. Riffler, the 161. Riffl Glacier, the 130. Rifflscharte, the 122. Rifflthor, the 130. 805. Rimbianco, Alp 277. , Forcella di 277. Rinaldo, Mtc. 282. Rindalphorn, the 8. Ring, the 317. Ringgang 16. Ringberg 45. Ringelstein, the 268. Rinka 338. Rinka-Fall, the 338. Rinn 57. Rinnbachfall, the 89. Riss, the 43. Rissalpe, the 46. Risserbauer, the 32. Risserkogl, the 46. Risserkopf 33. Ristfeicht 154. Ristfeichthorn, the 154. Ritorto, Mte. 242. Ritorto Gorge 250. Ritten, the 199. Rittnerhorn, the 199. Ritzenried 179. Riva 236. Rivalgo 282. Rivoli 234. Roasco 222. Rocca 255. Rocchetta Pass 246. St. Rochus 158. Rodella, Col 203. Rodeneck 259. Rodera, Passo 257. Rödt Glacier 295. Rödtjoch, the 289. Rödtspitze, the 272. 295. Roën, Monte 206. Rofan 47. Rofen 176. Rofenkar Glacier, the Rosskopf, the 193 Rofensee, the 176. Rofen-Thal, the 176. Rogelskopf, the 159. Rohitsch, Baths of 887.

Rohnberg, the 49. Rohrbach 271. Rohrbach Glacier 146. Rohrmoos (Algäu) 17. - (Ennsthal) 326. Rohrmooser Thal 14. Rohrsee, the 39. Roitham 84. Rojaberg, the 157. Rolle-Pass, the 257. Romagnano 283. Romano 252. Romariswandkopf, the 299. Rombon 861. S. Romedio 247. Romener Alp 206. Romeno 206 Römerbad 839. Ronach 132, 143, 149, Roncegno 250. Ronch, Sasso di 285. Ronco 251. Roncone 244. Ronzina 360. Roppen 168. 171. Rosa, la (Ampezzo) 278. Rosa, Col 277. Rosalien-Capelle, the Rosanna, the 160. Rosegg 347. Rosenbach 340. Rosenberg (near Gratz) 334. Rosenberg, château 115. Rosengarten, the 202. Rosenheim 52. Rosen-Insel, the 27. Rosenthal (Carinthia) 346. (Pinzgau) 162. Rosim-Boden 227. Glacier 228. Rosittenalp, the Upper and Lower 70. Rossbrand, the 328. Rossfall-Alp, the Hintere 161. Rossfeld, the 74. Rossgrub-Alp 131. Rosshag 146. Rosshaupten 18. Rossi, Cima di 255. Rosskar, the 154. Rosskofel, the 262. Rosskogl, the 171. Rossleithen, the 320 Rossmoosalp, the 92. Rossruck, the 146 Rosszähne, the 204. Rostitzalpe 185.

Rostweiher, the 78. Rothach 45. 46. Rothachfälle, the 45. Rothachthal, the 45. Rothbach-Alpe 147. 271. Rothebenferner, the 187. Rothe Karle, the 175. Röthelmoos-Alp 61. Röthelstein 312 château 328. Röthenbach near Immenstadt 4. Rothenbrunn, baths (Selrain) 171. - (Walserthal) 159. Rothenfels 3. Rothenmannscharte, the Rufreddo, brook 277. 272. 289. Röthenspitze, the Innere Rum 57. 183. Rothenthurm 266. 243. Rothe Sail, the 290. Rothe Wand (Formarinsee) 12. — (Val Fassa) 254. - (Samina) 157. Rothholz 141. Rothhorn, the (Bregenzer Wald) 9. Rothkopf, the 146. Rothlechthal, the 25. Rothleithen 78. Rothmoos - Glacier, 178. Joch, the 179. Rothspitze, the Hintere Sachsenburg 266. -, the Vordere 234 Rothsteinkogl, the 213. Röthswand, the 76. Rothwand(Ampezzo) 276. — (Bavaria) 50. — (Fassa) 254. — (near Meran) 213. - (Pfitscher Joch) 147. — (Sexten) 268. · (Vorarlberg) 12. Rothwein, château 343. Rothweinbach, the 354. Rottach, see Rothach. Rottenbuch 29. Rottenkogl, the 289. 299. Rottenmann 323. Rottenstein 210. Rottmannshöhe 27. Rover, Mte. 250. Roveredo 234. Rovigno 342, 362, Rozora 354. Ru. Col de 274.

Rubein 210. Rubi 13. Rubihorn, the 13. 15. Ruchstaffel 12. Rucorvo 282. Ruderatshofen 2. Ruderhofspitze, the 183 Rudersburg, the 60. Rudo di sora 274. - di sotto 274. Rudo, Vallon di 274 Rudolfshütte, the 297 Rudolfsthurm, the 96. Ruefenberg, the 196. Ruffre 206. Ruhpolding 61. Rumaschlung 274. Röthenstein 325. Runklstein, château 200. Salzach, the 108 etc. Röthenstein Lakes, the St. Rupert am Kulm 327. Salzach-Joch, the 149. Russbach 98. Ruthnerhorn, see Schneebige Nock. Rutzbach, the 181. 191. Saalach, the 79. 113. 153. Saalbach 114. Saalfelden 114. Saalhof 113. Saallahn-Spitze, the 131. Sabbia, Val 245. Sabbio 245. Sabioncella 365. the Sabione, Dos di 242. Sacharang 58 Sachenbach 42 Sachsenfeld 337. Sachsenklemme, the 194. Sachsensee, the 40. Sackwiesenalpe, the 316. Sandkogl, the 350. Sadenza, the 354. Saderer Joch, the 186. Sadersthal, the 186. Säent, see Sällent. Sagereckalp, the 77. Sagereckwand, the 75. 77 Sagor 339 Sagrado 360. Sagron 287. Saifnitz 355. Sailespitze, the 135. 181. Sappada 282. Sailing, see Säuling. Saladinaspitze, the 159. Salaruel-Joch 158. Salata, Val 274. Salcano 360. Saldenhofen 343. Salegg 204. Salesei 285.

Saletalp, the 76. Saline, Mtc. 247. Sällentjoch, the 225. Salloch 340. Salmshöhe, the 304. Salò 239. Salomonsbrunnen 261. Salona 365. Salt, baths 224. Saltaus 214. Salten 198. Saltrie Gorge 255. Salurn 232. Salurnbach, the 188. Salurn-Spitze, the 189. Salve, the Hohe 148. Salvore 362. Salza, the Styrian, 314. 317. 320. (Pinzgau) 132. Salzberg, the, near Berchtesgaden 171. -, near Ischl 91. -, near Aussee 93. -, near Hall 56. near Hallstadt 96. Salzbüchsel 82. Salzburg 63. Salzburger Hohethron, the 70. Salzkammergut 85. Salzsteg, the 320. 325. Samerbrunnen, the 127. Samerhütte, the 330. Samina-Joch, the 157. Samina-Thal, the 157. Samnaun 169. Sand, am 215. Sand (Taufers) 268 Sandebühel, the 268. Sanmoarhütte, the 176. Sann, the 337. 338. Sanna, the 162. Sannbrücken 337. Sannthal, the 337. Sannthal Alps 337. Santicolo 249. Santo, Monte 360. Saone 241. Sapiane 342. Sarauta, the 256. Sarca, the 235. 245. Sarche, Le 235. Sardagna 233. Sareiser Joch 157. Sareuen, Alp 157. Sarlkofel, the 261.262.276. Sarlriedel, the 261. 262.

Sarner Scharte 200. Sarner Schloss 200. Sarnico 249. Sarnthal, the 200. Sarnthein 200. Sarstein, the 96. Sassella 223. Sasso Maggiore, the 257. 258.

Satteins 156. Satteljoch, the 201. Sattelwiese, the 95. Sattendorf 352. Sattnitz, the 345. 346. Sau, see Save. Sau-Alpe, the 351. Sauerlach 41. Sauersberg 42. Saugasse, the 77. Sauleck, the 329. Saulenkopf, the 158. Saulgrub 29. 31. Säuling, the 20. Sauschloss, the 199. Sautens 171. Sava 339. Save, the 339. -, the Wocheiner 352. —, Wurzener 352. 354. Savitza, the 353. Scaglieretti, the 202. Scale, Monte delle 220. Scanuppia, Monte 250. Scardona, 365. Scarl, Val da 188. Scesaplana, the 158. Schaan 156. SchaanerFürkele, the 157. Schabs 259. Schachenalp, the 34. Schachenbad 4. Schachenplatte, the 34. Schachensee, the 34. Schachenstein, ruin 317. Schadona-Sattel 159.

Schafberg (Salzkammergut) 100. (Vorarlberg) 12. Schafboden, the 167. Schafbuchjoch, the 161. Schafbühel, the 97. Schafgafall, the 166. Schafkopf, the 187. Schaftlach 41. Schalderjoch, the 194. Schalderer Thal, the 194. Schalf Glacier, the 176. Schalfkogl, the 178. Schaller 182. Schallwand, the 75. Schärding 85. Schareck, the 124. Scharfeneck 307.

Schärfling 105. Scharfreiter, the 43. Scharitzkehlalp, the 74. Scharnitz 37 -, **d**efile of 37. Schartl 260. 273. Scharzberg, the 29. Schattenberg, the 13. Schattenburg, 156. Schattwald 24. Schaubachhütte, the 227. Schaufel Glacier, the 184. Schaufelspitze, the 184. Scheckbuchlgrat, the 183. Scheffau (Lammerthal) (near Söll) 152. Scheffauer Kaiser, the Scheiblingsee, the 111. Scheiblingstein, the 323 Scheichenspitze, the 327. Scheidberg, the 328. Scheidsee, the 161. Scheifling 350. Scheiterboden 313. Schelleberg 192. Schellenberg 71. Schellenberger Sattel. the 70. Schener, castle 259. Schergenbach, the 169. Schesa-Tobel, the 158. Scheyrer Alp, the 46. Schgums 189. Schiesseck, the 350. Schilcherhöhe, the 329. Schildenstein, the 46. Schildspitze, the 226. Schinder, the 46. 146. Schlachters 4. Schladming 326. Schladming Glacier 327. Schladmingthal, the 329. Schlaitner the 294. Schlandernaun-Thal, the 177. 189. Schlanders 189. Schlangenburg 337. Schlappolt, the 14. Schlappoltalpe, the 16. Schlappereben 121.

Schleching 59. Schlechtenberger Alp 58.

Schlegeisen-Scharte 267.

Schlegeisen-Thal 147.

Schleglmühl 309.

Schlehdorf 39.

Schleierfall near Hallstadt 96. Schleierfall near Kitzbühel 149. -, Maltathal 330. Gastein 121. Schleinitz, the 265. Schlern, the 204. château Schlernalp, the Upper and lower 204. Schlernklamm, the 205. Schlicker Alpe, the 182. Schlieferspitze, the 133. Schlierachbach, the 49. Schliersce 49. Schliersee, the 49. Schlitters 142. Schlitza-Thal,the355.361. Schlossberg, the, near Bregenz 6. -, near Gratz 331. , near Reutte 21. Schluderbach 276. Schluderhorn, the 224. Schluderns 188. Schlüsseljoch 192. Schlüsselspitze, the 292. Schmalsee, the 36. Schmelz, the 26, 33, 196. Schmidlebach, the 7. Schmidtenstein, the 71. Schmiedelleiten, the 54. Schmieden 261. Schmiedinger Glacier 130. **Schmirn 145**. Schmirner Thal, the 145. 192. Schmitten 113. Schmittenhöhe, the 113. Schnaizlreut 154. Schnalser Thal, the 177. Schnan 161. Schnaner-Klamm, the 161. Schnappen, the 59. Schnecken, the 24. Keesslecken, Schneealp, the 310. 313. Schneeberg, the (Austria) - (Carnia) 341. - (Passeir) 193. - (Pongau) 110. Schneeberg château 191. Schneebige Nock, the 270. Glacier Schneeferner, the 35. Schneefernerkopf, the 22. Schlappinajoch, the 167. Schneeglocke, the 217. Schlatten Glacier 290. 292. Schneekar, the 35. Schneespitze, the 191.193.

Schneewiese, the 88.

Schneibstein, the 77.

Schneiber, the 77.

131. 304.

Schneewinkelkopf, the

ď

Schneidjöchl, the 161.169. Schüttalp, the 92. Schnepfau 9. Schnepfeck, the 9. Schnuggenthal 213. Schober, the (in Carinthia) 289. 299. (Mondsee) 104. Schober-Thörl, the 121. Schöckel, the 334. Scholastika, Inn 47. Schöllang 18. Schönacher Glacier, the Schwalbenkofel, the 263 143. Schönachthal, the 143. Schönangeralp, the 133. Schönau (Passeir) 215. (near the Königssee) Schwangau 18 77. (in Austria) 307. Schönbach, the 143. Schönberg (Brenner) 141. 181. (Samina) 157. Schönbühel, the 327. Schondorf 30. Schöndorf 85. Schönecken 314 Schöneck, the 228. Schönfeldspitz, the 114. Schönfervallthal, the 161. Schöngeising 1. Schöngelar 183. Schönleithenhütte. 227. Schönna, château 213. Schöntaufspitze, the Hintere 225. 228. the Vordere 122... Schönwies 162. Schopernau 9. Schörfling 104. Schösswend 291. Schöttigraben, the 350 Schöttlkarspitze, the 37. Schottwien 311. Schrainbach, the 77. Schranspitze, the 224 Schrattenberg, the 350. Schreckbrücke, the 118. Schrecksee, the 51. Schreienbach, the 320. Schreyer, the 318. Schröcken 9. Schrofenpass, the 17. Schrötterhorn, the 227. Schruns 165. Schupfenboden, the 268. Schupfen Inn, the 181. Schuss, the 263. Schüsserlbrunn 312. Schusterplatte, the 263.

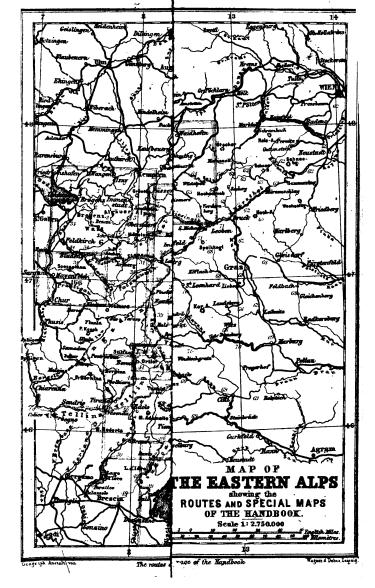
Schuttbach, the 266 Schwabelthal, the 321. Schwabenkopf, the 181. Schwabenleiten, the 316. Schwabhausen 1. Schwabmünchen 1 Schwadering, the 327. Schwageralp, the 312. Schwammbach . the 179. Schwanberg 334. Schwanberg Alps, the 335 Schwanden 16. Schwanenstadt 85 Schwansee, the 19. Schwarzach (Pongau)111. (Vorarlberg 6. 154. (Gerlos) 143. (Defereggen) 288. Schwarzachenthal, the58. Schwarzschthal, the 37. Schwarzau, the 309. Schwarzbach 80 (Schafberg) 105. (near Golling) 107. Schwarzbachfall, the 107. Schwarzbachthal, the (Salzburg) 99. (Defereggen) 289. the Schwarzbachwacht, the Schwarzberg, the (Prags) 153. Schwarze Kamm, the 178. Schwarzenbach (near (Ischl) 99. (Carinthia) 338. (Carnia) 355. the (Ahrenthal) 271. Sechserkogl. the 93. Schwarzenbach Glacier Seckau, château 386. 271. Schwarzenbachjoch, the 271. Schwarzenberg 7. -, the (near Fischbachau) 49. (Pass) 353. Schwarzenbergjoch, the Seebach, Alp 288. 182. Schwarzenstein, Alp 147. Schwarzenstein, the 146. Schwarzenstein Glacier, Seeberg, the 316. 344. the 146. 271. Schwarzenstein-Grund, the 146. Schwarzentenn-Alp, the Seegraben, the 316.

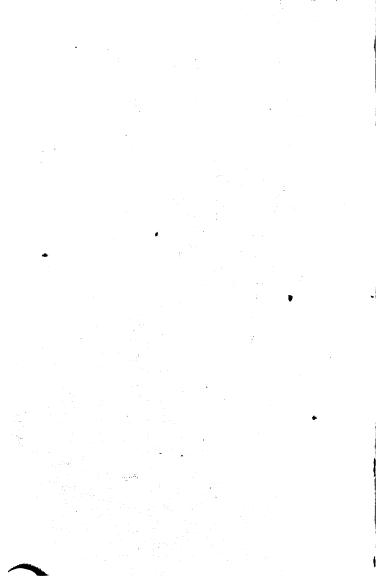
Schwarze Rienz, the 276. Schwarze Schneide, the Acussere and Innere173. Schwabenalpenkopf, the Schwarze Thörl, the 289. Schwarze Wand, the 217. Schwarzhanskarkopf, the 21. 25. Schwarzhorn, the (Montavon) 166 (Fassa) 202. Schwarzkopf, the 125. Schwarzlakcapelle, the 25. Schwarzort, the 73. Schwarzschädel, the 125. Schwarzsee . the (near Kitzbühel) 149 (Zemmgrund) 146. (Steinernes Meer) 77. (Schafberg) 105. (Stoder) 320. · (Sölk) 326. Schwarzsee-Scharte, the 183. Schwarzspitz Glacier 183. Schwarzwasserthal, the Schwaz 55. Schwefel 155. Schweigmühlalpe, the 70. Schweinthal 49. Schweizerhütte, the (Nassfeld) 121. Schweizer-Thor, the 166. Schwemm-Alp, the 146. Schwendt 54. 62. Schwöb 75. Schwarzbergklamm, the S. Sebastiano, Mte. 287. Seben, convent 195. Sebenico 365. Sebenstein, château 308. Sebi 58. Seblesjoch, the 169. Sechsegerten Glacier 180. See (Mondsee) 104. — (Kaunser Thal) 185. - (Paznaun) 170. Seealp, the 16. Seeau, the, near Eisenerz 318. , on the Königssee 76. Seebachthal, the 121. Seeben-See, the 22. Seebenbachfall. Seebruck 57. Seeduck, Alp 182. Seefeld 30. 38. Seehaus 61. 215.

Seehausen 30. Seejoch Glacier, the 185. Sextenjoch, the 173. Seekarspitze, the (Achensee) 43 - (near Radstadt) 328. Seekirchen 85. -, Lake of 85. Seekoff, the 261. 274. Seekopf (Ræticon) 158. - (Paznaun) 169. - (Styria) 313. Seelandthal, the 261. 277. Seelein-Alpe 74. Seemauer, the 321. Secon 57. Seeshaupt 28. 38. Seethal, the (Styria) 316. -- (Raibl) 361. Seetraun, the 61. Seewalchen 105. Seewände, the 15. Seewiesen 316. Seewis 158. 159. Seghe, Val delle 241. Seinsbach, the 37. Seinsgraben 37. Seiss 203. Seissenbergklamm, the 79. Seisser Alp, the 203. Seitenwinkelthal, the 123. Seiterjöchl, the 180. Sekkau 349. Seletta, the 280. Sella (Fassa) 203. Sella di Senes, Mtc. 262 Sellajoch (Fassa) 203. 275. Selrain 171. Selrainer Thal 171. Selva, château 250. Selva (near Caprile) 286. Selva, Val 242. Selve 365. Selzthal 323. Semedella 360. Semmering 311. -, the 311. Semmering Railway 309. Senale 246. Sendersbach 171. Sengsengebirge, the 319. Sennes, Alp 274. Serfaus 186. Serlesspitze, the 182. 191. Sernio 222. Serpenizza 361. Serra di Morignone 222. Serravalle 234. Servola 359. Sesis, the 282. Sessana 342. Sett Sass 275. Sette Comuni, the 251.

Sexten 263. Sextenthal, the 263. Sextner Bad, the 263. Böden, the 263. Sforzellina-Pass 222. Sibratsgfäll 17. Siebeneich 207. Sieben Sprünge, the 35. Sieglhof 329. Siegsdorf 61. Siele 343. Sigeret Alp 78. Sigishofen 13. St. Sigismund 171. St. Sigmund 260. Sigmundsburg, rain 22. Sigmundscapelle 316. Sigmundskron, castle 205. Sondrio 223. Sigmundsried, 186. Silberpfennig, the 120. Silberspitze, the 162. Silberthal, the 166. Sillbach, the 51. Sill, the 181. Sillian 264. Silz 163. Simetsberg, the 77. Similaun, the 176. Simm-See, the 57. Simmering, the 163. Simmingfeuerstein, 183. Simming-Glacier 183. 191. 192. Simony Glacier 293. – Spitze 295. Simonyhütte, the 97. 327. Sinichbach, the 208. 212. Sonthofen 12. 213. Singerin, the 309. Sinsen 169. Sintersbachgraben, 151. Sirningbach, the 308. Sirninghofen 319. Siror 258. Sissek 339. Siviano 249. Skarbin, the 345. Sermione, peniusula 238. Skarbinja-Joch, the 353. Skarje-Sattel, the 338. Slivenza, the 341. Söbriach 301. Sobutsch, the 196. Soiern, am 43. Soiern Lakes, the 37. 43. Sparchenbach, the 54. Soiernspitzen, the 43. Soinsee, the 50. Sojalbach, the 254.

Solagna 252. 8ölden 173. Söldener Jöchl, the 180. Söldenköpfl, the 77. Sole, Val di 247. Solferino 239. 8ölk 326. Sölkerscharte, the 326. Sölkthal, the 326. 8öll 152. Sölland, the 151. Söllbach, the 45. Solstein, the Grosse and Kleine 164. Somma-Campagna 239 Siglitzthal, the 121. 122. Sommerermühle, the 263. Sommerstein, the 77. Sondalo 222. Sondergrund, the 144. château Songer, Sass 275. Sonklarhütte, the 269. Sonklarspitze, the 193. Sonnblick, the Hinter 124. Sonnblick Glacier, the 297. Sonnenburg, monast. 260. Sonnenjoch, the 48. Sonnenkogl, the 181. Sonnenwendstein . 311. Sonnspitze, the 22. the Sonnstein, the 88. 89. Sonntagshorn, the 57. 154. Simmingjöchl, the 183. Sonntagskopf, the 132. Sonnwendjoch, the Vordere 47. 51. 142 , the Hintere 50. Sonntag 159 Soraga 254. Sorapiss, the 280. 231. —, Lago 232. —, Val 230. Sorda, Val 257. Sorriva 259. Sotscha, the 354. Sotschediajoch, the 196. Sottla, the 337. Sotto, Campo di 279. Sotto, Valle di 222. Sottoguda, Gorge of 255. Soyjoch, the 225. Spalate 365. Sparafeld, the 323. Sparanger Kopf, the 121. Sparchen 54. 62. Speckkar, the 56. Speikboden, the 269. 271. Speikkogel, the 335.





Sperber, the 100. Sperrbachsteg, the 15. 16. Stamser Alpe, the 164. Sperrbachtobel, the 16. Spertenthal, the 149. Spessa 273. Spessa, Cima 245. Spiegel Glacier 178. Spiegelkogl, the 178. Spieglerthal, the 173. Spielberg 105. Spielfeld, château 336. Spielmann 127. Spielmannsau, the 14. Spinale, Monte 242. Spinges 259. Spinnerin am Kreuz 306. Spital 311. Spital am Pyrhn 320. Spittal 266. Spitzhörndl, the 260. Spitzing-See, the 45. 50. Spitzkofl, the 265. Spitzmauer, the 320. Spitzstein, the 58. Spitzstein-Alp 89. Spondalonga 220. Spondinig 216. Sporeralp, the 167. Sporer Glacier, the 166. Spormaggiore 240. Sporminore 240. Sporreggio, the 240. 246. Sprechenstein, Spreubach, the 12. 160. St. Stefan 348. Springen 7. Spritzbachfall, the 123. Spronser Joch, the 179. Spronser Thal, the 211. 214. Spullersalpe, the 11. Spullersee, the 12. Staben 190. Stablein 174. Stad1 329. Stadolina 248. Staffelberg, the 3. Staffelsee, the 30. Stafflach 145. Staig 329. Stall 301. Stallanzer Bach 186. Stallau 42. Stallen-Alpe, the 56. Stallener Joch, the 55. Stallenthal, the 55. Staller Sattel, the 261.288. Staller Thal, the 261. 288. Stallhofen 301. Staltach 3. Stambach 93. Stampfen 301. StampflerGlacier, the 147. Steinbrück 339.

Stams, abbey 163. Stangalpe, the 350. Stangenach 7. Stangenwald, the 34. Staniska 297. Stanz 162. Stanz, the 123. Stanzach 11. Stanzerthal, the 160. Stanzingerhof 68. Stanzkopf, the 161. Stapwand, the 73. Starhemberg 307. 316. Starkenbach 162. Starkenberg 23. Starnberg 27. Starnberg, Lake of 27. Starzeljoch, the 14. Starzlach, the 17. Staubbachfall (near Jet-Stelvio 216. tenberg) 79. Staubfall (near Unken) Stelvio Glacier 219. 61. 154. Staudach 59. Stauffen, the 83. Stauffeneck 80. Staulanza, Forcella di 283. Stern 275. Stazione per la Carnia Sternberg 347. 265. 355. Sternbass the château Stebösi, the 165. Stechwandspitze, the 267. Stefano 282. Stefansbrücke, the 181. Steg (Lechthal) 10. (near Hallstadt 93. Alp (Samina) 157. Stegen 30, 260. Stegfeld bridge, the 129. Steigbachthal, the 3. Steilenfälle, the 34. Stein (Chiemsee) 58. - (Ennsthal) 326. (Iselthal) 290. (Carnia) 338. (Pfitsch-Thal) 147. (Salzburg) 154. Steinabrückl 307. Steinach (Brenner) 191. (Ennsthal) 324 (on the Vils) 18. Steinamanger 335. Steinbach 18: 105. 319. Steinbachthal, the 154. Steinberge, the Loferer Stockenboi 266. 47. 152. SteinbergerSpitze, the 47. - Thal, the 47. - Alp, the 54. Stöcklen, Alp 182.

Steindorf 85. Steineberg, the 3. Steiner Alpen, the 337. Steiner Sattel, the 338. Steinerhof 312. Steinerne Meer, the 77. 114. Steinerne Stiege, the 54. 70. 152. Steinerne Tisch, the 178. Steingaden 18. Steinhaus 271. 311. Steinkogel, the 89. Steinling-Alp 58. Staritzen, the Aflenzer Steinmüller-Graben 349. Steinpass, the 153. 326. Steinriesen-Thal, the 327. Steinschlag Glacier, the 177. Steinwald 156. Steinwendalp, the Obere 327. –, Passo di 218. Stelzing 351. Stempeljoch, the 38. 56. Stenico 240. Stephanskirchen 57. Sternpass, the 153. 326. Sterzing 193. Sterzinger Moos 194. Stetten 18. Steyer 319. -, château 319. , river 319. Steverdorf 319. Steyrer-See, the 325. Steyrermühle 84. Stiegenwand, the 298. Stierlauwnerwand. 293. Stierlochalpe, the 12. Stilfes 194. Stilfs 216. Stilfser Joch, see Stelvio. Stillach, the 13. Stillachthal, the 15. Stille Bach, the 187. Stillup-Thal 145. Stixenstein 310. Stock 57. Stockach 10. Stockach-Alpe, the 171. Stöcke 156.

Stockeralp, the 50.

Stockerseen', the 51.

Stock Glacier 173.

Stockerscharte, the 305.

Stoder 320. Stoder-Zinken, the 326. Stoisser-Alpe, the 61. 83. Sulden 226. Store 337. Store 237. Storschitz, the 344. Stötten, see Stetten. Stou, the 346. Strabelebenkopf, the 121 Strada 244. Strass 55. Strassberg, ruin 193. Strassburg 351. Strassengel, pilgr. church Sulzau, the 131. 312. Strassenhaus 158. Strasser 203 Strassgang 334. Strasswalchen 85 Straubinger Alp 121. Strechau, château 328. Streden, Alp 293. Streichen 60. Streitbühl, the 82. Strembo 242. Strengen 161. Stria, Sasso di 275. 285. Strigno 251. Stripser Joch 54. Strittkopf, the 161. Strobl 100. Strubache, the 152. Strubberg, the 99. Strubpass, the 153. Stua, la, Alp 274. 278. Stubachthal, the 297. Stubacher Tauern 298. Stubaithal, the 181. Stubalp-Pass 334. 349. Stuben on the Arlberg 160. - in Bavaria 47. — on the Inn 186. Stubenalp, the 47. Stubenbach, the 11. Stüberfall, the 168. Stübinggraben, the 335. Stübmingthal, the 316. Stübmingthal, the Student, the 314. Stüdlhütte, the 298. Stüdlweg, the 299. Stuhleck, the 311. Stuhlfelden 131. Stuiben, the 3. Stuibenfall, the (Plansee) 25. - (Oetzthal) 172. — (Oythal) 15. — (Pitzthal) 179. Stuibensee, the 34. Stuller Alpe 344. Stuttennock, the 270. Subersach, the 7.

gana, Val 250.

Suggadinbach, the 167. Suhadolnik 344. Suldenbach, the 226. Sulden Glacier, the 227. Suldenspitze, the 230. Suldenthal, the 226. Suldis 156. Sulm, the (Styria) 334. 335. Sulz 156. Sulz, Bad 29. Sulzbach 338. Sulzbach Alps 337. Sulzbachthal, Ober and Tasna, Val 169. Unter 132. Sulzberg 18. Sulzberg, the 247. Sulzbodenalp, the 144. Sulzbrunn 18. Sulzenau 183. Sulzenau Fall, the 183. Glacier, the 183. Sulzfluh, the 166. Sulzkaralp, the 322. Sulzköpfe, the 160. - (Oetzthal) 183. Sulzthal Glacier 183. Sumpf, the (Gepatsch) 176. Suoghe, Croda delle 277. Suttorina 365. Syriuskogl, the 92. Tabaretta Glacier, the Tabarettaspitze, the 228. 290. Tabaretta-Thal, the 290. Tabarettawände, the 230. Tabland 190. Taè 278. Taferl-Klause. 105. Tagliamento, the 282. Tai di Cadore 281. Taibon 287. Tajakopf, the 22. Tajo 247. Talfer, the 207. etc. Tall 213. Taller-Alp, the 213. Tamberg 319. Tamers, Alp 274. Tamischbachthurm, the 321. Tamsweg 329. Tamtschach 347 Tannberg, the 85. Tannenburg 155.

Tännengebirge, the 99. Tanneralp, the 51. Tannheim 24. Tannleger, Alp 11. Tanzbichl 73. Tanzenberg, château 351. Tanzkopf, the 165. Tarrenz 23. Tartsch 188. Tartscher Alm 217. Tarvis 355. Taschach Glacier, the 180. Taschachhütte, the 180. Taschachjoch, the 173. Taschachthal, the 180. Taschl-Joch, the 177. Tatzelwurm 53. Taubenberg, the 49. Taubensee, the 78. Tauern, the 21. Tauernache, the 328. Tauernfall, the 121. Tauernkogl, the 131. 291. Tauernmoossee, the 297. Tauernthal, the 290. Taufers 267 Tauferer Boden 268. Sulzthal, the (near Ischl) Tauferer Thal, the 266. Tauffers 188. Taufkar Glacier 175. Taufkarjoch, the 175. 180. Taufkarkogl, the 175. Taugelbach, the 107. Taulen 281 Tauplitz 320. 325. Taurachthal, the 329. Tauron, the 60. Tavernola 249. Taviela, Mtc. 247. Tavodo 241. Taxacher Alp 145. Taxenbach 112. Tedesca, Malga 243. Tegelberg, the 18. Tegernsee 44. , the 44. Tegischthal, the 293. Teglio 223. Teichalp, the 312. Teichel-Thal 319. Teinach 345 Teischnitz Glacier 299. Teisenberg, the 61. 83. Teisendorf 59. Telegrafo 237. Telfes 182. Telfs 164. Telvana, château 251. Tenn-Inn 148. Tenna 250. Tenno 237. 241. —, Lago di 241.

Teplitza 339. Terenten 259. Terfens 56. Terglou, the 353. Terlago 235. Terlan 207. Termine 282 Ternberg 320. Ternitz 308. Terrarossa, Mt. 250. Terres 246. Tersato, castle 364. Tesero 254. Tesino, Val 251. Tessino, the 238. Teufelsgesass, the 34. Teufelsgraben, the 41. Teufelshörner, the 76. Teufelsmühle, the 297. Teufelssteg, the 145. Tezze, le 251. Thal (Martell) 223. — (near Gratz) 335. - (Pusterthal) 264. Thal Glacier 182. Thalgau 106. Thalham 49. Thalheim 350. Thalhof 310. Thalkirchdorf 4. Thalkirchen 52. Thalleitspitze, the 173. Thalsenalp, the 58. Thamberg 11. Thaneller, the 21. 25. Thanheim, see Tannheim. Toblach 262. Thannberg see Tannberg. Toblacher Feld, the 262. Thaur 57. Theiss 196 Thennerwirth, see Tenn. Theresienfeld 307. Thialspitze, the 162 Thierberg, the 51. 54. Thiersee, the 51. Hinter and Vorder 51. Thorau-Alp 61. Thorhelm, the 143. Thorkopf, the 128 Thörl (Thörlthal 316. - (Gailitzthal) 356. Thorlbach, the 317. Thörlen, the 22. 33. Thörl Glacier 130. Thörlthal, the 317. Thorriese 324. Thorscharte, the 109. Thorstein, the 327. Thorsteingrotte, the 318. Tölz 41. Three Holy Springs 217. Thumburg, ruin 194. Thumersbach 113. Thumsee, the 154. Thun, château 83. 246. Torbole 236.

Thüringen 159. Thurn, Pass 151. , château 68. 261. 274. Thurnerkamp, the 271. Thurnfeld 326. Thurnfeld 326. Thurwieserspitze, the 217. 218. Tiarno 237. Tiefenbach, baths 14. Tiefenthal-Joch, the 181. Tiers 201. Tierser Alpel, the 201. Tierser Thal, the 201. Tiesens 204. Tignale 238. Tilisuna 165. Timau 265. Timavo, the 360. Timbler Bach, the 215. Timbler Joch 179. 215. Timelkam 85. Tione 241. Tirano 222 Tirano, Madonna di 223. Tirol, see Tyrol. Tisch, the (near Gastein) 120. Tischlkar Glacier 116. Tisenthal, the 176. Tisens 207. Tiser 287. Tisis 156. S. Tiziano di Goima 283. 287. Toblacher See, the 276. Toblbad 334. Toblfall, the 269. Toblinger Riedel, the 263. Toblino, Castello 236. —, Lake 235. TodteGebirge, the 94.319. Todtenalp, the 159. Todtenklamm, the 68. Todtenkopf, the 128. Todtenkorspitze, the 294. Zum 314. Todten Weib, 2 Todter Mann 74 Tofana, Monte 280. Tognazza, Cima di 257. Tognola-Alp and Pass 257. Töll, the 190. 212. Tolmezzo 265. Tolmino 360. Töltschach, château 351. Treibach 351 Tonadico 258. 287. Tonale, Monte 248. Tonion-Alp 314. Toplitz-See, the 94.

Torre 223. Torrener-Joch 77. Torri 238. Tosa, Cima 241. Toscolano 239. Tösens 186. Tovo 222. Trafoi 217. Trafoi-Bach, the 216. Trafoier Eiswand, 217. 218 Trafoier Ferner, the 217. Trafoier Joch, the 218. Tragösthal, the 322. Trahütten 335. Trai Sassi, Passo 285. Traithen 51. Tramer Scharte, the 124. Tramin 206. Trankhütte, the 163. Transacqua 258. Trattalpe, the 151. Tratten 348. Trattenbach 270. Trattenbach Glacier 271. Tratterjoch, the 271. Tratzberg, château 55. Trau 365. Traubing 30. Trauchbach, the 14. Trauchberg, the 18. Trauchgau 18. Traun, the 86. 94 etc. - (Altaussee) 94. - (Bavarian) 58. (Grundlsee) 94. (Oedensee) 325. (Rothe) 59. 61. - (Weisse) 59. 61. Trauneralp, the 125. 127. Traun, Falls of the 84. Traunik, see Travnick. Traunkirchen 89 Traunsee, the 88. Traunstein 58. -, the 88. Trautenfels 325. Trautmannsdorf, château Trautson, château 191. Travernanzes, Val 278 Travignolo, Val 254. 256. Travnik-Sattel 361. Traxhütte 330. Tre Croci, Passo 280. Treffauer Kaiser 152. Tremosine 239 Trenkelbach 91. Trenkwald 179. Trens 194. Trenta 354. Trenta valley 354.

Trento 232. Tre Ponti 282. Tre Sassi, see Trai Sassi. Tschötsch 195. Tresenda 223. Tschuggen, Al Tresenga, the 246. Tresero, Piz 221. Tresignori, Corno dei 221. Trett 246. Trettach, the 13. Trettachspitze, the (Mä-Tulmino, see Tolmein. delegabel) 16. Tribulaun, the 191. Trieben 323. Trient, see Trento. Triesen 157. Triesnerberg, the 157. Trieste 356. Trifail 339. Triglav, see Terglou. Trimelone, Isola 238. Trins 191 TrippachGlacier, the 271. Trippach Saddle, the 146. 271. Trippbach, the 271. Trisanna, the 162. 169. Trischübl 78. Trisselwand, s. Driessel. Tristach 265. Tristenbach, the 270. — Fall, the 270. Tristenspitze, the 145. 146. Tristkopf, the 181. Trodena, see Truden. Trofajach 321. Trofeng 321. Trogalp, the 300. 304. Trogereckscharte, 124. .Trojer-Thal, the 288. 294. Thörl, the 294.
 Trompia, Val 245. Trostberg 166. Trostburg 196. Truden 253. Trudering 52. Tschagguns 165. Tschaminthal, the 201. Tschampatsch, Sass da 275. Tschapitalp, the 204. Tschapitbach, the 204. Tschars 190. Tschengels 189. Tschengelser Hochwand, Unlass-Alp 133. the 187. 228. Unnutz 47. Tscherms 207. Tscherna-Thal 338 Tschey-Joch, the 186 Tscheyer Schartl, the 186. Tschiefeck, the 230. Tschigatspitze, the 190.

Tschisterbach, the 203. Tschuggen, Alp 156. Tschürgant, the 163. Tüchlalp 123. Tuckettspitze, the 217. Tuenno 246. Tüffer, Markt 339. Tummeljoch, the 215. Tumpen 172. Tuoi, Val 168. Türkenfeld 1. Turnauer Graben 312. Turnerkamp, see Thurnerkamp. Turrach 329. Tutzing 28. Tux, see Dux. Tweng 329. Twimberger Graben 343. Tyrol, Dorf 210. -, Schloss 211. Tyroler Kopf, the 110. Uderns 142. Udine 355. Uebelbach 312, 335. Uebelhorn, the 13. Uebergossene Alp, the 110. Uebersee 58. Ueblenthal Glacier 183. 193. Uenschellerspitze, the 9. Unter-Sulzbachfall. Uffing 30. Uggowitz 355. Ulm 2. the Ulmich 169. St. Ulrich on the Pillersee 53. in Gardena 202. Ulrichsbrücke, the 20. Ulrichshütte, the 329. Ultenthal, the 214. Umago 362. Umbal Glacier 294. Umbal-Thal, the 294. Umbalthörl, the Vordere and Hintere 294. Umbrail-Pass, the 219. Umbrail, Piz 219. Umhausen 172 Ummelberg 56. Unken 153. Unrein-See 21. Unser Frau in Schnalser Thal 177. - im Walde 246. Unterach 105. Unter-Ammergau 31.

Tschipitalp, see Tschapit. Unterau (Eisack valley) 194. Unterberg (Stubai) 182. (Achenthal) 62. Unterbergen 346. Unter-Drauburg 343. Untereggen 201. Unterfeicht 105. Unter-Grainau 33. Unter-Grimming 325. Unter-Gurgl 177. Unterinn 199. Unterjoch, the 24. Unter-Kafluna 166. Unter-Kainisch 93. Unterlaner, Alp 77. Unter-Leutasch 36. Unter-Loibl 346. Untermais 208. Untermoy 196. 274. Unter-Peissenberg 28. Unter-Preth 361. Untersberg, the 70. Untersberger Alp 147. Unter-Schladmingthal, the 327. Unter-Schönberg 181. Untersendling 41. Unterstein, château 75. Unterstein, the, near Lend 111. Unter-Steinbach 42. Unter-Sulzbach Glacier 132. 292. 132. Unter-Sulzbachthal, the 132. Unter-Sulzbachthörl, the 132. Unter-Tarvis 355. Untertauern 328. Unterthörl 348 Unter-Vintl 259 Unter-Wessen 60. Unz, the 340. Unzmarkt 350. Upsspitze, the 22. Urata, Val 354. Urfel**á 39.** Urgbach, the 184. Uri-See, the 21. Urkund, the Oetzthaler 174. Pitzthaler 180. Urkundsattel, the 174. Urschlau (Achenthal) 61. - (Pinzgau) 114. the Urschlauer Scharte, the 109, 114,

Ursitsch-Bauer 338.

Ursulaberg, the 343.

Urspring 51.

St. Veit (Sexten) 263.

Urthelstein, the 307. Uttendorf 131. St. Veit (Pongau 111. Uttenheim 267. Utting 30. Vadisen 161. Vadret, Piz 169. Vaduz 157. Vahrn 194. Vajolet Gorge 202. 254. Vajolone, s. Rosengarten. Valalta 287. Valbeson 182. Valcalda 167. Valcaldner Jöchl, the 167. Valduna 156. St. Valentin auf der Heide — on the Enns 319. near Eppan 205.(Prettau) 272. (Seisser Alp) 204.(Villnöss) 196. Valentin valley, the 265. S. Valentino, Val 241. Val Floriana 253. Valina, Alp 157. Vallaccia, Punta di 254. Valle 287. Valles, Passo di 256. 287. Valles Buones 277. Vallesina, the 281. Valli, Val delle 245. Vallon, Cima di 256. Vallon Bianco, the 278. 279. Vallon Grande, Croda di Venter Thal, the 173. 273. Vallonga 201. Vallorsch-Thal, the 157. Vallüla-Spitze, the 168. Valparola, Alp 274. Vals, Alp 159. ValschauerBach, the 207. Valschaviel 167. Valschavielkopf, the 161. 167. Valserthal (Brenner) 192. - (Pusterthal) 259. Valstagna 251. Valtellina, the 223. Valzargo, see Falzarego. Valzerfenz-Thal 167. Vandans 165. Vanitscharte, the 298. Vanoi 257.

Varignano 287.

— (Carnia) 352.

- (Prags) 261.

— (Defereggen) 288.

Varrone 237.

Veglia 364

Veitsberg, the 51. Veitschalp, the 313. St. Veitskapf, the 156. Veitschthal, the 311. Velberbach, the 291. Velber Tauern, the 291. Thal, the 131. 291. Velden am See 346. 347. Veldes 352. Veliki Vrh, the 361. Velka Kappa, the, see Welka Kappa. Vellach, Bad 344. (near Villach) 348. (Wochein) 353. Vellacher Sattel, the 339. Vellern 297. Velthurns 195 Veltlin, see Valtellina. Venas 281. Venediger, 8**6**e Grossvenediger. Venerocolo, Mte. 243. Venetberg, the 162. 179. 184. Venetian Mountains, the 249. Venezia, Alp 243. Venezia, Mtc. 244. Veneziaspitze, the 225. Venezia, Val di 225. Venigia-Alp 256. 287. Vennerbach, the 192. Vent 173. Venzone 355. Verbella-Bach, the 161. Verdins 213. Vereinsalpe, the 37. Vergetschen 185. Vergrösskar, the 169. Vermales Alp 158 Vermiglio, Val 248 Vermunt, GrossandKlein 168. Vermuntbach, the 168 Vermunt Pass, the 168. Vermunt Glacier 168 Vernagelwand, the 175. Vernale, Sasso 256. Vernel, Monte 256. Vernielbach, the 167. Verona 234. -, Chiusa di 234. Verpailjoch, the 181. Verpailspitze, the 181. St. Veit (Carinthia) 352. Verspallagrat, the 166. Vertainspitze, the 228. Verwallthal, see Fervall. Verwaltersteig, the 121. Vitelli, Val 220.

Vesilspitze, the 169. Vesilthal, the 169. Vestino, Val 237. Vestone 245. Vezena 250. Vette di Feltre 258. Vezza 248. Vezzana, Cima di 256. Vezzano 235. Victorsberg 155. Videck 214. Videm 339. Viecht 56. Viechter Kanzl 56. Viehberg, the 102. Vierhöfer Thal, see Fierozza. Viehkogl, the 77. Vigaun 346. St. Vigil 273. Vigiljoch, the 213. Vigilthal, the 273. 8. Vigilio, promont. 238. —, chapel 242. Vigo (Ĝiudicaria) 241. (Val di Non) 247. di Fassa 254. Vigolo 235. Viktring 346. Vill 140 Villa (Rendena) 241. - Grande (Auronzo) 282. Piccola 282. Villa Lagarina 234. Villach 347 baths 347. 356. Villacher Alp 347. Villafranca 239. Villanders 200. Villerspitze, the Hohe Villgratten 288. Villgrattnerjoch, the 288. Villgrattenthal, the 264. Villnöss 196. Villnössthal, the 196. Vilpian 207. Vilŝ 20. the 18. 20. 24. Vilsalper See, the 25. Vilsrain 24. Vilsthal, the 24. Viltragen Glacier 290. Vintl, Ober 260. Vintschgau, the 188. Vios, Monte 247. Virgen 291. Virgenthal, the 291. Virgilienberg, the 350. Virgl 198. Visnitz-Thal, the 170. Visoka Glava 361. 26*

8. Vito 291. Vittnach 353 Vizmarje 352. Vobarno 245. Vöckla, the 85. Vöcklabruck 85. Vöcklamarkt 85. Vodo 281. Vogelweiderhöfe, the 202. Vögal-Alp, the 128. Vois-Thal, the 309. Voitsdorf 319. Volciano 245. Volderau 182. Völkermarkt 344. Völlan 207. Völs near Botzen 204. near Innsbruck 171. Volta 239. Voltago 287. Volzano 360. Vomper Bach, the 56. Vomper Thal, the 56. Voralpe, the \$20. Vöran 213. Vorarlberg 5. Vorder-Dux 145. Vordereck 74. 108. Vorder-Gosau 97. Vorder-Graseck 33. Vorder-Hindelang 23. Vorder-Hornbach 10. Vorderjoch, the 24. Vorderlochberg-Alp 46. Vordernberg 321. Vorderriss 43. Vorder-Schwangau 20. Vorder-Stoder 321. Vorkloster 6. Vöslau 307. Vulpmes 182.

Wagegg 2. Wagenau 59. Wagenbrech-See, the 36. Wagnerschneid, the 270. Wagrain 110. 328. Waidbruck 196. Waidhofen 320. Waidring 152. Waizinger Alp 50. St. Walburga 214. Walchen 131. Walchen, the 43. Walchensee 40. the 39. Walcheralp, the 126, 327. Walcher Thal 326.

Waasen 349.

Wackersberg 42.

Wachsenstein, the 34.

Walchernalpe, the 326. Walchnee 62 Wald (on the Arlberg) 160. (Sölkthal) 326. (Liesingthal) 324. - (Paznaun) 170. Waldbachstrub, the 96. Waldbrunn 261. Waldegg 307. Walder Alpe 56. Waldrast, chapel 191. Waldrasterspitz, the 191. Waldraster Jöchl, the Wegscheidalp, the 152. 191. Waldstein 335. Wallberger Alp, the 46. Weichselbauer 69. Wallenburger Alp, the 50. Weichselboden 317. Waller Alp, the 54. Waller Bach, the 325. Wallersee, the 85. Wallfahrts-Jöchl, the 181. Wallgau 40. Wallhornthal, the 290. Wallnerhütte, the 308. Wallnerinsel, the 75. Walonberg, the 60. Wälsch-Metz, see Mezzo-Lombardo. Wälsch-Michael, see S. Weiskirchen 349. Michele. Wälschnofen 201. Wälsch-Ramschwag 157. -, the (Algau) 7. Walser Alp, the 166. Walserberg, the 80. Walser Schänzle, the 14. Walser Thal, the Grosse , the Kleine 10. 14. Walten 215. Waltenbergerhaus, Waltenhofen 3. Walten-Thal, the 215. Wang 32. Wangen, ruin 200. Wangenitzthal, the 301. Wanneck, the 23. Wannetberg, the 185. Wänzel Alps, the 349. Warmatsgundkopf, the Warscheneck, the 320. Wart 205. Wartberg 311. St. Walburg, chapel of Wartberg-Kogel, the 311. Wartenburg 85. Wartenstein 309. Warth 10. 17. Warthorn, the 10. Wasach 14. Wasenspitze, the 158. Wasserfall-Alp, the 129. Weissenbachthal, the 270.

Wasserklamm, the 263. Wasserstubentobel, the 166. Wastelbauer 330. Watschöd 51. Watzmann, the 78. Watzmannscharte, the72. Waxegg, Alp 146. Waxegg-Glacier 146. Waxriegel, the 310. Wechselalp, the 45. Wegscheid (Bavaria) 42. - (Styria) 313. 316. Weichselbachwand, the Weidenb**ach 2**8. Weierburg 141. Weierhof 131. Weiherbad 262. Weiherburg, see Weierburg. Weilburg 307. Weiler 155. Weilheim 28. Weinleite, the 58. Weinzettelwand, the 311. Weissach (Algäu) 7. — (Weissensee-Thal) 266. -, - (Tegernsee) 46. Weissachthal, near Kufstein 54. , near Adelholzen 58. Weissbach (Pfronten) 18. - (near Inzell) 59. -- (near Reichenhall) 80. the -, the (near Inzell) 59. . — (Saalachthal) 80. Weissbachelscharte, the 77. 114. Weissbriach 266. Weissbriachthal, the 329. Weissbrunner-Alp 225. Weisse Knott, the 218. Weisse Kogl, the 175. Weissenbach on the Lech 11. 25. - (Ahrenthal) 271. - (Attersee) 105. - (Ennsthal) **324.** -, the (near Ischl) 93. - (near Kössen) 62 (Penser Thal) 200. (near Tarvis) 355. Weissenbach - St. Gallen Weissenbacher-Scharte,

the 268.

Weisseneck, château 336. Wertach, the 1. Weissenegger the 131, 290 Weissenfels 354. Weissenfels lakes, the Westereringen 1. Weissenreute 6. (near Ler-Weissensee moos) 22. - — (near Füssen) 18. - - (Carinthia) 266. Weissensee-Thal 266. Weissenstein, château 289. Weissenstein, monastery Wetterwand, the 110. 202. Weisse Gebirge) 94. (near Lienz) 288. Weisshorn, to Grimm) 202. the (Joch-187. 189. Weisskugeljoch, the 187. Weisslofer Thal 62 Weissplatter, the 212. Weisssee, the (Kaunser-thal) 185. · (Stubachthal) 297. Weissseejoch, the 185. Weissseespitze, the 185. Weisszint, the 268. Weisszintjoch, the 268. Weitenberger Alp 259. Weitenstein 343. Weitenthal, the 145. 259. Weitlahnbrunn 264 Weitscharte, the 83. Weitsee, thé 61. Welfenburg 163. Welfenstein 194. Welitz Glacier 295. Welitzspitze, the 272. 295. Welka Kappa, the 343. Wellenburg 1. Wels 84. Welsberg 261. nofen. Welzelach, see Wöllzelach. Welzenegg 345. Wendelstein, the 50. 53. Weng 56. 323. Wengen 274. Wengenalp, the 16. 24. Wengenthal, the 274. Wenns 179. Werdenfels 32. Werfen 110 Wernberg 347. Wertach 24.

Wildpoldsried 2. Scharte, Wessen, Vorder and Hin-Wildsee, the 38. ter 60. Westenhofen 49. Westerham 52. Westerhof 45, 49 Wetterkogl, the 316. Wetterschroffen, the 22. Wetterspitze, the Innere Wimbach-Klamm, the 78. and Acussere 183 Wetterstein Alp 35. Wettersteingebirge, 21. Wand (Todtes Weyergg 105. 272. Weyrer Lindl, the 49. Widderstein, the 10. Wieden 7. Wiederhofhütte, the 350. Weisskugel, the 174. 177. Wiedersberger Horn, the Windisch-Feistritz 346. 142. Wielinger Glacier 130. Scharte, the 130, 304. Wiener-Neustadt 307. Wies 334. Wiesalp, the 97. Wiesbachhorn, the 126. 130. 304. Wiesberg, château 162. Wiesen 147. 169. 179. Wieser Alpe 272. Wiessee 45. Wiessneck 151. Wieswaldhütten, the 35. Wildalpen 318. Wildbad Gastein 117. - Kreuth 46. Wildbichl 58. Wildebene Glacier 167. 160. Wilde Feuerstein, the 183. Wilde Freiger, the 183. Wilde Gerlos, the 143. Wildegundkopf, the 17. Wirl 168. Wilde Kogel, the 87. Welschellen 273. Wilde Krimml, the 143. Wisselsdorf 334. Welschnofen, seeWälsch-Wilde Mannl, the (Al-Wochein, the 353. gäu) 15. (Oetzthal) 174 Wildensee, the 341 Wildenstein, ruin 92. Wilde See, the 36. Wildgall, the 270. 192. Wildgerlosspitze, the 143. St. Wolfgang (Rein) 270. Wildgraben, the Innicher — (Salzburg) 100. 263 Wildgraben-Joch, the 263. St. Wolfgangs-See 100. Wildgrat 163. Wildgrub 53 Wildhaus 343.

Wildon 336.

Wildspitze, the Venter 174. 180. , the Gurgler 178. Wildstelle, the Hohe 326. Willersalp, the 24. Wilten, Abbey 139. Wilzhofen 28. Wimbachthal, the 78. Wimmerbach, the 143 the Windscher Giscier 184. Thal, the 184. Windauer Thal, the 149. Windbachthal, the 133. Windberg, the 310. Windegg 206. Windische Bühel 336. Windisch-Bleiberg 346. Windischgarsten 319. 320. Windischgratz 343. Windischgräzhöhe 120. Windisch-Matrei 289 Windisch-Scharte 124. Windlücke, the 97. Windthal, the 294. Windthalkopf, the 133. Winkel (Isarthal) 42. (Wolfgangsee) 101. - (Möllthal) 302. , baths 253. Winkeleckjoch, the 186. Winkelmoosalp, the 60. Winkelthal, the 288. Winklern 301. Winterjöchl, the Kafluner 161. 167. the Silberthaler 161. the Verbellner 161. Winterstall 173. Wirers Waterfall 91. Wischberg, the 361. Wocheiner Save, the 353. See, the 353. Woiwojach 291. Wolfbauer 322. Wolfendornspitze, the St. Wolfgangs-Bad 125. Wolfkehr 185. Wolfrathshausen 41. Wolfsberg 343. 349. Wolfsegg 85.

Wolfsgruben 199. Wolfsschlucht near Kreuth 47. Wolfsthurn 198. Wolfurth 6. Wolkenstein (Gardena) 208. 275. (Ennsthal) 324. Wöllersdorf 307. Wöllzelach 291. Woltschach 300. Wölzer Thal, the 350. Wonnetberg, the, see Wannetberg. Wörgl 54. Wormser Joch, - Loch, t**h**e 219. Wörschach 324. Worschetz-Sattel, the 354. Wörth (Rauris) 123. Wörther See, the 346. Wörthsee, the 30. Wotsch, the 337. Wuchern 343. Wunderburg 87. Wurfalp 297. Würm, the 1. Würmsee, the 27. Würz-Alp, the 196. Wurzen 354. Wurzener Berg, the 354.

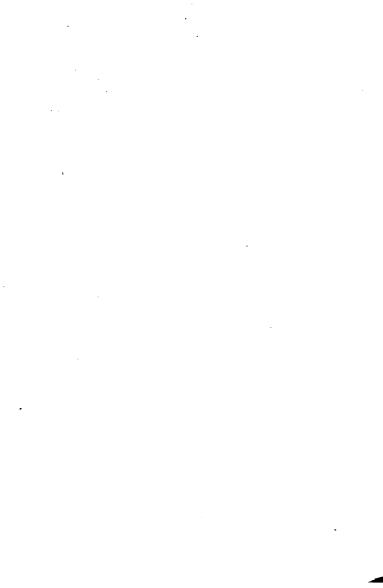
— Save, the 352. 354. Wurzen-Pass 196. Wüstelau 129.

Zaberbach, the 143. Zalundi-Alp 166. Zamangspitze, the 167. Zamangtobel, the 167. Zams 162. Zamser Alp, the 147. Zamserbach, the 147. Zamsergrund, the 147. Zangen, the 201. Zanzenberg, the 155. Zara 365. Zargenkopf, the 318. Zauchen 325. Zaunhof 179. Zayer, the 352. Zebru, Val 230.

Zebru, Passo 221. Zefferet valley, the 130. Zehnkaser Alp 70. Zeiger, the 16. 24. Zeinis-Joch, the 168. Zeiritzkampel 321. Zeisberg-Alp, the 69. Zeiselbach, the 45. Zell, Bairisch 50. - on the Inn 53. - am Moos 106. near Ruhpolding 61. - am See 112. - in the Zillerthal 142. Zellberg, the 142. the 219. Zellerburg 53. Zeller Moos 112. Zeller See (Pinzgau) 113. — (Salzburg) 106. Zeltweg 349. Zemmbach, the 145. Zemmgrund, the Upper 146. Zemmthal, the 145. St. Zeno (Val di Non) Zuel 281. (near Reichenhall) 82. Zufall-Alp, the 224. Zenoburg, the 211. Zephirau, the 149. Wurten Glacier, the 124. Zettalunizach-Glacier, the 292. Zettenkaiser, the 152. Ziano 254. Ziegerberg 166. Zieglau 68. Zieler-Alpe 213. Zielspitze, the 210. Zieltĥal, the 212. Zill 107. Ziller, the 145. Zillergrund, the 144. Zillerkopf, the 143. Zillerthal, the 141. Zimbaspitze, the 158. 166. Zimitz, the 92. Zimitzthal, the 92. Zimitzwildniss, the 91. Zimmers, see Cembra. Zinödl 322. Zipf 85. Zipfelsalp, the 24. Zirbitzkogl, the 350. Zirknitz 341.

Zirknitz, the Grosse 124. Zirknitzfall, the 301. Zirknitzer See, the 341. Zirknitzscharte, the 124. Zirknitzthal, the 301. Zirl 164. Zirmenkopf, the 158. Zirmer See, the 305. Zistelalp, the 69. Zitterauer Alp, the 120. Zlappfall, the 301. Zochenpass, the 265. Zoldo, Val di 283. Zollfeld, the 351. Zollspitze, the 299. Zopetnitz Thal, the 292. Zoppè 283. Zorneding 52. Zorzoi 259. Zösenthal, the 267. Zovo, Mte. 281. Zucco, Mte. 281. Zuckerhutl, the 184. Zuclò 241. Zufall, see Cevedale. Zufall Glacier, the 224. Zufrittferner, the 224. Zufrittjoch, the 225. Zufrittspitze, the 225. Zug 11. Zugspitze, the 35. Zumelles 278. 279. Zunderköpfe, the 56. Zunigspitze, the 289. Zürs 11. Zürsbach, the 11. Zwenewald-Thal, the 288. Zwergen 40. Zwiesel, the 83. Zwieselalp, the 98 Zwieselberg, the 21. Zwieselstein 173. Zwingsteg, the 14. Zwischen-Sulzbachthörl, the 292. Zwischenwasser 273. Zwischenwässern 351. 352. Zwölferkofel, the 263. Zwölferkogel, the 95.

Zirknitz, the Kleine 124. Zwölferkopf, the 10.





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